

ICPSR
Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research

Current Population Survey:
Annual Demographic File, 1976

U.S. Dept. of Commerce
Bureau of the Census

ICPSR 7700

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CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY:
ANNUAL DEMOGRAPHIC FILE, 1976

(ICPSR 7700)

Principal Investigator
United States Bureau of the Census

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research
P.O. Box 1248
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

First ICPSR Edition, 1979

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF ASSISTANCE

All manuscripts utilizing data made available through the Consortium should acknowledge that fact as well as identify the original collector of the data. The ICPSR council urges all users of ICPSR data facilities to follow some adaptation of this statement with the parentheses indicating items to be filled in appropriately or deleted by the individual user.

The data (and tabulations) utilized in this (publication) were made available (in part) by the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. The data for the Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1976 were originally collected by the United States Bureau of the Census. Neither the original collectors of the data nor the Consortium bear any responsibility for the analyses or interpretations presented here.

In order to provide funding agencies with essential information about the use of archival resources, and to facilitate the exchange of information about ICPSR participants' research activities, each user of the ICPSR data facilities is expected to send two copies of each completed manuscript or thesis abstract to the Consortium. Please indicate in the cover letter which data were used.

STUDY DESCRIPTION

This file is the 1976 file in the continuing series of annual population surveys of the United States conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau since 1968. The series is often referred to as the March Current Population Survey (CPS) Demographic Supplements. Contained in the data files are records for families selected in the samples as well as for each person in the families chosen. A total of 184,563 records report such characteristics as income, age, race, household structure, education, family relationships, occupation and employment history.

The data files were obtained by ICPSR from the Data Program and Library Service, (DPLS) the University of Wisconsin.

PROCESSING INFORMATION

Some data management operations intended to store the records more efficiently were performed by DPLS. These included removal of blank characters and restructuring the data to be compatible with earlier Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic files. For additional DPLS processing descriptions, see the DPLS "Notes on this Edition" in the introductory pages of the following DPLS codebook.

Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1976
A User's Guide to the Machine Readable Data File

U.S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C.
1976

Edition Prepared By
Data Center
Institute for Research on Poverty
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
1977

DPLS ed. 1978

Distributed By
Data and Program Library Service
University of Wisconsin-Madison
4452 Social Science Building
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

and

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research
University of Michigan
Box 1248
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

ISBN-089605-039-4

Current population survey : annual demographic file, 1976 : a user's guide to the machine readable data file / U.S. Bureau of the Census. -- DPLS ed. / edition prepared by the Data Center, Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin-Madison. -- Madison, Wis. : University of Wisconsin Institute for Research on Poverty Data Center [producer], 1977 ; Madison, Wis. : University of Wisconsin Data and Program Library Service [distributor] ; Ann Arbor, Mich. : University of Michigan Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor].

1 v.

This is the descriptive documentation to be used in conjunction with the machine readable data file of the same primary title, Current population survey [machine-readable data file] : annual demographic file, 1976, produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and edited by the Institute for Research on Poverty Data Center staff.

ISBN 0-89605-039-4

I. U.S. Bureau of the Census.

SUGGESTED BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE

Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1976 [machine readable data file]. U.S. Bureau of the Census. DPLS ed. Edition prepared by the Data Center, Institute for Research on Poverty. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Institute for Research on Poverty Data Center [producer], 1977. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Data and Program Library Service [distributor]. 1 data file (184,563 logical records), plus accompanying documentation.

OR

Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1976 [machine readable data file]. U.S. Bureau of the Census. DPLS ed. Edition prepared by the Data Center, Institute for Research on Poverty. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Institute for Research on Poverty Data Center [producer], 1977. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor]. 1 data file (184,563 logical records), plus accompanying documentation.

CATALOGING-DURING-PRODUCTION (Machine Readable Data File)

Current population survey [machine-readable data file] : annual demographic file, 1976 / U.S. Bureau of the Census. -- DPLS ed. / edition prepared by the Data Center, Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin-Madison. -- Madison, Wis. : University of Wisconsin Institute for Research on Poverty Data Center [producer], 1977 ; Madison, Wis. : University of Wisconsin Data and Program Library Service [distributor] ; Ann Arbor, Mich. : University of Michigan Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor].
1 data file (184,563 logical records)
+ accompanying documentation. -- (Current population surveys : annual demographic file) --.

Prior to 1976, the Annual demographic file (ADF) consisted of family and person records. In 1976, the U.S. Bureau of the Census extended the hierarchy to include household records. In order to facilitate cross-sectional time-series analyses (with earlier ADF files), the 1976 data file was restructured by the Data Center. A household-family record (preserving the person record) was created. Non-interview households were deleted. All household and family information in the original file is retained. New variables have been created to facilitate analyses of these data.

SUMMARY: The Current population surveys: annual demographic file contains labor force history data (collected monthly as part of the Current population survey series) and supplemental information on employment, income, and individual demographic characteristics (such as education, sex, race, marital status, residential mobility, and health).

ISBN 0-89605-038-6

I. U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF DONATION

This edition of the Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1976 has been deposited at the Data and Program Library Service, University of Wisconsin-Madison and Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, for public distribution by the Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin-Madison. Funding support was provided by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to the Institute for Research on Poverty under grant numbers 015C7601P2021 (1977) and 015C7701P2011 (1978) and by the University of Wisconsin-Madison to the Data and Program Library Service.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF ASSISTANCE

All manuscripts utilizing data made available through the Data and Program Library Service and Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research should acknowledge that fact as well as cite the title of the study as indicated on the title page and sample catalog statement and identify the original collector(s) of the data. All users of these data are urged to follow some adaptation of this statement with the parentheses indicating items to be completed or deleted appropriately by the individual analyst.

The data (and tabulations) utilized in this (publication) were made available (in part) by the (Data and Program Library Service, University of Wisconsin-Madison; Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, Ann Arbor). The data for the *Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1976* were collected by the U. S. Bureau of the Census. This edition was prepared by the Data Center, Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin-Madison. The U.S. Bureau of the Census, Data and Program Library Service, and Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research bear no responsibility for the analyses or interpretations presented here.

In order to provide funding agencies with essential information about the use of archival resources and to facilitate the exchange of information about DPLS and ICPSR participants' research activities, each user of these facilities is expected to send two copies of each completed manuscript, thesis abstract, or reprint to the appropriate disseminating archive.

NOTES ON THIS EDITION

From 1968 through 1975, the U.S. Bureau of the Census produced the *Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File (CPS:ADF)* as a two-level hierarchical data file consisting of family and person records. In 1976, the Bureau introduced the household record as a third level; in order to create a file with fixed length records, records were padded where necessary.

Because members of the Institute for Research on Poverty at the University of Wisconsin-Madison are extensive users of the *Current Population Surveys*, special file handling routines have been developed by the Institute's programming staff to access the CPS files efficiently. The programming staff restructured the 1976 CPS:ADF to create a logical structure compatible with earlier CPS:ADF data files and to eliminate unnecessary padding. At the same time, additional variables were generated. This edition now represents a two-level hierarchical file consisting of household-family and person records; both record types are 342 characters in length.

The CPS:ADF has several types of families. The use of sub-families for analytic purposes is often confusing and some of the generated variables were designed to ease this situation. Basically, these variables were constructed to facilitate the exclusion or inclusion of the sub-families with the primary families.

The household-family record was created by attaching the household record before each of the family records in that household. At this stage, noninterview households were deleted. All the household and family information in the original file is retained. The new household-family variables are:

- (1) Number of people in household
- (2) Number of families in household and (3) number of people within family when sub-families are considered separate from their primary family
- (4) Number of families in household and (5) number of people within family when sub-families are not considered separate from their primary family
- (6) Identification number (in sequence) of the family within household when the sub-families are considered separate from their primary family
- (7) Identification number (in sequence) of the family within household when the sub-families are not considered separate from their primary family
- (8) Record type identification (1 = household-family record)
- (9) Record type identical to pre-1976 CPS:ADF files (4 = family record)
- (10) Family type (duplicated from character position 246 of the family record)
- (11) Basic CPS and (12) March Supplement weights (duplicated from the person record of the head of family)

The new person variables are:

- (1) Identification number (in sequence) of the person within household

- (2) Identification number (in sequence) of the person within family when sub-families are considered separate from their primary family
- (3) Identification number (in sequence) of the person within family when sub-families are not considered separate from their primary family
- (4) Record type identification (2 = person record)
- (5) Record type identical to pre-1976 CPS:ADF files (1, 2, or 3 = person record)
- (6) Family type (duplicated from character position 246 of the family record)

This edition contains the following record counts: 184,563 total records, of which 135,351 are person records and 49,212 are household-family records. Of these 49,212 household-family records, 784 are sub-family records and 125 are secondary family records.

It is strongly recommended that the user consult the following printed documents describing the CPS:ADF data file:

- (1) Technical Documentation, Annual Demographic File (March Supplement of Current Population Survey 1976) (published September 1977)
- (2) Appendix A (8/22/77). (This includes a description of the estimation procedures, CPS sample design, weighting, variance estimators, curve fitting and generalizing variables, and state and SMSA tabulations.)

Both are available from the Customer Services Branch, Data User Services Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.

- (3) Concepts and Methods Used in Labor Force Statistics Derived from the Current Population Survey. BLS Report No. 463. (Series P-23, No. 62, issued October 1976). Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics.
- (4) The Current Population Survey: Design and Methodology. Technical Report No. 40. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1978.

Bibliographic control for this edition has been exercised by the Data and Program Library Service.

Luisa Cunliffe
Nancy Williamson
Institute for Research on Poverty

Alice Robbin
Data and Program Library Service
University of Wisconsin-Madison

December 1978

LOGICAL RECORD STRUCTURE FOR THIS EDITION

Household-Family Record

<u>Character Position</u>	<u>Contents</u>
1-88	Household Information
89-100	Blank
101-295	Family Information
296	Blank
297-307	Basic CPS Weight
308	Blank
309-319	March Supplement Weight
320-323	Blank
324-325	Number of Families in household when sub-families are considered separate from their primary family
326-327	Identification Number of family within household when sub-families are considered separate from their primary family
328-329	Number of Families in household when sub-families are not considered separate from their primary family
330-331	Identification Number of family within household when sub-families are not considered separate from their primary family
332-333	Number of People in household
334-335	Number of People within family when sub-families are considered separate from their primary family
336-337	Number of People within family when sub-families are not considered separate from their primary family
338	Record Type Identification (Family = 1)
339	Record Type Pre-1976 CPS:ADF files (Family = 4)
340	Family Type (1-9)
341-342	Blank

Person Record

Character
Position

Contents

1-329	Person Information
330-331	Blank
332-333	Identification Number of person within household
334-335	Identification Number of person within family when sub-families are not considered separate from their primary family
336-337	Identification Number of person within family when sub-families are considered separate from their primary family
338	Record Type Identification (Person = 2)
339	Record Type pre-1976 CPS:ADF files (1 = Civilian 14 years and over; 2 = Armed Forces (all are 14 years and over); 3 = persons under 14 years)
340	Family Type (1-9)

3/27/77

UU	UU	SSSSSSSS	EEEEEEEEEEEE	RRRRRRRRRR
UU	UU	SSSSSSSSSS	EEEEEEEEEEEE	RRRRRRRRRR
UU	UU	SS SS	EE	RR RR
UU	UU	SSS SS	EE	RR RR
UU	UU	SSS	EE	RR RR
UU	UU	SSS	EEEEEEEE	RRRRRRRRRR
UU	UU	SSS	EEEEEEEE	RRRRRRRRRR
UU	UU	SSS	EE	RR RR
UU	UU	SS SS	EE	RR RR
UU	UU	SS SS	EE	RR RR
UUU	UUU	SS SS	EE	RR RR
UUUUUUUUUU		SSSSSSSSSS	EEEEEEEEEEEE	RR RR
UUUUUUUU		SSSSSSSS	EEEEEEEEEEEE	RR RR

FFFFFFF	IIIIII	LL	EEEEEEEEEEEE
FFFFFFF	IIIIII	LL	EEEEEEEEEEEE
FF	II	LL	EE
FF	II	LL	EE
FF	II	LL	EE
FF	II	LL	EE
FF	II	LL	EEEEEEEE
FF	II	LL	EEEEEEEE
FF	II	LL	EE
FF	II	LL	EE
FF	II	LL	EE
FF	II	LL	EE
FF	IIIIII	LLLLLLLLLLLL	EEEEEEEEEEEE
FF	IIIIII	LLLLLLLLLLLL	EEEEEEEEEEEE

DDDDDDDDDD	EEEEEEEEEEEE	SSSSSSSS	CCCCCCCC	RRRRRRRRRR	IIIIII	PPPPPPPPPP
DDDDDDDDDD	EEEEEEEEEEEE	SSSSSSSSSS	CCCCCCCCCC	RRRRRRRRRR	IIIIII	PPPPPPPPPP
DD DD	EE	SS SS	CC CC	RR RR	II	PP PP
DD DD	EE	SSS SS	CC CC	RR RR	II	PP PP
DD DD	EE	SSS	CC	RR RR	II	PP PP
DD DD	EEEEEEEE	SSS	CC	RRRRRRRRRR	II	PPPPPPPPPP
DD DD	EEEEEEEE	SSS	CC	RRRRRRRRRR	II	PPPPPPPPPP
DD DD	EE	SSS	CC	RR RR	II	PP
DD DD	EE	SS SS	CC CC	RR RR	II	PP
DD DD	EE	SS SS	CC CC	RR RR	II	PP
DDDDDDDDDD	EEEEEEEEEEEE	SSSSSSSSSS	CCCCCCCCCC	RR RR	IIIIII	PP
DDDDDDDDDD	EEEEEEEEEEEE	SSSSSSSS	CCCCCCCC	RR RR	IIIIII	PP

TTTTTTTTTT	IIIIII	00000000	NN NN
TTTTTTTTTT	IIIIII	0000000000	NNN NN
TT	II	00 00	NNNN NN
TT	II	00 00	NNNN NN
TT	II	00 00	NN NNN NN
TT	II	00 00	NN NNN NN
TT	II	00 00	NN NNN NN
TT	II	00 00	NN NNN NN
TT	II	00 00	NN NNN NN
TT	II	00 00	NN NNN NN
TT	II	00 00	NN NNN NN
TT	IIIIII	0000000000	NN NNN
TT	IIIIII	00000000	NN N

0001* THE FOLLOWING CLUSTER DEFINES THE MARCH SUPPLEMENT HOUSEHOLD

0002*

0003* NOTE: ALL RANGES SHOWN AS N REPRESENT THE LARGEST INTEGRAL VALUE

0004* POSSIBLE FOR THE FIELD SIZE, I.E., FOR A 3 DIGIT FIELD N=999

0005*

0006* ALL FIELDS (EXCLUDING PADDING) ARE ZERO FILLED

0007*

0008* NIU = NOT IN UNIVERSE

0009* MIS = MONTH ON SAMPLE

0010* HH = HOUSEHOLD

0011*

0012* ALL ITEM NUMBERS REFER TO THE CPS MARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

0013*

0014* ALL ITEM NAMES THAT BEGIN WITH B- ARE FROM BASIC CPS AND ARE FULLY EDITED

0015* ALL ITEM NAMES THAT BEGIN WITH BA- ARE ALLOCATION FLAGS FOR BASIC CPS

0016* ITEMS

0017* ALL ITEM NAMES THAT BEGIN WITH ^ ARE FROM BASIC CPS AND ARE EDITED FOR

0018* A LIMITED UNIVERSE

0019* ALL ITEM NAMES THAT BEGIN WITH R- ARE RECODES

0020*

0021*

0022* THE FILE WILL BE ORDERED AS FOLLOWS:

0023* HOUSEHOLD RECORD FOLLOWED BY ONE OF THREE POSSIBLE STRUCTURES

0024* A. IF THE HOUSEHOLD IS NOT A GROUP QUARTERS AND IT CONTAINS

0025* A PRIMARY FAMILY

0026* ↓ 1. THE PRIMARY FAMILY RECORD FOLLOWED BY PERSONS RECORDS

0027* FOR MEMBERS OF THE PRIMARY FAMILY WHO ARE NOT ALSO

0028* MEMBERS OF A SUBFAMILY.

0029* ↓ 2. THESE RECORDS MAY BE FOLLOWED BY ONE OR MORE SUBFAMILY

0030* RECORDS, EACH SUBFAMILY RECORD BEING IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWED

0031* BY PERSONS RECORDS FOR THE MEMBERS OF THAT SUBFAMILY.
0032* 3. THESE RECORDS MAY BE FOLLOWED BY ONE OR MORE SECONDARY
0033* FAMILY RECORDS, EACH SECONDARY FAMILY RECORD BEING
0034* IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWED BY PERSONS RECORDS FOR THE MEMBERS
0035* OF THAT SECONDARY FAMILY.
0036* 4. THESE MAY BE FOLLOWED BY ONE OR MORE SECONDARY
0037* INDIVIDUAL FAMILY RECORDS EACH TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE
0038* PERSON RECORD FOR THE SECONDARY INDIVIDUAL IT REPRESENTS.
0039* B. IF THE HOUSEHOLD IS NOT A GROUP QUARTERS AND IT CONTAINS A
0040* PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL:
0041* 1. THE FAMILY RECORD FOR THE PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL
0042* IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWED BY THE PERSON RECORD FOR
0043* THAT PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL.
0044* 2. THESE RECORDS MAY BE FOLLOWED BY ONE OR MORE
0045* SECONDARY FAMILY RECORDS, EACH SECONDARY FAMILY
0046* RECORD BEING IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWED BY THE PERSONS
0047* RECORD FOR MEMBERS OF THAT SECONDARY FAMILY.
0048* 3. THESE RECORDS MAY BE FOLLOWED BY ONE OR MORE
0049* FAMILY RECORDS FOR SECONDARY INDIVIDUALS EACH
0050* FAMILY RECORD BEING IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWED BY THE
0051* PERSON RECORD FOR THAT SECONDARY INDIVIDUAL.
0052* C. IF THE HOUSEHOLD IS ACTUALLY A GROUP QUARTERS:
0053* FAMILY RECORDS FOR EACH OF THE SECONDARY INDIVIDUALS,
0054* EACH FAMILY RECORD BEING IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWED BY A
0055* PERSON RECORD FOR THAT INDIVIDUAL.
0056* CLUSTER MAR76ALL\$
0057* RECORD HH. (336)
0058* HOUSEHOLD RECORD

CCUNT	FM NAME	POSITION	LENGTH	VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) & DESCRIPTION	DATE 080177	PAGE 3
0059* 0060* 0061* 0062* 0063* 0064*	HH-SEQ-NUM.	1	6	(1,N) HOUSEHOLD SEQUENCE NUMBER - UNIQUE ID FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD THE SAME ID NUMBER WILL APPEAR IN EACH PERSONS RECORD IN THIS HOUSEHOLD IN THE PP-SEQ-NUM. FIELD. THE SAME ID NUMBER WILL APPEAR IN EACH FAMILY RECORD IN THIS HOUSEHOLD IN THE FF-SEQ-NUM. FIELD.		
0065* 0066* 0067* 0068* 0069* 0070*	HH-POS.	7	2	(0,N) TRAILER PORTION OF UNIQUE HOUSEHOLD ID. 00 FOR HH RECORD. SAME FUNCTION IN PERSONS RECORD IS FIELD PP-POS (01-39) SAME FUNCTION IN FAMILY RECORD IS FF-POS (41-79) THESE FIRST TWO FIELDS CAN BE USED AS AN INDEX TO ANY RECORD OR AS AN UNSIGNED BINARY SORT KEY TO RECOVER THE ORIGINAL SEQ.		
0071*	MST-PANELNO.	9	2	(01,32)		
0072* 0073*	RCL-NIC.	11	2	(00,76) 00 - 76 (NON-INTERVIEW CLUSTER CODE)		
0074* 0075*	RCL-KEY.	13	3	(000,110) 000 - 110 (KEYFITZ CLUSTER)		
0076* 0077*	RCL-AWT.	16	5	(0,10000) 10000 = A WEIGHT - 4 IMPLIED DECIMAL PLACES		
0078* 0079*	RCL-PWT.	21	5	(0,10000) 10000 = P WEIGHT - 4 IMPLIED DECIMAL PLACES		
0080* 0081*	NUM-PERS.	26	2	(00,39) NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD		
0082* 0083*	NUM-FAM.	28	2	(00,39) NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN THIS HOUSEHOLD		
0084* 0085* 0086* 0087* 0088*	HH-TYPE.	30	1	(1,4) 1 = INTERVIEW HOUSEHOLD, WITH HEAD 2 = GROUP QUARTERS (COLLECTIVE HH) ALL SECONDARY INDIVIDUALS 3 = NONINTERVIEW TYPE A 4 = NONINTERVIEW TYPE B/C		
0089* 0090* 0091* 0092*	PPIND-INDX.	31	2	(00,39) INDEX OF PRINCIPAL PERSON 00 = NIU (NOT IN UNIVERSE) 01-39 = INDEX OF PRINCIPAL PERSON		
0093* 0094* 0095* 0096*	ITEM9.	33	1	(1,8) 1 = HOUSEHOLD 1 ... 8 = HOUSEHOLD 8 ITEM 9 HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (EDITED)		
0097* 0098* 0099*	VIS.	34	1	(1,8) MONTH-IN-SAMPLE CODE GENERATED FROM MONTH AND ROTATION		
0100* 0101*	RANDOM-CLUST	35	5	RANDOM CLUSTER CODE		
0102* 0103*	SEGMENT.	40	4	(1000,8999) SEGMENT CODE - ITEM 7		

COUNT	ITEM NAME	POSITION	LENGTH	VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) & DESCRIPTION	DATE 080177	PAGE 4
0104*	SERIAL.	44	2	(00,99)	SERIAL CODE - ITEM 8	
0105*					HOUSEHOLD DESIGNATOR WITHIN PSU, SEGMENT, SAMPLE	
0106*						
0107*	SUB-HH-NUM.	46	1	(0,9)	SUBDIVIDED HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	
0108*					GENERATED TO SUBDIVIDE	
0109*					MULTI-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.	
0110*					0 = NOT SUB DIVIDED	
0111*					1 = FIRST OF SUBDIVIDED	
0112*					ETC	
0113*						
0114*	B-ITEM14-RC.	47	1	(0,3)	RACE OF HEAD (NONINTERVIEW)	
0115*					0 = NOT IN UNIVERSE	ITEM 14
0116*					1 = WHITE	RACE OF HEAD
0117*					2 = BLACK	(EDITED)
0118*					3 = OTHER	TYPE A
0119*						
0120*	B-ITEM15-REA	48	2	(00,18)	NONINTERVIEW	
0121*					00 = NIU	REASON FOR TYPE B/C
0122*					01 = VACANT - REGULAR	(EDITED) TYPE B
0123*					02 = VACANT - STORAGE FOR HH FURNITURE	B
0124*					03 = TEMPORARILY OCCUPIED BY PERSONS WITH URE	B
0125*					04 = UNFIT OR TO BE DEMOLISHED	B
0126*					05 = UNDER CONSTRUCTION, NOT READY	B
0127*					06 = CONVERTED TO TEMPORARY BUSINESS OR STORAGE	B
0128*					07 = OCCUPIED BY AF MEMBERS OR PERSONS UNDER 14	B
0129*					08 = UNOCCUPIED TENT OR TRAILER SITE	B
0130*					09 = PERMIT GRANTED, CONSTRUCTION NOT STARTED	B
0131*					10 = OTHER	B
0132*					11 = DEMOLISHED	TYPE C
0133*					12 = HOUSE OR TRAILER MOVED	C
0134*					13 = OUTSIDE SEGMENT	C
0135*					14 = CONVERTED TO PERMANENT BUSINESS OR STORAGE	C
0136*					15 = MERGED	C
0137*					16 = CONDEMNED	C
0138*					17 = BUILT AFTER APRIL 1, 1970	C
0139*					18 = OTHER	C
0140*						
0141*	MST-CCC.	50	1	(0,3)	METRO/NONMETRO	
0142*					1 = IN AN SMSA AND IN CENTRAL CITY	
0143*					2 = IN AN SMSA BUT NOT IN CENTRAL CITY	
0144*					3 = NOT IN AN SMSA	
0145*						
0146*	REGION.	51	1	(1,4)		
0147*					1 = NORTHEAST	
0148*					2 = NORTH CENTRAL	
0149*					3 = SOUTH	
0150*					4 = WEST	

COUNT	EM NAME	POSITION	LENGTH	VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) &	SCRIPTION
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DATE 080177

PAGE

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0151*	DIVISION.	52	1	(1,9)	1 = NEW ENGLAND
0152*					2 = MIDDLE ATLANTIC
0153*					3 = EAST NORTH CENTRAL
0154*					4 = WEST NORTH CENTRAL
0155*					5 = SOUTH ATLANTIC
0156*					6 = EAST SOUTH CENTRAL
0157*					7 = WEST SOUTH CENTRAL
0158*					8 = MOUNTAIN
0159*					9 = PACIFIC
0160*					

COUNT	ITEM NAME	POSITION	LENGTH	VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) & DESCRIPTION
0161*	STATE-REC.	53	2	(14,99)
0162*				19 = MAINE
0163*				19 = NEW HAMPSHIRE
0164*				19 = VERMONT
0165*				14 = MASSACHUSETTS
0166*				19 = RHODE ISLAND
0167*				16 = CONNECTICUT
0168*				21 = NEW YORK
0169*				22 = NEW JERSEY
0170*				23 = PENNSYLVANIA
0171*				31 = OHIO
0172*				32 = INDIANA
0173*				33 = ILLINOIS
0174*				39 = MICHIGAN
0175*				39 = WISCONSIN
0176*				49 = IOWA
0177*				49 = NORTH DAKOTA
0178*				49 = SOUTH DAKOTA
0179*				49 = NEBRASKA
0180*				49 = KANSAS
0181*				49 = MISSOURI
0182*				49 = MINNESOTA
0183*				57 = DELAWARE
0184*				57 = MARYLAND
0185*				53 = DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
0186*				57 = VIRGINIA
0187*				57 = WEST VIRGINIA
0188*				56 = NORTH CAROLINA
0189*				58 = SOUTH CAROLINA
0190*				58 = GEORGIA
0191*				59 = FLORIDA
0192*				67 = KENTUCKY
0193*				67 = TENNESSEE
0194*				69 = ALABAMA
0195*				69 = MISSISSIPPI
0196*				79 = ARKANSAS
0197*				79 = LOUISIANA
0198*				79 = OKLAHOMA
0199*				72 = TEXAS
0200*				89 = MONTANA
0201*				89 = IDAHO
0202*				89 = WYOMING
0203*				89 = COLORADO
0204*				89 = NEW MEXICO
0205*				89 = UTAH
0206*				89 = NEVADA
0207*				89 = ARIZONA
0208*				99 = WASHINGTON
0209*				99 = OREGON
0210*				92 = CALIFORNIA
0211*				99 = ALASKA
0212*				99 = HAWAII

0213*	SELECT-SMSA.	55	2	(00,35)	STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
0214*					00 = NOT LISTED BELOW
0215*					01 = NEW YORK, N.Y.
0216*					02 = LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH, CALIF.
0217*					03 = CHICAGO, ILL.
0218*					04 = PHILADELPHIA, PA.
0219*					05 = DETROIT, MICH.
0220*					06 = SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF.
0221*					07 = WASHINGTON, D.C.-MD.-VA.
0222*					08 = BOSTON, MASS.
0223*					09 = NASSAU-SUFFOLK, N.Y.
0224*					10 = PITTSBURGH, PA.
0225*					11 = ST. LOUIS, MO.-ILL.
0226*					12 = BALTIMORE, MD.
0227*					13 = CLEVELAND, OHIO
0228*					14 = HOUSTON, TEXAS
0229*					15 = NEWARK, N.J.
0230*					16 = MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.
0231*					17 = DALLAS, TEXAS
0232*					18 = SEATTLE-EVERETT, WASH.
0233*					19 = ANAHEIM-SANTA ANA-GARDEN GROVE, CALIF.
0234*					20 = MILWAUKEE, WIS.
0235*					21 = ATLANTA, GA.
0236*					22 = CINCINNATI, OHIO
0237*					23 = PATTERSON-CLIFTON-PASSAIC, N.J.
0238*					24 = SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
0239*					25 = BUFFALO, N.Y.
0240*					26 = MIAMI, FLA.
0241*					27 = KANSAS CITY, MO.-KAN.
0242*					28 = DENVER, COLO.
0243*					29 = SAN BERNARDINO-RIVERSIDE-ONTARIO, CALIF.
0244*					30 = INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
0245*					31 = SAN JOSE, CALIF.
0246*					32 = NEW ORLEANS, LA.
0247*					33 = TAMPA-ST.PETERSBURG, FLA.
0248*					34 = PORTLAND, ORE.-WASH.
0249*					35 = PHOENIX, ARIZ.
0250*					
0251*	B-NI-WST.	57	1	(0,N)	0 = NIU WEIGHT FOR NON-INTERVIEW RECORDS
0252*					1 = REGULAR TYPE A,B, OR C NON-INTERVIEW
0253*					2-4 = SUBSAMPLE TYPE A,B, OR C NON-INTERVIEW
0254*					
0255*	PADDING..	58	5		
0256*	A-ITEM9.	63	1	(0,1)	0 = NOT ALLOCATED ALLOCATION FLAG FOR HH-NUMBER
0257*					1 = ALLOCATED
0258*					

COUNT	ITEM NAME	POSITION	LENGTH	VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) & DESCRIPTION	DATE 080177	PAGE 8
0259*	ITEM4.	64	2	(01,10)		
0260*				01 = HOUSE, APARTMENT	ITEM4 - MARCH EDITED	
0261*				02 = HU IN NONTRANSIENT HOTEL, ETC	TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS	
0262*				03 = HU PERMANENT, IN TRANSIENT HOTEL, ETC		
0263*				04 = HU IN ROOMING HOUSE		
0264*				05 = MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER		
0265*				06 = HU NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE		
0266*				07 = QUARTERS NOT HU	MARCH GQ	
0267*				08 = UNIT NOT PERMANENT	MARCH GQ	
0268*				09 = TENT/TRAILER SITE	MARCH GQ	
0269*				10 = OTHER NOT HU	MARCH GQ	
0270*	TENURE.	66	1	(1,3)		
0271*				TENURE OF HOUSEHOLD (ITEM 60)		
0272*				EDITED TENURE - NEW FOR MARCH 1976		
0273*				1 = OWNED OR BEING BOUGHT		
0274*				2 = RENTED		
0275*				3 = NO CASH RENT		
0276*	PUBLIC.	67	1	(0,2)		
0277*				PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECT (ITEM 61)		
0278*				EDITED PUBLIC - NEW FOR MARCH 1976		
0279*				0 = NIU		
0280*				1 = YES		
0281*				2 = NO		
0282*	LOWER-RENT.	68	1	(0,2)		
0283*				RENT SUBSIDY (ITEM 62)		
0284*				EDITED LOWER RENT - NEW FOR MARCH 1976		
0285*				0 = NIU		
0286*				1 = YES		
0287*				2 = NO		
0288*	HH-STATUS.	69	1	(0,3)		
0289*				HOUSEHOLD STATUS		
0290*				0 = NIU (GROUP QUARTERS)		
0291*				1 = PRIMARY FAMILY		
0292*				2 = PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL LIVING ALONE		
0293*				3 = PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL LIVING WITH NONRELATIVES		
0294*	HH-UNDER18.	70	2	(00,39)		
0295*				NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD UNDER AGE 18		
0296*				00 = NONE		
0297*				01-39 = NUMBER PERSONS UNDER 18		
0298*	HH-INC-TOT.	72	9	(-N,N)		
0299*				TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME		
0300*				0 = NONE		
0301*				NEGATIVE AMT = INCOME (LOSS)		
0302*				POSITIVE AMT = INCOME		
0303*	HH-REC-REL.	81	1	(0,3)		
0304*				RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD RECODE		
0305*				0 = NIU (GROUP QUARTERS)		
0306*				1 = ALL MEMBERS RELATED TO HEAD		
0307*				2 = NO MEMBERS RELATED TO HEAD		
0308*				3 = SOME MEMBERS RELATED TO HEAD		

COUNT	FM NAME	POSITION	LENGTH	VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) & DESCRIPTION	DATE 080177	PAGE 9
0309*	HH-NUM-NONRL	82	1	(0,4)		
0310*					NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD NOT RELATED TO THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD	
0311*					0 = NONE/ NIU (GROUP QUARTERS)	
0312*					4 = 4+ PERSONS	
0313*						
0314*	HH-NUM-CPLES	83	1	(0,2)		
0315*					NUMBER OF MARRIED COUPLES IN HOUSEHOLD EXCLUDING HOUSEHOLD	
0316*					HEAD AND HIS WIFE	
0317*					0 = NONE	
0318*					1 = 1	
0319*					2 = 2+ COUPLES	
0320*	HH-TOP-5PCT.	84	1	(0,2)		
0321*					HOUSEHOLD INCOME PERCENT CUT	
0322*					NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME RANKING	
0323*					0 = NIU (GROUP QUARTERS)	
0324*					1 = NOT IN TOP 5 PCT	
0325*					2 = IN TOP 5 PCT	
0326*	HH-PCT-CUT.	85	2	(00,20)		
0327*					HOUSEHOLD INCOME PERCENT CUT	
0328*					NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME RANKING	
0329*					00 = NIU (GROUP QUARTERS)	
0330*					01 = LOWEST 5 PER CENT	
0331*					02 = SECOND 5 PER CENT	
0332*						
0333*					20 = TOP 5 PER CENT	
0334*	R-HHINCM.	87	2	(01,23)		
0335*					DETAILED HOUSEHOLD INCOME RECODE	
0336*					01 = NONE	
0337*					02 = LOSS	
0338*					03 = \$1 TO \$999	
0339*					04 = \$1,000 TO \$1,999	
0340*					05 = \$2,000 TO \$2,999	
0341*					06 = \$3,000 TO \$3,999	
0342*					07 = \$4,000 TO \$4,999	
0343*					08 = \$5,000 TO \$5,999	
0344*					09 = \$6,000 TO \$6,999	
0345*					10 = \$7,000 TO \$7,999	
0346*					11 = \$8,000 TO \$8,999	
0347*					12 = \$9,000 TO \$9,999	
0348*					13 = \$10,000 TO \$10,999	
0349*					14 = \$11,000 TO \$11,999	
0350*					15 = \$12,000 TO \$12,999	
0351*					16 = \$13,000 TO \$13,999	
0352*					17 = \$14,000 TO \$14,999	
0353*					18 = \$15,000 TO \$15,999	
0354*					19 = \$16,000 TO \$16,999	
0355*					20 = \$17,000 TO \$17,999	
0356*					21 = \$18,000 TO \$18,999	
0357*					22 = \$19,000 TO \$19,999	
0358*					23 = \$20,000 TO \$20,999	
0359*					24 = \$21,000 TO \$21,999	
0360*					25 = \$22,000 TO \$22,999	
0361*					26 = \$23,000 TO \$23,999	
					27 = \$24,000 TO \$24,999	
					28 = \$25,000 TO \$25,999	
					29 = \$26,000 TO \$26,999	
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					90 = \$87,000 TO \$87,999	
					91 = \$88,000 TO \$88,999	
					92 = \$89,000 TO \$89,999	
					93 = \$90,000 TO \$90,999	
					94 = \$91,000 TO \$91,999	
					95 = \$92,000 TO \$92,999	
					96 = \$93,000 TO \$93,999	
					97 = \$94,000 TO \$94,999	
					98 = \$95,000 TO \$95,999	
					99 = \$96,000 TO \$96,999	
					100 = \$97,000 TO \$97,999	
					Blank	

COUNT	FM NAME	POSITION	LENGTH	VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) &	DESCRIPTION	DATE 080177	PAGE 10
0362* 0363* 0364* 0365* 0366* 0367* 0368*	RECORD	FF.		(336,39)	CONTROLLED-BY NUM-FAM.	CHANGED BY RAID-CROSS	
					FAMILY RECORD --- ALL DERIVED DATA		
0369* 0370*	FF-SEQ-NUM.	101	6	(1,N)	UNIQUE HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFIER (SEE-HH-SEQ-NUM.)		
0371* 0372*	FF-POS.	107	2	(41,79)	FAMILY SEQUENCE NUMBER WITHIN HOUSEHOLD		
0373* 0374* 0375* 0376* 0377* 0378* 0379* 0380* 0381*	F-KIND.	109	1	(1,5)	1 = PRIMARY FAMILY 2 = SUB FAMILY 3 = SECONDARY FAMILY NOTE: THE FOLLOWING ARE NOT TRUE FAMILIES DUMMY FAMILY RECORDS ARE GENERATED FOR THEM FOR CONVENIENCE IN TALLYING 4 = PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL 5 = SECONDARY INDIVIDUALS	KIND OF FAMILY	
0382* 0383* 0384* 0385*	F-TYPE.	110	1	(1,3)	1 = HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY 2 = OTHER MALE HEAD 3 = FEMALE HEAD	TYPE OF FAMILY	
0386* 0387*	F-PERSONS.	111	2	(01,39)	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN FAMILY		
0388* 0389*	F-HEAD-INDEX	113	2	(01,39)	INDEX IN PERSONS RECORD OF FAMILY HEAD		
0390* 0391* 0392* 0393* 0394*	F-WIFE-INDEX	115	2	(00,39)	INDEX IN PERSONS RECORD OF FAMILY WIFE 00 = NO WIFE 01 = ILLEGAL 02-39 = INDEX		
0395* 0396* 0397* 0398*	F-LAST-INDEX	117	2	(01,39)	INDEX IN PERSONS RECORD OF LAST MEMBER OF FAMILY ALL PERSONS FROM F-HEAD-INDEX THRU F-LAST-INDEX ARE MEMBERS OF THIS FAMILY.		
0399* 0400* 0401* 0402*	F-SPAN-HEAD.	119	1	(1,2)	HEAD OF SPANISH ORIGIN ? 1 = YES 2 = NO		
0403* 0404* 0405*	F-INC-WS.	120	8	(00000000,N)	FAMILY INCOME - WAGES AND SALARIES DOLLAR AMOUNT		
0406* 0407* 0408* 0409* 0410*	F-INC-SE.	128	7	(-150000,0500000)	FAMILY INCOME - SELF EMPLOYMENT INCOME 0000000 = NONE NEGATIVE AMT = INCOME (LOSS) POSITIVE = INCOME		

0411*	F-INC-FR.	135	7	(-150000,0500000)	
0412*				FAMILY INCOME - FARM INCOME	
0413*				0000000 = NONE	
0414*				NEGATIVE AMT = INCOME (LOSS)	
0415*				POSITIVE AMT = INCOME	
0416*	F-INC-US.	142	8	(00000000,N)	
0417*				FAMILY INCOME - MONEY RECEIVED FROM US GOVT	
0418*				INCLUDES SOCIAL SECURITY AND RAILROAD RETIREMENT	
0419*				DOLLAR AMOUNT	
0420*	F-INC-SP.	150	8	(00000000,N)	
0421*				FAMILY INCOME - SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME	
0422*				INCLUDES MONEY RECEIVED FROM US AND STATE AND LOCAL GOVTS.	
0423*				DOLLAR AMOUNT	
0424*	F-INC-PA.	158	8	(00000000,N)	
0425*				FAMILY INCOME - PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND WELFARE	
0426*				INCLUDES AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC)	
0427*				AND OTHER ASSISTANCE	
0428*				DOLLAR AMOUNT	
0429*	F-INC-INT.	166	8	(00000000,N)	
0430*				FAMILY INCOME - INTEREST	
0431*				DOLLAR AMOUNT	
0432*	F-INC-DIV.	174	7	(-150000,0500000)	
0433*				FAMILY INCOME - DIVIDENDS, ETC.	
0434*				INCLUDES DIVIDENDS	
0435*				NET RENTAL INCOME OR ROYALTIES	
0436*				ESTATES OR TRUSTS	
0437*				0000000 = NONE	
0438*				NEGATIVE AMT = INCOME (LOSS)	
0439*				POSITIVE AMT = INCOME	
0440*	F-INC-VP.	181	8	(00000000,N)	
0441*				FAMILY INCOME - VETERANS PAYMENTS ETC.	
0442*				INCLUDES VETERANS PAYMENTS	
0443*				UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION	
0444*				WORKMENS COMPENSATION	
0445*				DOLLAR AMOUNT	
0446*	F-INC-RET.	189	8	(00000000,N)	
0447*				FAMILY INCOME - RETIREMENT	
0448*				INCLUDES PRIVATE PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES	
0449*				MILITARY RETIREMENT	
0450*				FEDERAL GOVT EMPLOYEE PENSIONS	
0451*				STATE OR LOCAL GOVT EMPLOYEE PENSIONS	
0452*				DOLLAR AMOUNT	
0453*	F-INC-CS.	197	8	(00000000,N)	
0454*				FAMILY INCOME - CHILD SUPPORT, ETC.	
0455*				INCLUDES ALIMONY AND CHILD SUPPORT	
0456*				OTHER REGULAR CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PERSONS NOT IN THE HOUSEHOLD	
0457*				ANYTHING ELSE	
0458*				DOLLAR AMOUNT	

COUNT * TM NAME POSITION LENGTH VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) & DESCRIPTION

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0459* F-INC-TOT. 1205 9 (-N,N)
 0460* . TOTAL FAMILY INCOME
 0461* . 000000000 = NONE
 0462* . NEGATIVE AMT = INCOME (LOSS)
 0463* . POSITIVE AMT = INCOME

0464* F-INC-EARN. 1214 9 (-N,N)
 0465* . TOTAL FAMILY EARNINGS
 0466* . 000000000 = NONE
 0467* . NEGATIVE AMT = INCOME (LOSS)
 0468* . POSITIVE AMT = INCOME

0469* F-INC-OTH. 1223 9 (-N,N)
 0470* . TOTAL OTHER FAMILY INCOME
 0471* . 000000000 = NONE
 0472* . NEGATIVE AMT = INCOME (LOSS)
 0473* . POSITIVE AMT = INCOME
 0474* .
 0475* .
 0476* .

0477* . FLAG-FINC-WS THRU FLAG-FINC-OTH ARE FLAGS INDICATING INCOME SUPPRESSION
 0478* . 0 = NOT SUPPRESSED
 0479* . 1 = SUPPRESSED VALUE
 0480* . VARIOUS INCOME FIELDS HAVE BEEN TOP-CODED TO PREVENT
 0481* . DISCLOSURE.
 0482* .
 0483* .

0484* FLAG-FINC-WS 1232 1 (0,1)
 0485* FLAG-FINC-SE 1233 1 (0,1)
 0486* FLAG-FINC-FR 1234 1 (0,1)
 0487* FLAG-FINC-US 1235 1 (0,1)
 0488* FLAG-FINC-SP 1236 1 (0,1)
 0489* FLAG-FINC-PA 1237 1 (0,1)
 0490* FLAG-FINC-IN 1238 1 (0,1)
 0491* FLAG-FINC-DI 1239 1 (0,1)
 0492* FLAG-FINC-VP 1240 1 (0,1)
 0493* FLAG-FINC-RE 1241 1 (0,1)
 0494* FLAG-FINC-CS 1242 1 (0,1)
 0495* FLAG-FINC-TO 1243 1 (0,1)
 0496* FLAG-FINC-EA 1244 1 (0,1)
 0497* FLAG-FINC-OT 1245 1 (0,1)

COUNT	TM NAME	POSITION	LENGTH	VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) &	DESCRIPTION	DATE 080177	PAGE 13
0498*	F-RECODE-1.	146	1	(1,9)	DESCRIPTION OF FAMILY		
0499*					1 = PRIMARY FAMILY CONTAINING NO SUBFAMILIES		
0500*					2 = PRIMARY FAMILY CONTAINING ONE OR MORE SUBFAMILIES		
0501*					3 = SECONDARY FAMILY		
0502*					4 = SUBFAMILY		
0503*					NOTE: THE FOLLOWING ARE NOT REALLY FAMILIES BUT FOR		
0504*					CONVENIENCE IN TALLYING THEY HAVE A PSEUDO-FAMILY		
0505*					RECORD GENERATED FOR THEM		
0506*					5 = PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL		
0507*					6 = SECONDARY INDIVIDUAL, 14+, IN A HOUSEHOLD		
0508*					7 = SECONDARY INDIVIDUAL, 14+, IN A GROUP QUARTERS		
0509*					8 = SECONDARY INDIVIDUAL, UNDER 14, IN A HOUSEHOLD		
0510*					9 = SECONDARY INDIVIDUAL, UNDER 14, IN A GROUP QUARTERS		
0511*							
0512*	F-RECODE-98.	147	1	(0,4)	PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN BY AGE		
0513*					0 = NIU (PRIMARY AND SECONDARY INDIVIDUALS)		
0514*					SOME UNDER 6		
0515*					1 = SOME UNDER 3		
0516*					2 = ALL 3 TO 5		
0517*					OTHER		
0518*					3 = ALL 6 TO 17		
0519*					4 = NONE UNDER 18		
0520*							
0521*	F-RECODE-5.	148	1	(0,7)	FAMILY MEMBERS 18 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE		
0522*					0 = NONE		
0523*					1 = 1 MEMBER		
0524*					...		
0525*					7 = 7 OR MORE MEMBERS		
0526*							
0527*	F-RECODE-6.	149	1	(0,5)	FAMILY MEMBERS 65 YEARS AND OVER		
0528*					0 = NONE		
0529*					1 = 1 MEMBER		
0530*					...		
0531*					5 = 5 OR MORE		
0532*							
0533*	F-RECODE-7.	150	1	(0,3)	OWN NEVER MARRIED CHILDREN UNDER 18 BY AGE		
0534*					0 = NO OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18		
0535*					1 = 1 OR MORE, ALL UNDER 6		
0536*					2 = 1 OR MORE, SOME UNDER 6, SOME 6-17		
0537*					3 = 1 OR MORE, ALL 6-17		
0538*							
0539*	F-RECODE-8.	151	1	(0,9)	OWN CHILDREN, ANY AGE, ANY MARITAL STATUS		
0540*					0 = NONE		
0541*					1 = 1		
0542*					...		
0543*					9 = 9 OR MORE		
0544*							
0545*	F-RECODE-9.	152	1	(0,9)	OWN CHILDREN UNDER 25, ANY MARITAL STATUS		
0546*					0 = NONE		
0547*					1 = 1		
0548*					...		
0549*					9 = 9 OR MORE		
0550*							

COUNT ITEM NAME POSITION LENGTH VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) & DESCRIPTION

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0551*	F-RECODE-10.	253	1	(0,9)	OWN NEVER MARRIED CHILDREN UNDER 18
0552*					0 = NONE
0553*					1 = 1
0554*					...
0555*					9 = 9 OR MORE
0556*					
0557*	F-RECODE-11.	254	1	(0,9)	OWN NEVER MARRIED CHILDREN UNDER 15
0558*					0 = NONE
0559*					1 = 1
0560*					...
0561*					9 = 9 OR MORE
0562*					
0563*	F-RECODE-12.	255	1	(0,8)	OWN CHILDREN UNDER 12
0564*					0 = NONE
0565*					1 = 1
0566*					...
0567*					8 = 8 OR MORE
0568*					
0569*	F-RECODE-13.	256	1	(0,6)	OWN CHILDREN UNDER 9
0570*					0 = NONE
0571*					1 = 1
0572*					2 = 2
0573*					3 = 3
0574*					4 = 4
0575*					5 = 5
0576*					6 = 6 OR MORE
0577*					
0578*	F-RECODE-14.	257	1	(0,6)	OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6
0579*					0 = NONE
0580*					1 = 1
0581*					...
0582*					6 = 6 OR MORE
0583*					
0584*	F-RECODE-15.	258	1	(0,6)	OWN CHILDREN UNDER 5
0585*					0 = NONE
0586*					1 = 1
0587*					...
0588*					6 = 6 OR MORE
0589*					
0590*	F-RECODE-16.	259	1	(0,5)	OWN CHILDREN UNDER 3
0591*					0 = NONE
0592*					1 = 1
0593*					...
0594*					5 = 5 OR MORE
0595*					
0596*	F-RECODE-17.	260	1	(0,3)	OWN CHILDREN UNDER 1
0597*					0 = NONE
0598*					1 = 1
0599*					2 = 2
0600*					3 = 3 OR MORE
0601*					

COUNT FM NAME POSITION LENGTH. VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) & DESCRIPTION

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0602* F-RECODE-19. 261 2 (00,26) AGE OF YOUNGEST OWN CHILD, ANY MARITAL STATUS
 0603* . 00 = NIU
 0604* . 01 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR
 0605* . 02 = 1 YEAR
 0606*
 0607* . 26 = 25 YEARS AND OVER
 0608* .

0609* F-RECODE-21. 263 2 (00,26) AGE OF OLDEST OWN CHILD, ANY MARITAL STATUS
 0610* . 00 = NIU
 0611* . 01 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR
 0612* . 02 = 1 YEAR
 0613*
 0614* . 26 = 25 YEARS AND OVER
 0615* .

0616* F-UNDR18. 265 1 (0,9) PERSONS IN FAMILY UNDER 18
 0617* . 0 = NONE, NIU
 0618* . 1 = 1
 0619* . 2 = 2
 0620* . .
 0621* . 9 = 9+
 0622* .

0623* REC-5-TO-17. 266 1 (0,6) NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN FAMILY 5 TO 17
 0624* . 0 = NONE, NIU
 0625* . 1 = 1
 0626* . 2 = 2
 0627* . 3 = 3
 0628* . 4 = 4
 0629* . 5 = 5
 0630* . 6 = 6 OR MORE
 0631* .

0632* F-RECODE-25. 267 1 (0,3) NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS IN LABOR FORCE
 0633* . 0 = NONE
 0634* . 1 = 1
 0635* . 2 = 2
 0636* . 3 = 3 OR MORE
 0637* .

0638* F-RECODE-26. 268 1 (1,4) SEX AND MARITAL STATUS OF FAMILY HEAD AND LF STATUS OF WIFE
 0639* . 1 = MALE HEAD, MSP, WIFE IN PAID LABOR FORCE
 0640* . 2 = MALE HEAD, MSP, WIFE NOT IN PAID LABOR FORCE
 0641* . 3 = OTHER MALE HEAD
 0642* . 4 = FEMALE HEAD
 0643* .

0644* F-RECODE-27. 269 1 (0,5) NUMBER OF EARNERS IN FAMILY
 0645* . 0 = NONE
 0646* . 1 = 1
 0647*
 0648* . 5 = 5 OR MORE
 0649* .
 0650* .

0651* . THE FOLLOWING ITEMS F-REC-31A THROUGH F-REC-31H ARE FAMILY
 0652* . RECODES DESCRIBING REC'DENCY BY ALL FAMILY MEMBERS
 0653* .

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Code	Form	Count	Category	Description
0654*	F-REC-31A.	270	1	(1,4)
0655*				
0656*				
0657*				
0658*				
0659*				
0660*	F-REC-31B.	271	1	(1,4)
0661*				
0662*				
0663*				
0664*				
0665*				
0666*	F-REC-31C.	272	1	(1,4)
0667*				
0668*				
0669*				
0670*				
0671*				
0672*	F-REC-31D.	273	1	(1,2)
0673*				
0674*				
0675*				
0676*	F-REC-31E.	274	1	(1,8)
0677*				
0678*				
0679*				
0680*				
0681*				
0682*				
0683*				
0684*				
0685*				
0686*	F-REC-31F.	275	1	(1,8)
0687*				
0688*				
0689*				
0690*				
0691*				
0692*				
0693*				
0694*				
0695*				
0696*	F-REC-31G.	276	1	(1,6)
0697*				
0698*				
0699*				
0700*				
0701*				
0702*				
0703*				

COUNT EM NAME POSITION LENGTH VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) & DESCRIPTION

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0704*	F-REC-31H.	177	1	(1,8)	TYPE H OTHER INCOME RECIPIENCY
0705*					1 = NONE
0706*					2 = ALIMONY OR CHILD SUPPORT ONLY
0707*					3 = OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS ONLY
0708*					4 = ANYTHING ELSE
0709*					5 = ALIMONY AND OTHER
0710*					6 = ALIMONY AND ANYTHING ELSE
0711*					7 = OTHER AND ANYTHING ELSE
0712*					8 = ALIMONY, OTHER ANYTHING ELSE
0713*					
0714*	F-TOP-5PCT.	178	1	(0,2)	FAMILY INCOME PERCENT CUT
0715*					NATIONAL FAMILY INCOME RANKING
0716*					0 = NIU (PRIMARY AND SECONDARY INDIVIDUALS)
0717*					1 = NOT IN TOP 5 PCT
0718*					2 = IN TOP 5 PCT
0719*					
0720*	F-PCT-CUT.	279	2	(00,20)	FAMILY INCOME PERCENT CUT
0721*					NATIONAL FAMILY INCOME RANKING
0722*					00 = NIU (PRIMARY AND SECONDARY INDIVIDUALS)
0723*					01 = LOWEST 5 PER CENT
0724*					02 = SECOND 5 PER CENT
0725*					
0726*					
0727*					20 = TOP 5 PER CENT
0728*	F-LOW-INC.	181	6	(000000,N)	LOW INCOME (POVERTY) CUTOFF DOLLAR AMT
0729*					000000 = NIU (PRIMARY AND SECONDARY INDIVIDUALS)
0730*					

COUNT	NAME	POSITION	LENGTH	VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) & DESCRIPTION	DATE 080177	PAGE 10
0731*	R-WEEARN.	287	2	(00,26)		
0732*				00 = NIU		
0733*				HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY	EARNER AND RELATIONSHIP OF	
0734*				HEAD AN EARNER	EARNERS TO HEAD	
0735*				01 = 1 EARNER		
0736*				2 EARNERS		
0737*				WIFE OTHER EARNER		
0738*				WORKED AT FULL TIME JOBS		
0739*				02 = WIFE WORKED 40 WEEKS OR MORE		
0740*				03 = WIFE WORKED LESS THAN 40 WEEKS		
0741*				04 = WORKED AT PART-TIME JOBS		
0742*				OTHER RELATIVE OTHER EARNER		
0743*				WORKED AT FULL TIME JOBS		
0744*				05 = WORKED 40 WEEKS OR MORE		
0745*				06 = WORKED LESS THAN 40 WEEKS		
0746*				07 = WORKED AT PART TIME JOBS		
0747*				3 EARNERS OR MORE		
0748*				ALL EARNERS WORKED AT FULL TIME JOBS		
0749*				08 = ALL EARNERS WORKED 40 WEEKS OR MORE		
0750*				09 = ALL EARNERS WORKED LESS THAN 40 WEEKS		
0751*				10 = SOME WORKED MORE THAN 40 WKS. & SOME WORKED LESS THAN 40		
0752*				11 = ALL EARNERS WORKED AT PART TIME JOBS		
0753*				SOME WORKED AT FULL-TIME, SOME WORKED AT PART-TIME JOBS		
0754*				12 = SOME WORKED 40 WEEKS OR MORE AT FULL TIME JOBS		
0755*				13 = SOME WORKED OTHER THAN 40 WEEKS OR MORE		
0756*				HEAD NOT AN EARNER		
0757*				14 = NO EARNERS		
0758*				1 EARNER		
0759*				WIFE ONLY		
0760*				WIFE WORKED AT FULL-TIME JOBS		
0761*				15 = WORKED 40 WEEKS OR MORE		
0762*				16 = WORKED LESS THAN 40 WEEKS		
0763*				17 = WIFE WORKED AT PART-TIME JOBS		
0764*				OTHER RELATIVE ONLY		
0765*				OTHER RELATIVE WORKED AT FULL-TIME JOB		
0766*				18 = OTHER RELATIVE WORKED 40 WEEKS OR MORE		
0767*				19 = OTHER RELATIVE WORKED LESS THAN 40 WEEKS		
0768*				20 = OTHER RELATIVE WORKED AT PART-TIME JOBS		
0769*				2 EARNERS OR MORE		
0770*				ALL EARNERS WORKED AT FULL-TIME JOBS		
0771*				21 = ALL EARNERS WORKED 40 WEEKS OR MORE		
0772*				22 = ALL EARNERS WORKED LESS THAN 40 WEEKS		
0773*				23 = SOME WORKED MORE THAN 40 WEEKS AND SOME WORKED LESS THAN 40		
0774*				24 = ALL EARNERS WORKED AT PART-TIME JOBS		
0775*				SOME EARNERS WORKED FULL-TIME & SOME WORKED PART-TIME		
0776*				25 = SOME EARNERS WORKED FULLTIME 40 WEEKS OR MORE		
0777*				26 = SOME EARNERS WORKED OTHER THAN 40 WEEKS OR MORE		
0778*	R-FAMLI5.	289	1	(0,4)		
0779*				FAMILY INCOME TO LOW-INCOME LEVEL		
0780*				1 = BELOW LOW-INCOME LEVEL		
0781*				2 = 100 - 124 PERCENT OF THE LOW-INCOME LEVEL		
0782*				3 = 125 - 149 PERCENT OF THE LOW-INCOME LEVEL		
0783*				4 = 150 AND ABOVE THE LOW-INCOME LEVEL		

0031*	R-FSINC2.	294	2	(01,17)	SOURCE OF INCOME
0032*					EARNINGS ONLY
0033*					01 = WAGE OR SALARY
0034*					02 = SELF-EMPLOYMENT
0035*					03 = WAGE OR SALARY AND SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME
0036*					EARNINGS AND INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS
0037*					04 = EARNINGS AND SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME ONLY
0038*					05 = EARNINGS AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME ONLY
0039*					06 = EARNINGS AND SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME ONLY
0040*					07 = EARNINGS AND OTHER INCOME ONLY
0041*					08 = OTHER COMBINATIONS
0042*					INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS ONLY
0043*					09 = SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME ONLY
0044*					10 = PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME ONLY
0045*					11 = SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME ONLY
0046*					12 = OTHER INCOME ONLY
0047*					13 = SOCIAL SECURITY AND SUPPLEMENTAL INCOME ONLY
0048*					14 = PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME ONLY
0049*					SOCIAL SECURITY, SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY, AND PUBLIC
0050*					15 = ASSISTANCE INCOME ONLY
0051*					16 = OTHER COMBINATIONS
0052*					17 = NO INCOME
0053*					
0054*					
0055*					
0056*					

296	Blank
297-307	Basic CPS Weight
308	Blank
309-319	March Supplement Weight
320-323	Blank
324-325	Number of Families in household where sub-families are considered separate from their primary family
326-327	Identification Number of family within household when sub-families are considered separate from their primary family
328-329	Number of Families in household when sub-families are not considered separate from their primary family
330-331	Identification Number of family within household when sub-families are not considered separate from their primary family
332-333	Number of People in household
334-335	Number of People within family when sub-families are considered separate from their primary family
336-337	Number of people within family when sub-families are not considered separate from their primary family

339	Record Type Identification (Family = 1)
339	Record Type Pre-1976 CPS:ADF files (Family = 4)
340	Family Type (1-9) (character location 246)
341-342	Blank

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COUNT	ITEM NAME	POSITION	LENGTH	VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) & DESCRIPTION
0857*	RECORD	PP.		(336,39) PERSON'S RECORD
0858*				CONTROLLED-BY NUM-PERS.
0859*				CHANGED BY RAID-CROSS
0860*	PP-SEQ-NUM.	1	6	(1,N) UNIQUE HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFIER (SEE HH-SEQ-NUM)
0861*				
0862*	PP-POS.	7	2	(01,39) PERSONS SEQUENCE NUMBER WITHIN HOUSEHOLD (SEE HH-POS.)
0863*				
0864*	B-PPIND.	9	1	(0,1) 0 = NIU, NO
0865*				1 = YES
0866*				PRINCIPAL PERSON INDICATOR
0867*	FAM-MEW-KEY.	10	1	(0,8) FAMILY MEMBERSHIP KEY
0868*				0 = NIU
0869*				1-6 = MEMBER OF SECONDARY FAMILY NO. 1-6
0870*				7 = MEMBER OF PRIMARY FAMILY(INC. MEMBERS OF SUBFAMILIES)
0871*				8 = PRIMARY OR SECONDARY INDIVIDUAL
0872*				
0873*	SUB-FAM-KEY.	11	1	(0,6) SUBFAMILY MEMBERSHIP KEY
0874*				0 = NIU
0875*				1-6 = MEMBER OF SUBFAMILY NO. 1-6
0876*				
0877*				
0878*				
0879*				THE FOLLOWING ITEMS (THROUGH CHARACTER POSITION 101) REFER TO LABOR FORCE
0880*				QUESTIONS FROM BASIC CPS
0881*				
0882*				
0883*	B-ESR.	12	1	(0,7) 0 = NIU
0884*				1 = WORKING
0885*				2 = WITH JOB, NOT AT WORK
0886*				3 = LOOKING
0887*				4 = HOUSE KEEPING
0888*				5 = AT SCHOOL
0889*				6 = UNABLE
0890*				7 = OTHER (RETIRED)
0891*				
0892*	B-EXP-LF.	13	1	(0,2) 0 = NIU, NOT IN EXPERIENCED LABOR FORCE
0893*				1 = EMPLOYED
0894*				2 = UNEMPLOYED
0895*				
0896*	B-FULL-PART.	14	1	(0,5) 0 = NIU, NOT IN LABOR FORCE
0897*				1 = EMPLOYED FULL TIME
0898*				2 = PART TIME FOR ECONOMIC REASONS
0899*				3 = UNEMPLOYED FULL TIME
0900*				4 = EMPLOYED PART TIME
0901*				5 = UNEMPLOYED PART TIME
0902*				

COUNT	ITEM NAME	POSITION	LENGTH	VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) &	DESCRIPTION	DATE 080177	PAGE 22
0903*	B-ITEM19X.	15	1	(0,8)	0 = NIU	MAJOR ACTIVITY	
0904*					1 = WORKING	(EDITED IN BASIC CPS)	
0905*					2 = WITH A JOB BUT NOT AT WORK	(EDITED IN BASIC CPS)	
0906*					3 = LOOKING FOR WORK		
0907*					4 = KEEPING HOUSE	(MAY DIFFER FROM ESR)	
0908*					5 = AT SCHOOL		
0909*					6 = UNABLE TO WORK		
0910*					7 = RETIRED (EXPANDED FROM BASIC CPS)		
0911*					8 = OTHER		
0912*							
0913*	ITEM20A.	16	2	(00,99)	00 = NIU	HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK	
0914*					01-99 = HOURS	(EDITED FOR ESR=1)	
0915*							
0916*	ITEM20C-YN.	18	1	(0,2)	0 = NIU	USUALLY WORK 35 HRS/WK ?	
0917*					1 = YES	(EDITED FOR ESR=1 AND	
0918*					2 = NO	ITEM20A LT 35 HOURS)	
0919*							
0920*	ITEM20C-RN.	19	2	(00,15)	00 = NIU	REASON NOT WORKING 35+ HRS/WK	
0921*					01 = SLACK	(EDITED FOR ESR=1 AND	
0922*					02 = MATERIAL SHORTAGE	ITEM20A LT 35 HOURS)	
0923*					03 = PLANT OR MACHINE REPAIR		
0924*					04 = NEW JOB STARTED DURING WEEK		
0925*					05 = JOB TERMINATED DURING WEEK		
0926*					06 = COULD FIND ONLY PART TIME WORK		
0927*					07 = HOLIDAY		
0928*					08 = LABOR DISPUTE		
0929*					09 = BAD WEATHER		
0930*					10 = OWN ILLNESS		
0931*					11 = ON VACATION		
0932*					12 = TOO BUSY WITH HOUSE, SCHOOL, ETC.,		
0933*					13 = DID NOT WANT FULL TIME WORK		
0934*					14 = FULL TIME WORK WEEK IS LESS THAN 35 HOURS		
0935*					15 = OTHER		
0936*							
0937*	ITEM21A.	21	1	(0,8)	0 = NIU	WHY ABSENT LAST WEEK	
0938*					1 = OWN ILLNESS	ESR=2 (EDITED FOR ESR=2 AND ESR=3)	
0939*					2 = ON VACATION	ESR=2	
0940*					3 = BAD WEATHER	ESR=2	
0941*					4 = LABOR DISPUTE	ESR=2	
0942*					5 = NEW JOB, BEGIN 30 DAYS	ESR=3	
0943*					6 = TEMPORARY LAYOFF	ESR=3	
0944*					7 = INDEFINATE LAYOFF	ESR=3	
0945*					8 = OTHER	ESR=2	
0946*							
0947*	ITEM21B.	22	1	(0,3)	0 = NIU	GETTING WAGES/SALARY FOR TIME	
0948*					1 = YES	OFF LAST WEEK ?	
0949*					2 = NO	(EDITED FOR ESR = 2)	
0950*					3 = SELF-EMPLOYED		
0951*							

0952*	ITEM21C.	23	1	(0,2)	0 = NIU	USUALLY WORK 35+ HOURS / WEEK
0953*					1 = YES	AT THIS JOB
0954*					2 = NO	(EDITED FOR ESR = 2)
0955*						
0956*						
0957*						
0958*						
0959*						
0960*						
0961*	ITEM22A1.	24	1	(0,1)	0 = NC,NIU	CHECK PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
0962*					1 = YES	(EDITED ESR=3)
0963*						
0964*	ITEM22A2.	25	1	(0,1)	0 = NC,NIU	CHECKED PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGCY
0965*					1 = YES	(EDITED ESR=3)
0966*						
0967*	ITEM22A3.	26	1	(0,1)	0 = NC,NIU	CHECKED EMPLOYER DIRECTLY
0968*					1 = YES	(EDITED ESR=3)
0969*						
0970*	ITEM22A4.	27	1	(0,1)	0 = NC,NIU	CHECKED WITH FRIENDS OR RELATIVE
0971*					1 = YES	(EDITED ESR=3)
0972*						
0973*	ITEM22A5.	28	1	(0,1)	0 = NC,NIU	PLACED OR ANSWERED ADS
0974*					1 = YES	(EDITED ESR=3)
0975*						
0976*	ITEM22A6.	29	1	(0,1)	0 = NC,NIU	DID NOTHING
0977*					1 = YES	(EDITED ESR=4-7)
0978*						
0979*	ITEM22A7.	30	1	(0,1)	0 = NC,NIU	OTHER
0980*					1 = YES	(EDITED ESR=3)
0981*						
0982*						
0983*						
0984*						
0985*						
0986*						
0987*						
0988*						
0989*						
0990*						
0991*						
0992*						
0993*						
0994*	ITEM24D1.	31	1	(0,1)		BELIEVES NO WORK AVAILABLE
0995*						
0996*	ITEM24D2.	32	1	(0,1)		COULDN'T FIND ANY WORK
0997*						
0998*	ITEM24D3.	33	1	(0,1)		LACKS NECESSARY SCHOOLING
0999*						

COUNT	ITEM NAME	POSITION	LENGTH	VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) & DESCRIPTION
1000* 1001*	ITEM24D4.	34	1	(0,1) EMPLOYERS THINK TOO YOUNG/OLD
1002* 1003*	ITEM24D5.	35	1	(0,1) PERSONAL HANDICAP
1004* 1005*	ITEM24D6.	36	1	(0,1) CAN'T ARRANGE CHILD CARE.
1006* 1007*	ITEM24D7.	37	1	(0,1) FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES
1008* 1009*	ITEM24D8.	38	1	(0,1) IN SCHOOL OR OTHER TRAINING
1010* 1011*	ITEM24D9.	39	1	(0,1) ILL HEALTH, PHYSICAL DISABILITY
1012* 1013*	ITEM24D10.	40	1	(0,1) OTHER
1014* 1015*	ITEM24D11.	41	1	(0,1) DON'T KNOW
1016* 1017* 1018* 1019* 1020* 1021* 1022*	ITEM22B.	42	1	(0,5) 0 = NIU 1 = LOST JOB 2 = QUIT JOB 3 = LEFT SCHOOL 4 = WANTED TEMPORARY WORK 5 = OTHER WHY STARTED LOOKING FOR WORK (EDITED FOR ESR = 3 AND ITEM21A NE 6,7)
1023* 1024* 1025*	ITEM22C.	43	2	(00,99) 00 = NIU, 0 WEEKS 01-99 = WEEKS WEEKS LOOKING FOR WORK (EDITED FOR ESR = 3)
1026* 1027* 1028* 1029*	ITEM22D.	45	1	(0,2) 0 = NIU 1 = FULL TIME 2 = PART TIME LOOKING FOR FULL OR PART-TIME WORK ? (EDITED FOR ESR = 3)
1030* 1031* 1032* 1033*	ITEM22E1.	46	1	(0,2) 0 = NIU 1 = YES 2 = NO ANY REASON COULD NOT TAKE WORK (EDITED FOR ESR = 3)
1034* 1035* 1036* 1037* 1038* 1039* 1040*	ITEM22E2.	47	1	(0,4) 0 = NIU 1 = ALREADY HAD A JOB -- U1 2 = TEMPORARY ILLNESS -- U1 3 = GOING TO SCHOOL -- U2 4 = OTHER -- U2 REASON COULDN'T TAKE WORK LAST WEEK (EDITED FOR U1 OR U2) U1 IS ESR = 3 + ITEM22E1 = 1 U2 IS ESR = 4-7

1011*	ITEM22F.	48	1	(0,4)	0 =	NIU	WHEN LAST WORKED FULL TIME
1012*					1 =	IN LAST 5 YRS	2 WEEKS OR MORE
1013*					2 =	BEFORE LAST 5 YRS	(EDITED FOR ESR = 3)
1014*					3 =	NEVER WORKED FULL TIME 2+ WKS	
1015*					4 =	NEVER WORKED AT ALL	
1016*							
1017*							
1018*							
1019*							
1020*							
1021*							
1022*							
1023*							
1024*							
1025*							
1026*							
1027*							
1028*							
1029*							
1030*							
1031*							
1032*							
1033*							
1034*							
1035*							
1036*							
1037*							
1038*							
1039*							
1040*							
1041*							
1042*							
1043*							
1044*							
1045*							
1046*							
1047*							
1048*							
1049*							
1050*							
1051*							
1052*							
1053*							
1054*							
1055*	INDUSTRY.	49	3	(000,999)	000 =	NIU,NC	INDUSTRY CODE ITEM 23 CURRENT JOB
1056*							(EDITED FOR UNIVERSE ABOVE) :
1057*							CURRENT LEGAL RANGE = 017 - 937
1058*							

COUNT	SM NAME	POSITION	LENGTH	VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) &	DESCRIPTION	DATE	PAGE
1059*	RECODE-IND.	52	2	(00,52)			
1060*					DETAILED INDUSTRY GROUPS	ITEM 23	CURRENT JOB
1061*					00 = NU		
1062*					GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES		
1063*					01 = AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION		
1064*					02 = AGRICULTURAL SERVICES		
1065*					03 = MINING		
1066*					04 = CONSTRUCTION		
1067*					MANUFACTURING		
1068*					DURABLE GOODS		
1069*					05 = ORDNANCE		
1070*					06 = LUMBER		
1071*					07 = FURNITURE		
1072*					08 = STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS		
1073*					09 = PRIMARY METALS		
1074*					10 = FABRICATED METALS (INC. NOT SPECIFIED)		
1075*					11 = MACHINERY, EXC. ELECT.		
1076*					12 = ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT		
1077*					TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT		
1078*					13 = AUTOMOBILES		
1079*					14 = AIRCRAFT		
1080*					15 = OTHER TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		
1081*					16 = INSTRUMENTS		
1082*					17 = MISCELLANEOUS		
1083*					NONDURABLE GOODS		
1084*					18 = FOOD		
1085*					19 = TOBACCO		
1086*					20 = TEXTILES		
1087*					21 = APPAREL		
1088*					22 = PAPER		
1089*					23 = PRINTING		
1090*					24 = CHEMICALS		
1091*					25 = PETROLEUM		
1092*					26 = RUBBER AND PLASTICS		
1093*					27 = LEATHER AND NOT SPEC. MFG.		
1094*					SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES		
1095*					TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES		
1096*					28 = RAILROAD AND RAILWAY EXPRESS		
1097*					29 = OTHER TRANSPORTATION		
1098*					30 = COMMUNICATIONS		
1099*					31 = OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES		
1100*					TRADE		
1101*					32 = WHOLESALE		
1102*					RETAIL		
1103*					33 = EATING AND DRINKING PLACES		
1104*					34 = OTHER RETAIL		
1105*					FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE		
1106*					35 = BANKING AND OTHER FINANCE		
1107*					36 = INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE		
1108*					37 = PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD SERVICE		
1109*					MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES		
1110*					BUSINESS AND REPAIR		
1111*					38 = BUSINESS		
1112*					39 = REPAIR		
1113*					40 = PERSONAL SERVICES, EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD		
1114*					41 = ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION		
1115*					PROFESSIONAL SERVICES		
1116*					42 = MEDICAL, EXC. HOSPITALS		
1117*					43 = HOSPITALS		

COUNT	EM NAME	POSITION	LENGTH	VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) &	DESCRIPTION	DATE 080177	PAGE 27
1118*				.	44 = WELFARE AND RELIGIOUS		
1119*				.	45 = EDUCATIONAL		
1120*				.	46 = OTHER PROFESSIONAL		
1121*				.	47 = FORESTRY AND FISHERIES		
1122*				.	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION		
1123*				.	48 = POSTAL		
1124*				.	49 = OTHER FEDERAL		
1125*				.	50 = STATE		
1126*				.	51 = LOCAL		
1127*				.	52 = NEVER WORKED		

COUNT	TM NAME	POSITION	LENGTH	VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) & DESCRIPTION
1128*	RECODE-OCC.	54	2	(00,45)
1129*				DETAILED OCCUPATION GROUPS ITEM 23 CURRENT OCCUPATION
1130*				0 = NU
1131*				PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, & KINDRED WORKERS
1132*				1 = ENGINEERS
1133*				2 = PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS & RELATED PRACTITIONERS
1134*				3 = HEALTH WORKERS, EXC. PRACTITIONERS
1135*				4 = TEACHERS, EXC. COLLEGE
1136*				5 = ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE TECHNICIANS
1137*				6 = OTHER PROFESSIONAL--SALARIED
1138*				7 = OTHER PROFESSIONAL--SELF-EMPLOYED
1139*				MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM
1140*				8 = SALARIED--MANUFACTURING
1141*				9 = SALARIED--OTHER INDUSTRIES
1142*				10 = SELF-EMPLOYED--RETAIL TRADE
1143*				11 = SELF-EMPLOYED--OTHER
1144*				SALES WORKERS
1145*				12 = RETAIL TRADE
1146*				13 = OTHER
1147*				CLERICAL WORKERS
1148*				14 = BOOKKEEPERS
1149*				15 = OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS
1150*				16 = STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS, AND SECRETARIES
1151*				17 = OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS
1152*				CRAFTSMEN AND KINDRED WORKERS
1153*				18 = CARPENTERS
1154*				19 = OTHER CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN
1155*				20 = FOREMEN (N.E.C.)
1156*				21 = MACHINISTS AND JOB SETTERS
1157*				22 = METAL CRAFTSMEN, EXC. MECHANICS, MACHINISTS & JOB SETTERS
1158*				23 = MECHANICS--AUTO
1159*				24 = MECHANICS, EXCEPT AUTO
1160*				25 = ALL OTHER CRAFTSMEN
1161*				OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT
1162*				26 = MINE WORKERS
1163*				27 = MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT
1164*				28 = OTHER DURABLE GOODS
1165*				29 = NONDURABLE GOODS
1166*				30 = ALL OTHER
1167*				TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES
1168*				31 = DRIVERS AND DELIVERYMEN
1169*				32 = ALL OTHER
1170*				NONFARM LABORERS
1171*				33 = CONSTRUCTION
1172*				34 = MANUFACTURING
1173*				35 = ALL OTHER
1174*				36 = PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS
1175*				SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD
1176*				37 = CLEANING SERVICE
1177*				38 = FOOD SERVICE
1178*				39 = HEALTH SERVICE
1179*				40 = PERSONAL SERVICE
1180*				41 = PROTECTIVE SERVICE
1181*				42 = FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS
1182*				FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS
1183*				43 = PAID LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS
1184*				44 = UNPAID FAMILY LABORERS
1185*				45 = NEVER WORKED

COUNT	ITEM NAME	POSITION	LENGTH	VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) & DESCRIPTION	DATE 080177	PAGE 29
1186*	OCCUPATION.	56	3	(000,999)		
1187*				000 = NIU, NC	OCCUPATION CODE	ITEM 23 CURRENT
1188*					(EDITED FOR UNIVERSE ABOVE)	
1189*					CURRENT LEGAL RANGE = 001 - 984	
1190*	ITEM23E.	59	1	(0,5)		
1191*				0 = NIU, NC	CLASS OF WORKER	
1192*				1 = PRIVATE	(EDITED FOR UNIVERSE ABOVE)	
1193*				2 = GOVERNMENT		
1194*				3 = SELF-EMPLOYED		
1195*				4 = WITHOUT PAY		
1196*				5 = NEVER WORKED OR NEVER WORKED FULL TIME		
1197*	ITEM24A.	60	1	(0,7)		
1198*				0 = NIU	WHEN LAST WORKED FOR PAY	
1199*				1 = WITHIN PAST 12 MONTHS	(EDITED FOR EST=4-7*MIS=4,8)	
1200*				2 = 1-2 YEARS AGO		
1201*				3 = 2-3 YEARS AGO		
1202*				4 = 3-4 YEARS AGO		
1203*				5 = 4-5 YEARS AGO		
1204*				6 = 5+ YEARS AGO		
1205*				7 = NEVER WORKED		
1206*	ITEM24B.	61	1	(0,8)		
1207*				0 = NIU	WHY DID LEAVE JOB?	
1208*				1 = PERSONAL, FAMILY OR SCHOOL	(EDITED FOR	
1209*				2 = HEALTH	ESR= 4-7* MIS=4 OR 8	
1210*				3 = RETIREMENT OR OLD AGE	* ITEM24A= 1-5)	
1211*				4 = SEASONAL JOB COMPLETED		
1212*				5 = SLACK WORK OR BUSINESS CONDITIONS		
1213*				6 = TEMP NONSEASONAL JOB COMPLETED		
1214*				7 = UNSATISFACTORY WORK ARRANGEMENTS		
1215*				8 = OTHER		
1216*	ITEM24C.	62	1	(0,4)		
1217*				0 = NIU	WANT REGULAR JOB NOW? FULL/PART	
1218*				1 = YES	(EDITED FOR	
1219*				2 = MAYBE, IT DEPENDS	ESR= 4-7 * MIS=4 OR 8)	
1220*				3 = NO		
1221*				4 = DON'T KNOW		
1222*	ITEM24E.	63	1	(0,4)		
1223*				0 = NIU, NC	INTEND TO LOOK FOR WORK	
1224*				1 = YES	NEXT 12 MONTHS ?	
1225*				2 = IT DEPENDS	(EDITED FOR ESR= 4,7 * MIS= 4,8)	
1226*				3 = NO		
1227*				4 = DON'T KNOW		
1228*						
1229*						
1230*				BA-ALL-LF THRU BA-ESR ARE ALLOCATION BITS FROM BASIC CPS		
1231*				0 = NOT ALLOCATED, NIU		
1232*				1 = ALLOCATED		
1233*	BA-ALL-LF.	64	1	(0,1)		
1234*					ALL LABOR FORCE ITEMS	
1235*	BA-ITEM19.	65	1	(0,1)		
1236*	BA-ITEM23E.	66	1	(0,1)		

COUNT	ITEM NAME	POSITION	LENGTH	VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) &	DESCRIPTION
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1237*	BA-ITEM23C.	67	1	(0,1)	
1238*	BA-ITEM23E.	68	1	(0,1)	
1239*	BA-ITEM20A.	69	1	(0,1)	
1240*	BA-ITEM20C.	70	1	(0,1)	
1241*	BA-ITEM21A.	71	1	(0,1)	
1242*	BA-ITEM21B.	72	1	(0,1)	
1243*	BA-ITEM21C.	73	1	(0,1)	
1244*	BA-ITEM22C.	74	1	(0,1)	
1245*	BA-ITEM22F.	75	1	(0,1)	
1246*	BA-ITEM22D.	76	1	(0,1)	
1247*	BA-ITEM24B.	77	1	(0,1)	
1248*	BA-ITEM24A.	78	1	(0,1)	
1249*	BA-ITEM24C.	79	1	(0,1)	
1250*	BA-ITEM24D.	80	1	(0,1)	
1251*	BA-ITEM22A.	81	1	(0,1)	
1252*	BA-ITEM22E.	82	1	(0,1)	
1253*	PADDING.	83	1		
1254*	BA-ITEM22B.	84	1	(0,1)	
1255*	BA-ITEM24E.	85	1	(0,1)	
1256*	PADDING.	86	4	(0,1)	
1257*	BA-ESR.	90	1	(0,1)	
1258*					
1259*	B-WEIGHT.	91	11	(0,N)	
1260*					
1261*					
1262*					
1263*					
1264*					
1265*					

EMPLOYMENT STATUS RECODE

FOR MARCH SUPPLEMENT WEIGHT SEE
 CHARACTER POSITION 118
 BASIC CPS WEIGHT
 (2 IMPLIED DECIMALS)
 THIS WEIGHT EXISTS FOR
 CIVILIANS 14 AND OVER ONLY

0 = NIU
 N = BASIC CPS WEIGHT

1266*	POP-STAT.	102	1	(0,3)	0 = NONINTERVIEW RECORD	ITEM 25A
1267*					1 = CIVILIAN 14+	
1268*					2 = ARMED FORCES	
1269*					3 = CHILDREN	
1270*						
1271*						
1272*						
1273*					THE FOLLOWING ITEMS (THROUGH CHARACTER POSITION 281) REFER TO WORK	
1274*					EXPERIENCE QUESTIONS FROM THE MARCH SUPPLEMENT	
1275*						
1276*						
1277*	REL-HEAD.	103	1	(1,7)	1 = HEAD WITH OTHER RELATIVES	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD
1278*					2 = PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL	(MARCH EDITED ITEM 26)
1279*					3 = WIFE OF HEAD	
1280*					4 = CHILD OF HEAD	
1281*					5 = OTHER RELATIVE OF HEAD	
1282*					6 = SECONDARY FAMILY MEMBER	
1283*					7 = SECONDARY INDIVIDUAL	
1284*						
1285*	TYPE-BOX.	104	1	(0,4)	0 = PRIMARY FAMILY	FAMILY TYPE (CODE BOX)
1286*					1 = SECONDARY INDIVIDUAL	(MARCH EDITED)
1287*					2 = SECONDARY FAMILY MEMBER	
1288*					3 = SUB FAMILY MEMBER	
1289*					4 = PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL	
1290*						
1291*	FAM-NUMBER.	105	1	(0,6)	0 = NOT IN SUB/SECONDARY FAMILY	FAMILY NUMBER (CODE BOX)
1292*					1-6 = SUB/SECONDARY FAMILY NUMBER	(MARCH EDITED)
1293*						
1294*	FAM-REL.	106	1	(0,4)	0 = NOT IN SUB/SECONDARY FAMILY	FAMILY RELATIONSHIP (CODE BOX)
1295*					1 = HEAD (SUB/SEC)	(MARCH EDITED)
1296*					2 = WIFE (SUB/SEC)	
1297*					3 = CHILD(SUB/SEC)	
1298*					4 = OTHER RELATIVE (SEC)	
1299*						
1300*	MAR-STAT.	107	1	(1,8)	1 = MARRIED, CIVILIAN SPOUSE PRESENT	MARITAL STATUS
1301*					2 = MARRIED, AF SPOUSE PRESENT	(MARCH EDITED)
1302*					3 = MARRIED, AF SPOUSE ABSENT	
1303*					4 = MARRIED, SPOUSE ABSENT	
1304*					5 = WIDOWED	
1305*					6 = DIVORCED	
1306*					7 = SEPARATED	
1307*					8 = NEVER MARRIED	
1308*					(INCLUDES UNDER 14 YEARS)	
1309*						
1310*	SEX.	108	1	(1,2)	1 = MALE	(MARCH EDITED)
1311*					2 = FEMALE	
1312*						
1313*	RACE.	109	1	(1,3)	1 = WHITE	(MARCH EDITED)
1314*					2 = BLACK	
1315*					3 = OTHER	
1316*						

COUNT FM NAME POSITION LENGTH VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) & DESCRIPTION

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1317* AGE. 110 2 (00,99)
1318* 00-99 = AGE IN YEARS (MARCH EDITED)

1319* VET. 112 1 (0,6)
1320* 0 = FEMALES, CHILDREN UNDER 14 (MARCH EDITED)
1321* 1 = VIETNAM ERA
1322* 2 = KOREAN
1323* 3 = WW II
1324* 4 = WW I
1325* 5 = OTHER SERVICE
1326* 6 = NON-VETERAN

1327* ETHNICITY. 113 2 (01,40)
1328* SPANISH ETHNICITY
1329* 10 = MEXICAN AMERICAN
1330* 11 = CHICANO
1331* 12 = MEXICAN
1332* 13 = MEXICANO
1333* 14 = PUERTO RICAN
1334* 15 = CUBAN
1335* 16 = CENTRAL OR SOUTH AMERICAN
1336* 17 = OTHER SPANISH
1337* 30 = ANOTHER GROUP NOT LISTED
1338* 39 = DONT KNOW
1339* 40 = NOT AVAILABLE

1340* HIGH-GRADE. 115 2 (00,19)
1341* HIGHEST GRADE ATTENDED
1342* 00 = CHILDREN UNDER 14
1343* 01 = NONE
1344* 02 = E1
1345* ...
1346* 09 = E8
1347* 10 = H1
1348* ...
1349* 13 = H4
1350* 14 = C1
1351* ...
1352* 19 = C6 PLUS

1353* GRADE-COMPL. 117 1 (0,2)
1354* 0 = CHILDREN UNDER 14
1355* 1 = YES
1356* 2 = NO

1357* MAR-SUPP-WGT 118 11 (0,N)
1358* MARCH SUPPLEMENT (2 IMPLIED DECIMALS) WEIGHT

1359* 134N. 129 1 (0,1)
1360* 0 = NIU/NOT CODED
1361* 1 = ITEM 34 NONE CIRCLE CODED
ITEM NUMBER CAN BE REFERRED TO QUESTIONNAIRE

1362* 135. 130 1 (0,2)
1363* 0 = NIU
1364* 1 = YES
1365* 2 = NO

COUNT	ITEM NAME	POSITION	LENGTH	VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) & DESCRIPTION	DATE 080177	PAGE 33
1366*	136.	131	2	(00,52)		
1367*				WEEKS LOOKING, FOR NONWORKERS IN 1975		
1368*				00 = NIU		
1369*				01-52 = WEEKS LOOKING FOR WORK OR ON LAYOFF		
1370*	137.	133	1	(0,7)		
1371*				MAIN REASON DID NOT WORK LAST YEAR		
1372*				0 = NIU		
1373*				1 = ILL OR DISABLED		
1374*				2 = TAKING CARE OF HOME/FAMILY		
1375*				3 = GOING TO SCHOOL		
1376*				4 = COULD NOT FIND WORK		
1377*				5 = IN ARMED FORCES		
1378*				6 = RETIRED		
1379*				7 = OTHER		
1380*	134WK.	134	2	(00,52)		
1381*				00 = NIU		
1382*				01-52 = WEEKS WORKED LAST YEAR		
1383*	145.	136	2	(00,99)		
1384*				00 = NIU		
1385*				01-99 = HOURS/WEEK WORKED LAST YEAR		
1386*	143.	138	1	(0,3)		
1387*				0 = NIU		
1388*				1 = 1 EMPLOYER LAST YEAR		
1389*				2 = 2 EMPLOYERS		
1390*				3 = 3+ EMPLOYERS		
1391*	144.	139	1	(0,2)		
1392*				0 = NIU		
1393*				1 = YES, DID LOOK FOR WORK BETWEEN JOBS		
1394*				2 = NO		
1395*	139.	140	1	(0,2)		
1396*				0 = NIU		
1397*				1 = YES, LOST WORK DUE TO LAYOFF OR LOST JOB		
1398*				2 = NO		
1399*	140N.	141	1	(0,1)		
1400*				0 = NIU/NOT CODED		
1401*				1 = NONE CODED		
1402*	140WK.	142	2	(00,51)		
1403*				00 = NIU		
1404*				01-51 = WEEKS LOOKING FOR WORK OR ON LAYOFF		
1405*	141.	144	1	(0,3)		
1406*				0 = NIU		
1407*				1 = 1 STRETCH		
1408*				2 = 2		
1409*				3 = 3+		

COUNT	TM NAME	POSITION	LENGTH	VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) &	DESCRIPTION
1410*	142.	145	1	(0,6)	1
1411*					MAIN REASON FOR PART-YEAR WORK
1412*					WHAT DOING MOST OF REMAINING WEEKS LAST YEAR
1413*					0 = NIU
1414*					1 = ILL OR DISABLED
1415*					2 = TAKING CARE OF HOME/ FAMILY
1416*					3 = GOING TO SCHOOL
1417*					4 = IN ARMED FORCES
1418*					5 = RETIRED
1419*					6 = OTHER
1420*	147.	146	1	(0,2)	1
1421*					0 = NIU
1422*					1 = YES, WORKED SOME PART TIME
1423*					2 = NO
1424*	148.	147	2	(00,52)	
1425*					00 = NIU
1426*					01-52 = WEEKS WORKED PART TIME
1427*	149.	149	1	(0,4)	
1428*					REASON WORKED PART TIME
1429*					0 = NIU
1430*					1 = COULD ONLY FIND PART TIME
1431*					2 = WANTED OR COULD ONLY WORK PART TIME
1432*					3 = SLACK WORK OR MATERIAL SHORTAGE
1433*					4 = OTHER
1434*	150CW.	150	1	(0,7)	
1435*					CLASS OF WORKER
1436*					0 = NIU
1437*					1 = PRIVATE
1438*					2 = FEDERAL GOVT
1439*					3 = STATE GOVT
1440*					4 = LOCAL GOVT
1441*					5 = SE - INCORPORATED
1442*					6 = SELF-EMPLOYED OR FARM
1443*					7 = WITHOUT PAY
1444*	150IND.	151	3	(000,999)	
1445*					000 = NIU LONGEST JOB HELD LAST YEAR
1446*					001-999 = INDUSTRY CODE
1447*	150OCC.	154	3	(000,996)	
1448*					000 = NIU LONGEST JOB HELD LAST YEAR
1449*					001-996 = OCCUPATION CODE
1450*	151AWS.	157	1	(0,2)	
1451*					0 = NIU WAGE AND SALARY RECIPIENCY
1452*					1 = YES
1453*					2 = NO
1454*	151BSE.	158	1	(0,2)	
1455*					0 = NIU SELF-EMPLOYMENT RECIPIENCY
1456*					1 = YES
1457*					2 = NO

COUNT	EM NAME	POSITION	LENGTH	VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) &	DESCRIPTION	DATE 080177	PAGE 35
1458*	151CFR.	159	1	(0,2)	1		
1459*					0 = NIU	FARM INCOME RECIPIENCY	
1460*					1 = YES		
1461*					2 = NO		
1462*	152ASS.	160	1	(0,2)	1		
1463*					0 = NIU	SOCIAL SECURITY RECIPIENCY	
1464*					1 = YES		
1465*					2 = NO		
1466*	152ARR.	161	1	(0,2)	1		
1467*					0 = NIU	RAILROAD RETIREMENT RECIPIENCY	
1468*					1 = YES		
1469*					2 = NO		
1470*	152BUS.	162	1	(0,2)	1		
1471*					0 = NIU	US GOVT RECIPIENCY	
1472*					1 = YES		
1473*					2 = NO		
1474*	152BSL.	163	1	(0,2)	1		
1475*					0 = NIU	STATE/LOCAL GOVT RECIPIENCY	
1476*					1 = YES		
1477*					2 = NO		
1478*	153AADC.	164	1	(0,2)	1		
1479*					0 = NIU	AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN RECIPIENCY	
1480*					1 = YES		
1481*					2 = NO		
1482*	153AOTH.	165	1	(0,2)	1		
1483*					0 = NIU	OTHER PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENCY	
1484*					1 = YES		
1485*					2 = NO		
1486*	153BINT.	166	1	(0,2)	1		
1487*					0 = NIU	INTEREST RECIPIENCY	
1488*					1 = YES		
1489*					2 = NO		
1490*	153CDIV.	167	1	(0,2)	1		
1491*					0 = NIU	DIVIDENDS RECIPIENCY	
1492*					1 = YES		
1493*					2 = NO		
1494*	153CRENT.	168	1	(0,2)	1		
1495*					0 = NIU	RENTAL/ROYALTIES RECIPIENCY	
1496*					1 = YES		
1497*					2 = NO		
1498*	153CEST.	169	1	(0,2)	1		
1499*					0 = NIU	ESTATES/TRUSTS RECIPIENCY	
1500*					1 = YES		
1501*					2 = NO		
1502*	153DVP.	170	1	(0,2)	1		
1503*					0 = NIU	VETERANS PAYMENTS RECIPIENCY	
1504*					1 = YES		
1505*					2 = NO		

COUNT	FM NAME	POSITION	LENGTH	VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) &	DESCRIPTION	DATE 080177	PAGE 36
1506*	1530UC.	171	1	(0,2)	0 = NIU 1 = YES 2 = NO	UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION RECIPIENCY	
1507*							
1508*							
1509*							
1510*	1530WC.	172	1	(0,2)	0 = NIU 1 = YES 2 = NO	WORKMANS COMPENSATION RECIPIENCY	
1511*							
1512*							
1513*							
1514*	153EPP.	173	1	(0,2)	0 = NIU 1 = YES 2 = NO	PRIVATE PENSIONS RECIPIENCY	
1515*							
1516*							
1517*							
1518*	153EMR.	174	1	(0,2)	0 = NIU 1 = YES 2 = NO	MILITARY RETIREMENT RECIPIENCY	
1519*							
1520*							
1521*							
1522*	153EFG.	175	1	(0,2)	0 = NIU 1 = YES 2 = NO	FEDERAL GOVT PENSION RECIPIENCY	
1523*							
1524*							
1525*							
1526*	153ELG.	176	1	(0,2)	0 = NIU 1 = YES 2 = NO	STATE/LOCAL GOVT PENSION RECIPIENCY	
1527*							
1528*							
1529*							
1530*	153FAL.	177	1	(0,2)	0 = NIU 1 = YES 2 = NO	ALIMONY/CHILD SUPPORT RECIPIENCY	
1531*							
1532*							
1533*							
1534*	153FREG.	178	1	(0,2)	0 = NIU 1 = YES 2 = NO	OTHER REGULAR CONTRIBUTION RECIPIENCY	
1535*							
1536*							
1537*							
1538*	153FAE.	179	1	(0,2)	0 = NIU 1 = YES 2 = NO	ANYTHING ELSE RECIPIENCY	
1539*							
1540*							
1541*							
1542*							
1543*							
1544*							
1545*							
1546*							
1547*							
1548*							
1549*	INC-WS-FLAG.	180	1	(0,3)			
1550*	INC-SE-FLAG.	181	1	(0,3)			
1551*	INC-FR-FLAG.	182	1	(0,3)			
1552*	INC-SD-FLAG.	183	1	(0,3)			

INC-WS-FLAG THRU INC-CS-FLAG ARE FLAGS INDICATING INCOME ALLOCATION

0 = NO ALLOCATION
1 = INCOME AMOUNT ALLOCATED
2 = RECIPIENCY TYPE ALLOCATED
3 = INCOME AND RECIPIENCY TYPE ALLOCATED

COUNT M NAME POSITION LENGTH VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) & DESCRIPTION

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1553*	INC-SP-FLAG.	184	1	(0,3)	
1554*	INC-PA-FLAG.	185	1	(0,3)	
1555*	INC-INT-FLAG	186	1	(0,3)	
1556*	INC-DIV-FLAG	187	1	(0,3)	
1557*	INC-VP-FLAG.	188	1	(0,3)	
1558*	INC-RET-FLAG	189	1	(0,3)	
1559*	INC-CS-FLAG.	190	1	(0,3)	
1560*					
1561*					
1562*	151A.	191	5	(00000,50000)	
1563*				00000 = NIU/NONE	
1564*				00001-50000 = WAGE/SALARY \$ AMT	
1565*	151B.	196	6	(-9999,50000)	
1566*				-9999 TO -0001 = SE LOSS \$ AMT	
1567*				00000 = NIU/NONE	
1568*				00001-50000 = SELF-EMPLOYMENT \$ AMT	
1569*	151C.	202	6	(-9999,50000)	
1570*				-9999 TO -0001 = FARM LOSS \$ AMT	
1571*				00000 = NIU/NONE	
1572*				00001-50000 = FARM INCOME \$ AMT	
1573*	152A.	208	4	(0000,9999)	
1574*				0000 = NIU/NONE	
1575*				0001-9999 = 52A INCOME \$ AMT	
1576*	152B.	212	4	(0000,5999)	
1577*				0000 = NIU/NONE	
1578*				0001-5999 = SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY \$ AMT	
1579*	153A.	216	5	(00000,19999)	
1580*				00000 = NIU/NONE	
1581*				00001-19999 = PUBLIC ASSISTANCE \$ AMT	
1582*	153B.	221	5	(00000,50000)	
1583*				00000 = NIU/NONE	
1584*				00001-50000 = INTEREST \$ AMT	
1585*	153C.	226	6	(-9999,50000)	
1586*				-9999 TO -0001 = RENT,ETC LOSS \$ AMT	
1587*				00000 = NIU/NONE	
1588*				00001-50000 = RENT,ETC \$ AMT	
1589*	153D.	232	5	(00000,29999)	
1590*				00000 = NIU/NONE	
1591*				00001-29999 = 153D \$ AMT	
1592*	153E.	237	5	(00000,50000)	
1593*				00000 = NIU/NONE	
1594*				00001-50000 = RETIREMENT \$ AMT	

COUNT	NAME	POSITION	LENGTH	VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) & DESCRIPTION	DATE 080177	PAGE	30
1595*	153F.	242	5	(00000,50000) 1 1			
1596*				00000 = NIU/NONE			
1597*				00001-50000 = ALIMONY ET AL \$ AMT			
1598*	P-INC-TOT.	247	7	(-150000,0500000)			
1599*				-150000:-000001 = LOSS			
1600*				0000000 = NONE/NIU			
1601*				0000001-0500000 = PERSONAL INCOME TOTAL			
1602*	P-INC-EARN.	254	7	(-150000,0150000)			
1603*				-150000:-000001 = TOTAL EARNINGS LOSS			
1604*				0000000 = NONE			
1605*				0000001-0150000 = TOTAL EARNINGS			
1606*	P-INC-OTH.	261	7	(-150000,0350000)			
1607*				-150000:-000001 = TOTAL OTHER INCOME LOSS			
1608*				0000000 = NONE			
1609*				0000001-0350000 = TOTAL OTHER INCOME			
1610*							
1611*				FLAG-51A THRU FLAG-PIN-OTH ARE FLAGS INDICATING INCOME SUPPRESSION			
1612*				THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT THAT MAY BE SHOWN IS INDICATED IN THE RANGE OF EACH			
1613*				ITEM. ANY AMOUNT EXCEEDING THE MAXIMUM HAS BEEN RECODED TO THE MAXIMUM			
1614*				0 = NOT SUPPRESSED			
1615*				1 = SUPPRESSED VALUE			
1616*	FLAG-51A.	268	1	(0,1)			
1617*	FLAG-51B.	269	1	(0,1)			
1618*	FLAG-51C.	270	1	(0,1)			
1619*	FLAG-52A.	271	1	(0,1)			
1620*	FLAG-52B.	272	1	(0,1)			
1621*	FLAG-53A.	273	1	(0,1)			
1622*	FLAG-53B.	274	1	(0,1)			
1623*	FLAG-53C.	275	1	(0,1)			
1624*	FLAG-53D.	276	1	(0,1)			
1625*	FLAG-53E.	277	1	(0,1)			
1626*	FLAG-53F.	278	1	(0,1)			
1627*	FLAG-PIN-TOT	279	1	(0,1)			
1628*	FLAG-PIN-ERN	280	1	(0,1)			
1629*	FLAG-PIN-OTH	281	1	(0,1)			
1630*							
1631*							
1632*							
1633*							
1634*							

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS (THROUGH CHARACTER POSITION 287) REFER TO MIGRATION QUESTIONS FROM THE MARCH SUPPLEMENT

COUNT	EM NAME	POSITION	LENGTH	VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) & DESCRIPTION	DATE 080177	PAGE 39
1635*	WIG-WORKING.	282	1	(0,2)	1	
1636*				0 = NIU	WORKED ?	
1637*				1 = YES	MARCH, 1975	
1638*				2 = NO		
1639*	WIG-AF.	283	1	(0,2)	1	
1640*				0 = NIV	IN ARMED FORCES ?	
1641*				1 = YES	MARCH, 1975	
1642*				2 = NO		
1643*	WIG-COLLEGE.	284	1	(0,2)	1	
1644*				0 = NIV	ATTENDING COLLEGE ?	
1645*				1 = YES	MARCH, 1975	
1646*				2 = NO		
1647*	WIG-SAME.	285	1	(0,2)	1	
1648*				0 = NIV	LIVING IN SAME HOUSE ?	
1649*				1 = YES	MARCH, 1975	
1650*				2 = NO		
1651*	UAC-PLACE.	286	1	(0,3)	1	
1652*				0 = NIU, NONMOVER	RESIDENCE IN 1975	
1653*				1 = CENTRAL CITY		
1654*				2 = SMSA BALANCE		
1655*				3 = NON SMSA		
1656*	WTR1.	287	2	(01,18)	1	
1657*				01 = NONMOVER	RESIDENCE IN 1975 TO	
1658*				WITHIN SMSA:	RESIDENCE IN 1976	
1659*				02 = WITHIN CENTRAL CITY		
1660*				03 = BALANCE TO BALANCE		
1661*				04 = CENTRAL CITY TO BALANCE		
1662*				05 = BALANCE TO CENTRAL CITY		
1663*				BETWEEN SMSAS:		
1664*				06 = CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY		
1665*				07 = BALANCE TO BALANCE		
1666*				08 = CENTRAL CITY TO BALANCE		
1667*				09 = BALANCE TO CENTRAL CITY		
1668*				OTHER		
1669*				10 = CENTRAL TO NON SMSA		
1670*				11 = BALANCE TO NON SMSA		
1671*				12 = NON SMSA TO CENTRAL CITY		
1672*				13 = NON SMSA TO BALANCE		
1673*				14 = NON SMSA TO NON SMSA		
1674*				15 = ABROAD TO SMSA CENTRAL CITY		
1675*				16 = ABROAD TO BALANCE SMSA		
1676*				17 = ABROAD TO NON SMSA		
1677*				18 = NIU (CHILDREN < 1 YRS OLD)		
1678*	P-LOW-INC.	289	6	(0,N)	1	
1679*				0 = NIU, PERSONS LESS THAN 65		
1680*				1-N = LOW INCOME DOLLAR AMT CUTOFF		
1681*						

COUNT ITEM NAME POSITION LENGTH VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) & DESCRIPTION

DATE 080177

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1682*	R-DEMPST.	295	1	(0,6)	
1683*					0 = NIU
1684*					IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
1685*					EMPLOYED
1686*					1 = FULL TIME
1687*					2 = PART TIME
1688*					UNEMPLOYED
1689*					3 = EXPERIENCED
1690*					4 = NOT EXPERIENCED
1691*					5 = ARMED FORCES
1692*					6 = NOT IN LABOR FORCE
1693*	R-EMPSTA.	296	1	(0,4)	
1694*					CURRENT LABOR FORCE STATUS
1695*					0 = NIU
1696*					1 = NOT IN LABOR FORCE
1697*					2 = UNEMPLOYED
1698*					3 = NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
1699*					4 = AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

COUNT	* FM NAME	POSITION	LENGTH	VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX)	DESCRIPTION
1700*	R-HHDFWS.	297	2	(00,34)	
1701*					IN HOUSEHOLD:
1702*					IN PRIMARY FAMILY:
1703*					01 = HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY
1704*					02 = WIFE OF PRIMARY FAMILY HEAD
1705*					CHILD OF PRIMARY FAMILY HEAD:
1706*					UNDER 18, SINGLE (NEVER MARRIED)
1707*					03 = HEAD OF SUBFAMILY
1708*					04 = NOT IN A SUBFAMILY
1709*					UNDER 18, EVER-MARRIED:
1710*					05 = HEAD OF SUBFAMILY
1711*					06 = WIFE OF SUBFAMILY
1712*					07 = NOT IN A SUBFAMILY
1713*					18 YEARS AND OVER, SINGLE (NEVER MARRIED)
1714*					08 = HEAD OF SUBFAMILY
1715*					09 = NOT IN A SUBFAMILY
1716*					18 YEARS AND OVER, EVER-MARRIED:
1717*					10 = HEAD OF SUBFAMILY
1718*					11 = WIFE OF SUBFAMILY
1719*					12 = NOT IN A SUBFAMILY
1720*					GRANDCHILD UNDER 18, SINGLE (NEVER MARRIED) OF
1721*					PRIMARY FAMILY
1722*					13 = HEAD
1723*					OTHER RELATIVE OF PRIMARY FAMILY HEAD:
1724*					UNDER 18, SINGLE (NEVER MARRIED):
1725*					14 = HEAD OF SUBFAMILY
1726*					15 = CHILD OF SUBFAMILY HEAD
1727*					16 = NOT IN A SUBFAMILY
1728*					UNDER 18, EVER-MARRIED:
1729*					17 = HEAD OF SUBFAMILY
1730*					18 = WIFE OF SUBFAMILY HEAD
1731*					19 = NOT IN A SUBFAMILY
1732*					18 YEARS AND OVER, SINGLE (NEVER MARRIED):
1733*					20 = HEAD OF A SUBFAMILY
1734*					21 = NOT IN A SUBFAMILY
1735*					18 YEARS AND OVER, EVER-MARRIED:
1736*					22 = HEAD OF A SUBFAMILY
1737*					23 = WIFE OF A SUBFAMILY HEAD
1738*					24 = NOT IN A SUBFAMILY
1739*					IN SECONDARY FAMILY:
1740*					25 = HEAD OF SECONDARY FAMILY
1741*					26 = WIFE OF SECONDARY FAMILY HEAD
1742*					CHILD UNDER 18, SINGLE (NEVER MARRIED) OF SECONDARY FAMIL
1743*					27 = HEAD
1744*					OTHER RELATIVE OF SECONDARY FAMILY HEAD:
1745*					28 = UNDER 18 YEARS, SINGLE (NEVER MARRIED)
1746*					29 = UNDER 18 YEARS, EVER-MARRIED
1747*					30 = 18 YEARS AND OVER, SINGLE (NEVER MARRIED)
1748*					31 = 18 YEARS AND OVER, EVER-MARRIED
1749*					32 = PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL
1750*					33 = SECONDARY INDIVIDUAL
1751*					34 = IN GROUP QUARTERS: SECONDARY INDIVIDUALS
1752*					

COUNT	M NAME	POSITION	LENGTH	VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) &	SCRIPTION	DATE 080177	PAGE 42
1753*	R-HHDREL.	299	1	(1,8)	IN HOUSEHOLD:		
1754*					1 = HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD		
1755*					2 = WIFE OF HEAD		
1756*					CHILD OF HEAD		
1757*					3 = UNDER 18 YEARS, SINGLE (NEVER MARRIED)		
1758*					4 = UNDER 18 YEARS, EVER-MARRIED		
1759*					5 = 18 YEARS AND OVER		
1760*					6 = OTHER RELATIVE OF HEAD		
1761*					7 = NONRELATIVE OF HEAD		
1762*					IN GROUP QUARTERS		
1763*					8 = SECONDARY INDIVIDUALS		
1764*							
1765*	R-FAMREL.	300	2	(01,11)	01 = HEAD OF FAMILY		
1766*					02 = WIFE OF HEAD		
1767*					CHILD OF HEAD		
1768*					03 = UNDER 18 YEARS, SINGLE (NEVER MARRIED)		
1769*					04 = UNDER 18 YEARS, EVER-MARRIED		
1770*					05 = 18 YEARS AND OVER		
1771*					06 = GRANDCHILD OF HEAD (SINGLE CHILD UNDER 18 OF SUBFAMILY		
1772*					HEAD)		
1773*					OTHER RELATIVE OF FAMILY HEAD		
1774*					07 = UNDER 18 YEARS, SINGLE (NEVER MARRIED)		
1775*					08 = UNDER 18 YEARS, EVER-MARRIED		
1776*					09 = 18 YEARS AND OVER		
1777*					NOT IN A FAMILY:		
1778*					UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL:		
1779*					10 = PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL		
1780*					11 = SECONDARY INDIVIDUAL		
1781*							
1782*							
1783*	R-FAMST.	302	1	(1,7)	IN FAMILIES PRIMARY AND SECONDARY		
1784*					1 = HEAD		
1785*					2 = WIFE		
1786*					RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18		
1787*					3 = UNDER 6 YEARS		
1788*					4 = 6 TO 17 YEARS		
1789*					5 = OTHER FAMILY MEMBER		
1790*					UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS		
1791*					6 = MALE		
1792*					7 = FEMALE		
1793*							
1794*	R-PARENT.	303	1	(0,4)	0 = NIL		
1795*					PRESENCE OF PARENTS		
1796*					1 = BOTH PARENTS PRESENT		
1797*					2 = MOTHER ONLY PRESENT		
1798*					3 = FATHER ONLY PRESENT		
1799*					4 = NEITHER PARENT PRESENT		
1800*							

COUNT	ITEM NAME	POSITION	LENGTH	VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) & OFSCRIPTION
1801*	R-AGE1.	304	2	(00,17)
1802*				AGE RECODE
1803*				00 = NIU
1804*				01 = 14 AND 15 YEARS
1805*				02 = 16 AND 17 YEARS
1806*				03 = 18 AND 19 YEARS
1807*				04 = 20 AND 21 YEARS
1808*				05 = 22 TO 24 YEARS
1809*				06 = 25 TO 29 YEARS
1810*				07 = 30 TO 34 YEARS
1811*				08 = 35 TO 39 YEARS
1812*				09 = 40 TO 44 YEARS
1813*				10 = 45 TO 49 YEARS
1814*				11 = 50 TO 54 YEARS
1815*				12 = 55 TO 59 YEARS
1816*				13 = 60 TO 61 YEARS
1817*				14 = 62 TO 64 YEARS
1818*				15 = 65 TO 69 YEARS
1819*				16 = 70 TO 74 YEARS
1820*				17 = 75 YEARS AND OVER
1821*	R-AGE4.	306	1	(1,3)
1822*				AGE RECODE
1823*				1 = UNDER 18 YEARS
1824*				2 = 18 TO 64 YEARS
1825*				3 = 65 YEARS AND OVER
1826*	R-WEXP.	307	2	(00,13)
1827*				00 = NIU
1828*				WORKED FULL TIME
1829*				01 = 50 TO 52 WEEKS
1830*				02 = 48 TO 49 WEEKS
1831*				03 = 40 TO 47 WEEKS
1832*				04 = 27 TO 39 WEEKS
1833*				05 = 14 TO 26 WEEKS
1834*				06 = 13 WEEKS OR LESS
1835*				WORKED PART TIME
1836*				07 = 50 TO 52 WEEKS
1837*				08 = 48 TO 49 WEEKS
1838*				09 = 40 TO 47 WEEKS
1839*				10 = 27 TO 39 WEEKS
1840*				11 = 14 TO 26 WEEKS
1841*				12 = 13 WEEKS OR LESS
1842*				13 = NONWORKER
1843*	R-WEWKRS.	309	1	(0,5)
1844*				0 = NIU
1845*				FULL YEAR WORKER
1846*				1 = FULL TIME
1847*				2 = PART TIME
1848*				PART YEAR WORKER
1849*				3 = FULL TIME
1850*				4 = PART TIME
1851*				5 = NONWORKER

1952*	R-WELKNW.	310	1	(0,7)	I
1953*			.		0 = NIU
1954*			.		WORK EXPERIENCE WEEKS LOOKING - NONWORKERS
1955*			.		1 = NONE (NOT LOOKING FOR WORK)
1956*			.		2 = 1 TO 4 WEEKS LOOKING
1957*			.		3 = 5 TO 14 WEEKS LOOKING
1958*			.		4 = 15 TO 26 WEEKS LOOKING
1959*			.		5 = 27 TO 39 WEEKS LOOKING
1960*			.		6 = 40 OR MORE WEEKS LOOKING
1961*			.		7 = WORKERS

1862*	R-WEUEMP.	311	1	(0,9)	1
1863*				.	0 = NIU
1864*				.	1 = PART YEAR WORKER WEEKS LOOKING
1865*				.	1 = NONE
1866*				.	2 = 1 TO 4 WEEKS
1867*				.	3 = 5 TO 10 WEEKS
1868*				.	4 = 11 TO 14 WEEKS
1869*				.	5 = 15 TO 26 WEEKS
1870*				.	6 = 27 TO 39 WEEKS
1871*				.	7 = 40 OR MORE WEEKS
1872*				.	8 = FULL YEAR WORKER
1873*				.	9 = NONWORKER

1874*	R-PYRSN.	312	1	(0,9)	1
1875*					0 = NIU
1876*					PART YEAR WORKER
1877*					1 = UNEMPLOYED
1878*					2 = ILL OR DISABLED
1879*					3 = KEEPING HOUSE
1880*					4 = GOING TO SCHOOL
1881*					5 = ARMED FORCES
1882*					6 = RETIRED
1883*					7 = OTHER
1884*					8 = FULL YEAR WORKER
1885*					9 = NEVER WORKED

1086*	R-EARNER.	313	1	(0,2)	1
1087*					0 = NIU
1088*					1 = 'EARNER'
1089*					2 = NONEARNER
1090*					

1891	R-CLWK.	314	1	(0,5)	
1892					CLASS OF WORKER (RECODE)
1893					0 = NU
1894					1 = PRIVATE
1895					2 = GOVERNMENT
1896					3 = SELF-EMPLOYED
1897					4 = WITHOUT PAY
1898					5 = NEVER WORKED

1899* R-WECLW. 315 1 (0,9)

1900* . CLASS OF WORKER
 1901* . 0 = NIU
 1902* . AGRICULTURE
 1903* . 1 = WAGE AND SALARY
 1904* . 2 = SELF-EMPLOYED
 1905* . 3 = UNPAID
 1906* . NONAGRICULTURE
 1907* . 4 = PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD
 1908* . 5 = OTHER PRIVATE
 1909* . 6 = GOVERNMENT
 1910* . 7 = SELF-EMPLOYED
 1911* . 8 = UNPAID
 1912* . 9 = NEVER WORKED

1913* R-WEMIND. 316 2 (00,16)

1914* . MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS ITEM 50
 1915* . 00 = NIU
 1916* . 01 = AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES
 1917* . 02 = MINING
 1918* . 03 = CONSTRUCTION
 1919* . MANUFACTURING
 1920* . 04 = DURABLE GOODS
 1921* . 05 = NONDURABLE GOODS
 1922* . 06 = TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & PUBLIC UTILITIES
 1923* . WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE
 1924* . 07 = WHOLESALE TRADE
 1925* . 08 = RETAIL TRADE
 1926* . 09 = FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE
 1927* . 10 = BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES
 1928* . PERSONAL SERVICES
 1929* . 11 = PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD
 1930* . 12 = EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD
 1931* . 13 = ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES
 1932* . 14 = PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES
 1933* . 15 = PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
 1934* . 16 = NO PREVIOUS FULL-TIME WORK EXPERIENCE

1935* R-WECC. 318 2 (00,45)

1936* . DETAILED OCCUPATION GROUPS ITEM 50
 1937* . 00 = NIU
 1938* . PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, & KINDRED WORKERS
 1939* . 01 = ENGINEERS
 1940* . 02 = PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS & RELATED PRACTITIONERS
 1941* . 03 = HEALTH WORKERS, EXC. PRACTITIONERS
 1942* . 04 = TEACHERS, EXC. COLLEGE
 1943* . 05 = ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE TECHNICIANS
 1944* . 06 = OTHER PROFESSIONAL--SALARIED
 1945* . 07 = OTHER PROFESSIONAL--SELF-EMPLOYED
 1946* . MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM
 1947* . 08 = SALARIED--MANUFACTURING
 1948* . 09 = SALARIED--OTHER INDUSTRIES
 1949* . 10 = SELF-EMPLOYED--RETAIL TRADE
 1950* . 11 = SELF-EMPLOYED--OTHER

COUNT	ITEM NAME	POSITION	LENGTH	VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) &	DESCRIPTION
1951*	N	.			SALES WORKERS
1952*		.		12 =	RETAIL TRADE
1953*		.		13 =	OTHER
1954*		.			CLERICAL WORKERS
1955*		.		14 =	BOOKKEEPERS
1956*		.		15 =	OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS
1957*		.		16 =	STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS, AND SECRETARIES
1958*		.		17 =	OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS
1959*		.			CRAFTSMEN AND KINDRED WORKERS
1960*		.		18 =	CARPENTERS
1961*		.		19 =	OTHER CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN
1962*		.		20 =	FOREMAN (N.E.C.)
1963*		.		21 =	MACHINISTS AND JOB SETTERS
1964*		.		22 =	METAL CRAFTSMEN, EXC. MECHANICS, MACHINISTS & JOB SETTERS
1965*		.		23 =	MECHANICS--AUTO
1966*		.		24 =	MECHANICS, EXCEPT AUTO
1967*		.		25 =	ALL OTHER CRAFTSMEN
1968*		.			OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT
1969*		.		26 =	MINE WORKERS
1970*		.		27 =	MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT
1971*		.		28 =	OTHER DURABLE GOODS
1972*		.		29 =	NONDURABLE GOODS
1973*		.		30 =	ALL OTHER
1974*		.			TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES
1975*		.		31 =	DRIVERS AND DELIVERYMEN
1976*		.		32 =	ALL OTHER
1977*		.			NONFARM LABORERS
1978*		.		33 =	CONSTRUCTION
1979*		.		34 =	MANUFACTURING
1980*		.		35 =	ALL OTHER
1981*		.		36 =	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS
1982*		.			SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD
1983*		.		37 =	CLEANING SERVICE
1984*		.		38 =	FOOD SERVICE
1985*		.		39 =	HEALTH SERVICE
1986*		.		40 =	PERSONAL SERVICE
1987*		.		41 =	PROTECTIVE SERVICE
1988*		.		42 =	FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS
1989*		.			FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS
1990*		.		43 =	PAID LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS
1991*		.		44 =	UNPAID FAMILY LABORERS
1992*		.		45 =	NEVER WORKED
1993*		.			
1994*		.			
1995*		.			

COUNT	EM NAME	POSITION	LENGTH	VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) &	DESCRIPTION
1996*	R-WEMOCCG.	320	2	(00,13)	MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUPS
1997*					ITEM 50
1998*					00 = NIU
1999*					WHITE COLLAR WORKERS
2000*					01 = PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS
2001*					02 = MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXC. FARM
2002*					03 = SALES WORKERS
2003*					04 = CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS
2004*					BLUE COLLAR WORKERS
2005*					05 = CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS
2006*					06 = OPERATIVES, EXC. TRANSPORT
2007*					07 = TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES
2008*					08 = NONFARM LABORERS
2009*					SERVICE WORKERS
2010*					09 = PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS
2011*					10 = OTHER SERVICE WORKERS
2012*					FARM WORKERS
2013*					11 = FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS
2014*					12 = FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS
2015*					13 = NO PREVIOUS FULL-TIME WORK EXPERIENCE

COUNT	EM NAME	POSITION	LENGTH	VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) & DESCRIPTION	ITEM 50
2016*	R-WEIND.	322	2	(00,52)	
2017*				DETAILED INDUSTRY GROUPS	ITEM 50
2018*				00 = NU	
2019*				GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	
2020*				01 = AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	
2021*				02 = AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	
2022*				03 = MINING	
2023*				04 = CONSTRUCTION	
2024*				MANUFACTURING:	
2025*				DURABLE GOODS	
2026*				05 = DRUGS	
2027*				06 = LUMBER	
2028*				07 = FURNITURE	
2029*				08 = STONE, CLAY, GLASS	
2030*				09 = PRIMARY METALS	
2031*				10 = FABRICATED METALS (INC. NOT SPECIFIED)	
2032*				11 = MACHINERY, EXC. ELECT.	
2033*				12 = ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	
2034*				TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	
2035*				13 = AUTOMOBILES	
2036*				14 = AIRCRAFT	
2037*				15 = OTHER TRANSPORTATION EQUIP.	
2038*				16 = INSTRUMENTS	
2039*				17 = MISCELLANEOUS	
2040*				NONDURABLE GOODS	
2041*				18 = FOOD	
2042*				19 = TOBACCO	
2043*				20 = TEXTILES	
2044*				21 = APPAREL	
2045*				22 = PAPER	
2046*				23 = PRINTING	
2047*				24 = CHEMICALS	
2048*				25 = PETROLEUM	
2049*				26 = RUBBER AND PLASTICS	
2050*				27 = LEATHER AND NOT SPEC. MFR.	
2051*				SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	
2052*				TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	
2053*				28 = RAILROAD AND RAILWAY EXPRESS	
2054*				29 = OTHER TRANSPORTATION	
2055*				30 = COMMUNICATIONS	
2056*				31 = OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	
2057*				TRADE	
2058*				32 = WHOLESALE	
2059*				RETAIL	
2060*				33 = EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	
2061*				34 = OTHER RETAIL	
2062*				FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	
2063*				35 = BANKING AND OTHER FINANCE	
2064*				36 = INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	
2065*				37 = PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD SERVICE	
2066*				MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	
2067*				BUSINESS AND REPAIR	
2068*				38 = BUSINESS	
2069*				39 = REPAIR	
2070*				40 = PERSONAL SERVICES, EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	
2071*				41 = ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	
2072*				PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	
2073*				42 = MEDICAL, EXC. HOSPITALS	
2074*				43 = HOSPITALS	

COUNT	NAME	POSITION	LENGTH	VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) &	DESCRIPTION
2075*					44 = WELFARE AND RELIGIOUS
2076*					45 = EDUCATIONAL
2077*					46 = OTHER PROFESSIONAL
2078*					47 = FORESTRY AND FISHERIES
2079*					PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
2080*					48 = POSTAL
2081*					49 = OTHER FEDERAL
2082*					50 = STATE
2083*					51 = LOCAL
2084*					52 = NEVER WORKED

DATE 080177

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COUNT	NAME	POSITION	LENGTH	VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) &	DESCRIPTION
2085*	R-PINCOM.	324	2	(00,28)	PERSON'S INCOME RECODE
2086*					00 = NIU
2087*					01 = NONE
2088*					02 = LOSS
2089*					03 = \$1 TO \$499
2090*					04 = \$500 TO \$999
2091*					05 = \$1,000 TO \$1,499
2092*					06 = \$1,500 TO \$1,999
2093*					07 = \$2,000 TO \$2,499
2094*					08 = \$2,500 TO \$2,999
2095*					09 = \$3,000 TO \$3,499
2096*					10 = \$3,500 TO \$3,999
2097*					11 = \$4,000 TO \$4,999
2098*					12 = \$5,000 TO \$5,999
2099*					13 = \$6,000 TO \$6,999
2100*					14 = \$7,000 TO \$7,999
2101*					15 = \$8,000 TO \$8,999
2102*					16 = \$9,000 TO \$9,999
2103*					17 = \$10,000 TO \$10,999
2104*					18 = \$11,000 TO \$11,999
2105*					19 = \$12,000 TO \$12,999
2106*					20 = \$13,000 TO \$13,999
2107*					21 = \$14,000 TO \$14,999
2108*					22 = \$15,000 TO \$15,999
2109*					23 = \$16,000 TO \$16,999
2110*					24 = \$17,000 TO \$17,999
2111*					25 = \$18,000 TO \$19,999
2112*					26 = \$20,000 TO \$24,999
2113*					27 = \$25,000 TO \$49,999
2114*					28 = \$50,000 AND OVER

2116* R-PSINC1. 326 2 (00,28)
 2117* .
 2118* . SOURCE OF INCOME
 2119* . 00 = NIU
 2120* . EARNINGS ONLY
 2121* . 01 = WAGE OR SALARY ONLY
 2122* . SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME ONLY
 2123* . 02 = NONFARM ONLY
 2124* . 03 = FARM ONLY
 2125* . 04 = NONFARM AND FARM
 2126* . 05 = WAGE OR SALARY AND NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME ONLY
 2127* . 06 = WAGE OR SALARY AND FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME ONLY
 2128* . 07 = WAGE OR SALARY, NONFARM AND FARM INCOME ONLY
 2129* . EARNINGS AND INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS
 2130* . WAGE OR SALARY AND OTHER INCOME ONLY
 2131* . 08 = WAGE OR SALARY AND PROPERTY INCOME ONLY
 2132* . 09 = WAGE OR SALARY AND OTHER INCOME
 2133* . NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME AND OTHER INCOME ONLY
 2134* . 10 = NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME AND PROPERTY INCOME ONLY
 2135* . 11 = NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME AND OTHER INCOME
 2136* . FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME AND OTHER INCOME ONLY
 2137* . 12 = FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME AND PROPERTY INCOME ONLY
 2138* . 13 = FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME AND OTHER INCOME
 2139* . WAGE OR SALARY, SELF-EMPLOYMENT, AND OTHER INCOME
 2140* . WAGE OR SALARY, NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT AND OTHER INCOME ONLY
 2141* . 14 = WAGE OR SALARY, NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT & PROPERTY INCOME ONLY
 2142* . 15 = WAGE OR SALARY, NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT & OTHER INC
 2143* . WAGE OR SALARY, FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT, AND PROPERTY INC
 2144* . 16 = WAGE OR SALARY, FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT, AND & PROPERTY INC
 2145* . 17 = WAGE OR SALARY, FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT, & OTHER INC
 2146* . 18 = OTHER COMBINATIONS
 2147* . OTHER INCOME ONLY
 2148* . 19 = SOCIAL SECURITY
 2149* . 20 = PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME ONLY
 2150* . 21 = PENSION INCOME ONLY
 2151* . 22 = PENSION AND PROPERTY INCOME ONLY
 2152* . 23 = SOCIAL SECURITY AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME ONLY
 2153* . 24 = SOCIAL SECURITY AND PROPERTY INCOME ONLY
 2154* . 25 = SOCIAL SECURITY AND PENSION INCOME ONLY
 2155* . 26 = SOCIAL SECURITY, PENSIONS, & PROPERTY INCOME ONLY
 2156* . 27 = ALL OTHER COMBINATIONS
 2156* . 28 = NO INCOME

2157* R-GENMOB. 328 1 (1,9)
 2158* .
 2159* . MIGRATION
 2160* . 1 = NONMOVER RESIDENCE IN 1975 TO
 2161* . DIFFERENT HOUSE IN U. S. RESIDENCE IN 1976
 2162* . 2 = SAME COUNTY
 2163* . DIFFERENT COUNTY, SAME STATE
 2164* . 3 = IN SAME SMSA
 2165* . 4 = NOT IN SAME SMSA
 2166* . DIFFERENT COUNTY, DIFFERENT STATE
 2167* . CONTIGUOUS
 2168* . 5 = IN SAME SMSA
 2169* . 6 = NOT IN SAME SMSA
 2170* . 7 = NONCONTIGUOUS
 2171* . 8 = MOVERS FROM ABROAD
 2171* . 9 = NOT IN MIGRATION SAMPLE

COUNT	FM NAME	POSITION	LENGTH	VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) & DESCRIPTION
2172*	R-MICREG.	329	1	(1,6)
2173*				REGION OF RESIDENCE IN 1975 - MIGRATION
2174*				1 = NORTHEAST
2175*				2 = NORTH CENTRAL
2176*				3 = SOUTH
2177*				4 = WEST
2178*				5 = ABROAD
2179*				6 = NOT IN MIGRATION SAMPLE
2180*				
2181*				
2182*		330-331		Blank
2183*		332-333		Identification Number of person within household
2184*		334-335		Identification Number of person within family when sub-families are not considered separate from their primary family
2185*				
		336-337		Identification Number of person within family when sub-families are considered separate from their primary family
		338		Record Type Identification (Person = 2)
		339		Record Type pre-1976 CPS:ADF files (1=civilian 14 years + ; 2= Armed Forces (all 14 years + ; 3= persons under 14 years)
		340		Family Type (1-9) (see character position 246)

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APPENDIX A

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ESTIMATION OF SAMPLING ERRORS FOR THE CURRENT
POPULATION SURVEY -- ANNUAL DEMOGRAPHIC
FILE (1973 - 1975)

This appendix describes three methods of estimating sampling errors for U.S. data collected from the Current Population Survey, Annual Demographic File, for the years 1973 - 1975. The first source is tables of generalized sampling errors of estimated U. S. totals and percentages already derived by the Census Bureau from the CPS estimates of selected Characteristics. The second source is a procedure for directly computing rough approximations to the sampling errors from the CPS data files; this process requires the use of certain codes and weights which are provided. The direct computation of sampling errors should be resorted to only for items unrelated to any of the sampling errors presented in the tables or for those items whose sampling errors can not be easily generalized (e.g., aggregate total income or mean income). The third source utilizes the method by which the generalized sampling error tables are derived and is discussed in Attachment B. For intermediate values not shown in the standard error tables either linear interpolation may be performed (first method), or direct computation (3rd method) may be used. Direct computation will result in more accurate approximations. 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 these three methods.

The CPS sample has been redesigned to employ 1970 Census data in the sample selection and estimation processes. The changes in the sample brought about by the redesign were instituted gradually beginning in December of 1971 and were completed as of March 1973. Although at this time changes in the process of estimating standard errors are being implemented which are more appropriate for the new design, these new standard errors are not yet available. The methods and standard errors provided in this appendix do, however, reflect the redesign.

Also, a section (attachment C) is included which deals with the problem of producing state and SMSA tabulations from the Current Population Survey - Annual Demographic File, (1973 - 1975). This section 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 increased periodically since late in 1943 when the program was taken over by the Census Bureau.

Initially, the sample was drawn by stratifying the population of the country into 68 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 the 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 and to 333 areas in January 1960, after, Hawaii and Alaska achieved statehood.

Beginning in March of 1963, the sample used was selected out of 357 strata comprising 801 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 to the A sample, 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 non-self-representing (NSR). The basic sampling method used beginning in January 1967 and phased out by February 1973 is the same as the current design, so a detailed explanation of A and C samples and SR and NSR PSU selection found in the following section also applied to the 449 PSU Design with only the numerical levels having changed.

Design used March 1972 - 1975

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 of 1973 the sample has been located in 376 strata comprising 923 counties and independent cities, with coverage in every State and the District of Columbia. Since January 1967, the complete CPS sample can be treated as two identifiable parts, an A sample and a C sample. 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. In the new design the A sample is spread over 376 sample PSU's and the C sample is spread over 266 sample PSU's.

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, and the sample PSU's from these strata are called non-self-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 additional PSU's in the C sample were selected from these areas as follows: The 220 strata were grouped into 110 pairs of strata. From

each pair of 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 size of the PSU. The selection was made independent of the selection of the original A sample PSU in the stratum. In 25 strata, the C sample PSU's chosen were the same as the A sample PSU's and in 85 cases the sample PSU's were different. Within each of the sample PSU's a sample of housing units was designated such that the over-all probability of selection was one-half that used for the A sample. In addition, a C sample at one-half the A sample rate was designated in each of the 156 SR PSU's.

This design results in approximately 47,000 occupied households being eligible for interview each month. Of this number 2000 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 also about 8000 sample units in an average month which are visited but are found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed. The combined A and C sample is spread over 461 different PSU's, 156 of which are SR and the balance NSR.

Comparability of Data

Data from 1973 to 1975 is not entirely comparable to data from 1972 and 1973 when the old design was being phased out and the new design was being phased in. Similarly data from before 1972 is based on the old design completely and thus is not entirely comparable to the data gathered afterwards. This is an additional component of error not reflected in the standard error tables and, therefore, caution should be used when comparing results between different years.

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 these 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 four months, excluded (rested) for eight months, and returned for an additional four months after which it is permanently retired from the CPS. Thus, one entirely new rotation group (one-eighth of the sample) and one rotation group which has been at rest for eight months are introduced into the survey each month.
2. A complete CPS sample (A and C combined) consists of a systematic sample of roughly 15,000 clusters (segments) each of about four 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 geographically adjacent to the units in the retired segment.

3. For any month, the sample units in 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 independently selected 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 a one-eighth systematic subsample of the full monthly sample with A-sample representation in all 376 A-sample PSU's and C-sample representation in all 266 C-sample PSU's. This permits the use of a single or a combination of rotation groups as national samples of smaller sizes. This feature, as indicated elsewhere, is also useful in the estimation of sampling errors.

Rotation of PSU's

The CPS design 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.

WEIGHTING OF THE ANNUAL DEMOGRAPHIC FILE

I. Monthly Weighting Procedures

Since the CPS sample is basically a probability sample, simple unbiased estimates could be prepared by multiplying the sample counts by the reciprocal of the sample fraction. However, the reliability of the sample estimates is increased by making use of available auxiliary data. These procedures include an adjustment for non-response, two stages of ratio estimation, and a "composite estimate" as described below.

A. Adjustment for Nonresponse

In a given month's sample, there are a few sample units (typically totaling about four 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 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. Seventy-two noninterview clusters (groups of strata) are formed such that the population and labor force characteristics of the strata in each cluster are similar. They are then designated as Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) clusters or Non-SMSA clusters.
2. For each of the 72 noninterview clusters, the number of interviewed and noninterviewed households are 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 appropriate six categories in each cluster, the ratio:

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

is computed.

4. The ratios are applied to all data for interviewed households in the corresponding categories except where the ratio equals or exceeds two. In such cases, provision is made for the combination of the categories in a specified order so as to reduce the ratio before it's applied to the data for the interviewed household.

B. 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 categories. These particular population characteristics are closely correlated with labor force participation and other principal measurements made from the sample. Some of the sample estimates are improved substantially when, by appropriate weighting of the original 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 could use complete census data for all households in every sample PSU.

The first stage ratios are based on 1970 Census data and are applied only to the sample non-self-representing (NSR) PSU's.

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

$$\frac{\text{1970 Census population in the race-residence category for all NSR strata in a census region}}{\text{Estimate of the population category using complete 1970 Census population counts for sample PSU's in the census region}}$$

2. Second Stage Ratio Estimate Adjustment

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. population for each of 68 age-sex-race groups. These independent estimates are prepared each month by carrying forward data from the most recent census, taking account of subsequent aging of the population, current figures for mortality, births, and migration between the U.S. and other countries. The CPS sample returns, after application of the noninterview adjustment and first-stage ratios, are actually used to determine the percentage distribution of the population within each age-sex-race group for the characteristics of interest. Totals are obtained by applying the CPS estimated percentages to the independently obtained control totals for the appropriate age-sex-race group.

Beginning with the March 1968 estimates, the second stage factors have been computed in two phases. Each phase is carried out for each of the eight rotation groups separately.

In the first phase, factors are computed for persons of Negro and Other Races only. Factors are computed for 34 age-sex categories for Negroes and for 14 age-sex categories for other races. The numerator of each factor is the independently derived estimate and the denominator is the CPS sample estimate adjusted by the noninterview and first stage factors. The factors are then applied to the weights for persons of Negro and other races after application of first stage and noninterview factors. The categories in this phase are as follows:

Negroes, 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	

In the second 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, non-white), 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 results of the noninterview adjustment plus the two ratio estimate adjustments are applied to the base weight (the reciprocal of the sampling fraction) and the final result of these computations is placed on the record for each person in the sample.

3. Composite Estimates

Composite estimates are routinely applied to data tabulated from the monthly CPS and, as indicated in Section II below, become involved in a special weighting process performed on March Supplement data. Composite estimates are not performed on data produced in 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 two stages of 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 a high 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 also usually realized in estimates of level for a given month or in 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 (including the effect of the composite estimate) 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 assumes 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 the 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 an estimate of three or greater, provision is again made for combining cells in a fixed pattern for recomputation.

A. Ratio Estimate to Negro and Other Races Controls

(The age groups used in this section are the same as those used in Phase I of the second stage ratio estimate adjustment in the regular CPS weighting.)

The initial step is a ratio estimate to a set of independently established controls for noninstitutional Negroes and Other Races, aged 14 and over. For each of 48 cells; 17 age groups by sex for Negro and 7 age groups by sex for Other Races; the following ratio estimate factor is formed:

$$\frac{\text{Independent Negro (or Other Races) control figure}}{\text{Negro (or Other Races) tally for March Supplement}}$$

The numerators are the same as those determined for Phase I (paragraph I.B.2) of the second stage ratio estimate in regular CPS, and the denominators are obtained by tabulating the Negro (or Other Races) March Supplement records using the weights established after the two stages of ratio estimation in CPS. The ratio estimate factor is then multiplied by the weight established after the two stages of ratio estimation in CPS and used in the subsequent weighting below.

B. Civilian Noninstitutional Population 14 and Over

(The age groups used in this section are the same as those used in Phase II of the second stage ratio estimate adjustment in the regular CPS weighting.)

1. Females

The following ratio estimate factor is formed for each of 136 cells; 17 age groups by two race categories (White, Negro and Other Races) by four employment status categories (Non-agricultural Employed, Agricultural Employed, Unemployed, and Not in Labor Force):

$$R_{are}^{1/} = \frac{\text{Total for the age-race-employment status cell from the regular March CPS including the composite estimator}}{\text{Total for the age-race-employment status cell obtained by tabulating the March Supplement records using the weights after the two stages of ratio estimation in CPS.}^{2/}}$$

The existing weight on the record (the weight after two stages of ratio estimation) is then multiplied by the appropriate ratio R_{are} and this product becomes the final weight.

2. Males, Married Spouse Present

The weight already determined for the female partner is assigned to the male.

3. Other Male Heads (CMH)

The following ratio estimate factor is formed for each of the 136 cells:

$$S_{are} = \frac{\text{Total of the male married spouse present cases for the age-race-employment status cell using the weight developed for the male, married spouse present in 2}}{\text{Total of the male, married spouse present cases using the weight established after the two stages of ratio estimation in CPS.}^{2/}}$$

The final weight for other male heads is the product of the factor S_{are} and the weight for the CMH cases established after the two stages of ratio estimation in the course of the regular CPS estimation process.

4. All Other Males

The ratio estimate factors, T_{are} , are computed for each of the 136 cells. The numerator of T_{are} is found by subtracting the second and third of the following values from the first. 3/

- a. The 136 values for total males from the regular March labor force tabulations including the composite estimator.

1/ are, in the context of this section, is an abbreviation for age-race-employment status.

2/ For Negro and Other Races, the weights are determined in A. above.

3/ This operation does, on occasion, produce negative weights.

- b. The 136 values of males married, spouse present produced by tabulating males married, spouse present using the weights determined in 2.
- c. The 136 values of other male heads produced by tabulating other male heads using the final weight established in 3.

The denominators of T_{are} are obtained by tabulating the records for other males using the weights established after the two stages of ratio estimation in CPS. The final weight for other males will be the product of the factor T_{are} and the CPS weight after two stages of ratio estimation.

C. Noninstitutional Children Under 14

Ratio estimate factors for this group and the following group involve categories by age, sex, and race. The formulation of each of the ratio estimation factors 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 this tally.

1. First, a ratio estimate for noninstitutional Negro and Other Races children is carried out in each of 34 cells - for each sex separately by the following 12 age cells for Negroes and 5 age cells for Other Races.

Negro: 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 established estimates provided by the Population Division of the Bureau of the Census.
- 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; sex by race by 12 age groups (same as those used for Negro in 1. of this section).
 - a. Target numbers are independently established estimates provided by the Population Division of the Bureau of the Census.
 - b. Tallies for Negro and Other Races are obtained using the weights established in 1. of this section. The tallies for Whites are obtained using the principal person's weight for the household in which the child resides.

D. Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living off post or living with their families on post are included in the March supplement, while all other Armed Forces are excluded. An Armed Forces Male Married, Spouse Present is given the weight of his wife as described before, and Armed Forces children are included in the weighting of non-institutional children. Other Armed Forces are given the basic March CPS weight.

CPS SAMPLING ERRORS ESTIMATED AT THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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 left out of the variance estimates for SR PSU's but are partially included in the variance estimates for NSR strata. For some characteristics this component may be as large as or larger than the within-PSU component.

Variance estimation method

The variance estimation method currently used for CPS is based on a proposal by Keyfitz ^{4/} which has been more recently generalized by Tepping ^{5/}. Keyfitz and Tepping 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.

The figures presented in the following tables are approximations to the standard errors of various estimates from the March CPS tabulations. The 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 can not reproduce composite estimates from the purchased CPS tape. These standard errors do not 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 household tabulations. The sampling errors provided in the appendix are considered to be close approximations to the figures appropriate to data produced from the CPS Annual Demographic File.

As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and enumeration as well as being subject to sampling variability. The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of certain response and enumeration errors, but it does not measure, as such, any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the survey differs from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the tables of standard errors provided are an indication of the order of magnitude rather than the precise standard error for any specific item.

^{4/} Keyfitz, Nathan, "Estimates of Sampling Variance Where Two Units are Selected for Each Stratum," *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 52:503-51. (1957).

^{5/} Tepping, Benjamin J., "Variance Estimation in Complex Surveys," *Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section, American Statistical Association*, 1963:12-13.

Sampling Error Tables

Table I.A shows standard errors of estimated totals for persons and table II.A for families, households, or unrelated individuals. Tables I.B.1-I.B.13 and tables II.B.1-II.B.4 show standard errors of estimated percentages as computed from CPS tabulations for different subjects appearing in the CPS Annual Demographic File (1973-1975) as shown in the following outline.

To approximate sampling errors for estimates from the "A" sample alone, multiply the figures in table I.A-II.B.4 by 1.23. The factor of 1.23 is needed to account for the smaller sample size used in the "A" sample. The figure 1.23 is the square root of the ratio of the sample size of the complete CPS sample and the "A" sample. To approximate sampling errors for estimates from the "C" sample alone, multiply the figures in tables I.A.-II.B.4 by 1.73 since the ratio of sample sizes is 3.

Factors are also provided in some of tables I.A.-II.B.4 for CPS Spanish Origin persons and families. To approximate standard errors for Spanish persons or families, multiply the standard errors in the tables by the appropriate factors.

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 absolute estimates of the numerator of the percentage, particularly if the percent is 50 percent or more.

The standard error tables for percentages (i.e., tables I.B.1-I.B.13 and II.B.1-II.B.4) were generated from standard error tables for estimated totals using the following formula:

Standard error of the percent $\frac{x}{y} \cdot 100$

$$= 100 \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 \left[\left(\frac{\sigma_x}{x}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\sigma_y}{y}\right)^2 \right]}$$

where:

x = numerator of the percent.

y = denominator of the percent.

σ_x = standard error of the numerator.

σ_y = standard error of the denominator.

I. Standard Errors for Persons

A. Estimated Number of Persons (Table I.A)

Column

- 1 Total or White Persons by Household and Family Characteristics
- 2 Negro and Other Races by Household and Family Characteristics
- 3 Total or White Persons by Educational Attainment
- 4 Negro and Other Races by Educational Attainment
- 5 Total or White Persons by Income
- 6 Negro and Other Races by Income
- 7 Total or White Persons in Low-Income or Poverty Households
- 8 Negro and Other Races in Low-Income or Poverty Households
- 9 Total or White Persons by Employment
- 10 Negro and Other Races by Employment
- 11 Persons by Unemployment Characteristics
- 12 Women by Fertility Characteristics
- 13 Persons by Mobility Characteristics

B. Estimated Percentages

Table

- I.B.1 Total or White Persons by Household and Family Characteristics
- I.B.2 Negro and Other Races by Household and Family Characteristics
- I.B.3 Total or White Persons by Educational Attainment
- I.B.4 Negro and Other Races by Educational Attainment
- I.B.5 Total or White Persons by Income
- I.B.6 Negro and Other Races by Income
- I.B.7 Total or White Persons in Low-Income or Poverty Households
- I.B.8 Negro and Other Races in Low-Income or Poverty Households
- I.B.9 Total or White Persons by Employment
- I.B.10 Negro and Other Races by Employment
- I.B.11 Persons by Unemployment Characteristics
- I.B.12 Women by Fertility Characteristics
- I.B.13 Persons by Mobility Characteristics

II. Standard Errors for Families, Households or Unrelated Individuals

A. Estimated Totals (Table II.A)

<u>Column</u>	
1	Families, Households or Unrelated Individuals by SMSA or Non-SMSA Characteristics
2	Families, Households or Unrelated Individuals by other than SMSA or Non-SMSA Characteristics
3	Total or White Families, Households or Unrelated Individuals by Income and Low-Income
4	Negro and Other Races Families, Households or Unrelated Individuals by Income and Low-Income

B. Estimated Percentages

Table

II.B.1	Families, Households or Unrelated Individuals by SMSA or Non-SMSA Characteristics
II.B.2	Families, Households or Unrelated Individuals by Other than SMSA or Non-SMSA Characteristics
II.B.3	Total or White Families, Households or Unrelated Individuals by Income and Low-Income
II.B.4	Negro and Other Races Families, Households or Unrelated Individuals by Income and Low-Income

TABLE I.A -- STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS
FOR SELECTED CPS DATA COLLECTED IN THE
CPS ANNUAL DEMOGRAPHIC FILE (1973 - 1975)

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of Estimate (in thousands)	Household and Family charact.*		Educational Attainment *		Income *		Persons in Low-Inc. or Poverty H.H. *		Employment*		Unemployment*	Fertility* (number of women)	Mobility *
	Total or White	Negro & Other Races	Total or White	Negro & Other Races	Total or White	Negro & Other Races	Total or White	Negro & Other Races	Total or White	Negro & Other Races			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
25	10	14	7	8	6	6	12	12	6	6	7	6	16
50	15	19	10	12	9	8	18	17	9	8	9	9	23
100	21	27	14	17	12	12	25	23	12	11	13	13	32
250	33	43	23	26	20	19	39	37	19	18	20	20	51
500	46	60	32	37	28	26	55	52	27	25	29	28	72
1,000	65	83	45	51	39	37	78	73	38	35	40	39	102
2,500	102	124	71	76	62	56	123	112	60	52	64	62	160
5,000	143	155	100	96	87	75	173	150	84	65	90	86	225
10,000	199	150	138	97	121	93	242	186	116	61	126	118	312
25,000	295	-	204	-	184	46	367	89	172	-	194	167	468
50,000	368	-	251	-	243	-	481	-	213	-	263	183	596
*Factor for Spanish Apply to numbers in the column	1.88	-	1.37	-	2.21	-	2.21	-	2.26	-	1.21	1.24	1.20

TABLE I.B.1 - STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES FOR PERSONS
HOUSEHOLD & FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS
Total or White *

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage (000)								
	100	250	500	1000	2500	5000	10,000	25,000	50,000
2 or 98	2.9	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.13
5 or 95	4.5	2.8	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
10 or 90	6.2	3.9	2.8	2.0	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3
25 or 75	8.9	5.6	4.0	2.8	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4
50	10.3	6.5	4.6	3.3	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5

* To estimate standard errors for CPS Spanish Origin persons multiply these standard errors by 1.88.

TABLE I.B.2 - STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES FOR PERSONS
HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS
Negro and Other Races

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage (000)						
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000
2 or 98	3.8	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4
5 or 95	5.9	3.8	2.7	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.6
10 or 90	8.2	5.2	3.7	2.6	1.6	1.2	0.8
25 or 75	11.8	7.5	5.3	3.7	2.4	1.7	1.2
50	13.6	8.6	6.1	4.3	2.7	1.9	1.4

TABLE I.B.3 - STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES FOR PERSONS
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
Total or White *

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage (000)									
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000
2 or 98	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.13	0.09	0.06
5 or 95	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.14	0.10
10 or 90	4.3	2.7	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.14
25 or 75	6.2	3.9	2.8	2.0	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
50	7.2	4.5	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2

* To estimate standard errors for CPS Spanish Origin persons multiply these standard errors by 1.37.

TABLE I.B.4 - STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES FOR PERSONS
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
Negro and Other Races

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage (000)							
	50	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000
2 or 98	3.3	2.3	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2
5 or 95	5.1	3.6	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4
10 or 90	7.1	5.0	3.2	2.2	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5
25 or 75	10.2	7.2	4.6	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.7
50	11.8	8.4	5.3	3.7	2.6	1.7	1.2	0.8

TABLE I.B.5 - STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES FOR PERSONS
INCOME
TOTAL OR WHITE^a

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage (000)								
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000
2 or 98	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.11	0.08
5 or 95	2.7	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.12
10 or 90	3.7	2.3	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2
25 or 75	5.4	3.4	2.4	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2
50	6.2	3.9	2.8	2.0	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3

^a To estimate standard errors for CPS Spanish Origin persons multiply these standard errors by 2.21.

TABLE 1.B.6 - STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE FOR PERSONS

INCOME

NEGRO AND OTHER RACES

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated Percentage	Base of Percentage (000)							
	50	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000
2 or 98	2.3	1.6	1.0	.7	.5	.3	.2	.2
5 or 95	3.6	2.6	1.6	1.1	.8	.5	.4	.3
10 or 90	5.0	3.5	2.2	1.6	1.1	.7	.5	.4
25 or 75	7.2	5.1	3.2	2.3	1.6	1.0	.7	.5
50	8.3	5.9	3.7	2.6	1.9	1.2	.8	.6

TABLE I.B.7 — STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES FOR
 PERSONS IN LOW-INCOME OR POVERTY HOUSEHOLDS
 Total or White *

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage (000)								
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000
2 or 98	3.5	2.2	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
5 or 95	5.4	3.4	2.4	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2
10 or 90	7.4	4.7	3.3	2.3	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3
25 or 75	10.7	6.8	4.8	3.4	2.1	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5
50	12.4	7.8	5.5	3.9	2.5	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.6

* To estimate standard errors for CPS Spanish Origin persons multiply these standard errors by 2.21.

TABLE I.B.8 - STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES FOR
PERSONS IN LOW-INCOME OR POVERTY HOUSEHOLDS
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated Percentage	Base of Percentage							
	50	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000
2 or 98	4.7	3.3	2.1	1.5	1.0	.7	.5	.3
5 or 95	7.3	5.1	3.2	2.3	1.6	1.0	.7	.5
10 or 90	10.0	7.1	4.5	3.2	2.2	1.4	1.0	.7
25 or 75	14.4	10.2	6.4	4.6	3.2	2.0	1.4	1.0
50	16.6	11.8	7.4	5.3	3.7	2.4	1.7	1.2

TABLE I.B.9 - STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES FOR PERSONS
EMPLOYMENT
TOTAL OR WHITE*

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (000)							
	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000
2 or 98...	1.1	.8	.5	.3	.2	.2	.11	.08
5 or 95...	1.7	1.2	.8	.5	.4	.3	.2	.12
10 or 90...	2.3	1.6	1.1	.7	.5	.4	.2	.2
25 or 75...	3.3	2.3	1.7	1.0	.7	.5	.3	.2
50.....	3.8	2.7	1.9	1.2	.9	.6	.4	.3

* To estimate standard errors for CPS Spanish Origin persons multiply these standard errors by 2.26.

TABLE I.B.10 - STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES FOR PERSONS
EMPLOYMENT

NEGRO AND OTHER RACES
(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated Percentage	Base of Percentage (000)							
	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000
2 or 98	1.0	.7	.5	.3	.2	.2	.10	.07
5 or 95	1.6	1.1	.8	.5	.4	.2	.2	.11
10 or 90	2.2	1.5	1.1	.7	.5	.3	.2	.15
25 or 95	3.1	2.2	1.6	1.0	.7	.5	.3	.2
50	3.6	2.6	1.8	1.1	.8	.6	.4	.3

TABLE I.B.11 - STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES FOR PERSONS
UNEMPLOYMENT *

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (000)								
	100	250	500	1,000	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000
2 or 98	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.11	0.08	0.06
5 or 95	2.8	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.12	0.09
10 or 90	3.8	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.12
25 or 75	5.5	3.5	2.5	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	6.4	4.0	2.9	2.0	.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2

* To estimate standard errors for CPS Spanish Origin Persons multiply these standard errors by 1.21.

TABLE I.B.12 - STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES FOR PERSONS
WOMEN BY FERTILITY CHARACTERISTICS *

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage (000)					
	500	1,000	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000
2 or 93	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.11	0.08
5 or 95	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.12
10 or 90	1.7	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2
25 or 75	2.4	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2
50	2.8	2.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3

* To estimate standard errors for CPS Spanish Origin persons multiply these standard errors by 1.24.

TABLE I.B.13 - STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES FOR PERSONS
MOBILITY *

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated Percentage	Base of Percentage (000)							
	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000
2 or 98	2.9	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2
5 or 95	4.4	3.1	2.2	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3
10 or 90	6.1	4.3	3.1	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4
25 or 75	8.8	6.2	4.4	2.8	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6
50	10.2	7.2	5.1	3.2	2.3	1.6	1.0	0.7

* To estimate standard errors for CPS Spanish Origin persons multiply these standard errors by 1.20.

TABLE II.A - STANDARD ERROS OF ESTIMATED NUMBER OF FAMILIES, UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS OR HOUSEHOLDS
FOR SELECTED CPS DATA COLLECTED IN THE CPS ANNUAL DEMOGRAPHIC FILE (1973 - 1975)

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of Estimate (in thousands)	Families, Households or Unrelated Individuals			
	SMSA or Non-SMSA Characteristics	Other than SMSA or Non-SMSA Characteristics	Income and Low-Income (or Poverty)	
			Total or White	Negro and Other Races
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
25	8	6	5	5
50	11	8	7	7
100	16	12	10	10
250	25	18	16	15
500	36	26	23	21
1,000	50	36	32	29
2,500	79	57	51	44
5,000	111	79	72	55
10,000	155	107	99	53
25,000	231	147	147	-
50,000	293	140	182	-
*Factor for Spanish - Apply to numbers in column	.97	1.34	1.50	-

TABLE II.B.1 - STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES FOR FAMILIES,
HOUSEHOLDS OR UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS *

SMSA or Non-SMSA Characteristics

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage (000)								
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000
2 or 98	2.2	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.14	0.10
5 or 95	3.5	2.2	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
10 or 90	4.8	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2
25 or 75	6.9	4.4	3.1	2.2	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3
50	8.0	5.1	3.6	2.5	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.4

* To estimate standard errors for CPS Spanish Origin families, households or unrelated individuals multiply these standard errors by .97.

TABLE II.B.2 - STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES FOR FAMILIES,
HOUSEHOLDS OR UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS *

Other than SMSA or Non-SMSA Characteristics

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage (000)								
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000
2 or 98	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.10	0.07
5 or 95	2.5	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.11
10 or 90	3.5	2.2	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
25 or 75	5.0	3.2	2.2	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2
50	5.8	3.7	2.6	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3

* To estimate standard errors for CPS Spanish Origin families, households or unrelated individuals multiply these standard errors by 1.34.

TABLE II.B.3 - STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES FOR
FAMILIES, HOUSEHOLDS, OR UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS*

INCOME AND LOW-INCOME

Total or White

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage (000)								
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000
2 or 98	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.14	0.09	0.06
5 or 95	2.2	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.14	0.10
10 or 90	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.14
25 or 75	4.5	2.8	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
50	5.2	3.3	2.3	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2

* To estimate standard errors for CPS Spanish Origin families, households or unrelated individuals multiply these standard errors by 1.50.

TABLE II.B.4 - STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES FOR
FAMILIES, HOUSEHOLDS OR UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS

INCOME AND LOW-INCOME

Negro and Other Races

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage (000)						
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000
2 or 98	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.13
5 or 95	2.1	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2
10 or 90	2.9	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3
25 or 75	4.2	2.6	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4
50	4.8	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5

Illustration of the use of tables of standard errors

Table B of the Bureau of the Census report, "Characteristics of the Low-Income Population: 1973", Series P-60, No. 98 shows that in 1973 there were 2,193,000 low-income or poverty families with a female head. Interpolation in column 3 of table II.A shows the standard error for an estimate of this size to be approximately 47,000. The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have shown a figure differing from a complete census figure by less than 47,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have shown a figure differing from a complete census figure by less than 94,000 (twice the standard error), i.e., this 95 percent confidence interval would be from 2,099,000 to 2,287,000.

Of these 2,193,000 total female-headed families below the low-income level, 1,190,000 or 54.3 percent were white female-headed families below the low-income level. Interpolation in table II.B.3 of this document shows the standard error on 54.3 percent on a base of 2,193,000 to be approximately 1.1 percentage points. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the 54.3 percent would be within 1.1 percentage points of a complete census figure, and chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would be within 2.2 percentage points of a complete census figure, i.e., this 95 percent confidence interval would be from 52.1 to 56.5 percent.

ESTIMATION OF CPS SAMPLING ERRORS BY COMPUTATION

Approximations to the CPS sampling errors can be derived by direct computation from the CPS sample records. The procedure, presented below, should be utilized for estimation of sampling errors of data for which generalized values are not shown in the tables in the previous section. In general, the problems and effort associated with direct computation of sampling errors suggest that this method be used only for estimated aggregates, means, indices, or other statistics for which sampling errors cannot be imputed from the generalized tables provided. For all other items, imputing the sampling errors from the generalized tables in the previous section or using the parameters and formulas in Attachment B from which the tables were derived is likely to produce a more satisfactory result than direct computation and with substantially less effort. There are two major reasons for this. First, the complexity of the sample design is reflected in the problem of estimating sampling errors. Each stage of sampling in the CPS produces an increment in the sampling error and each step in the estimation procedure (introduced to reduce the sampling error) cause additional complications in the estimation of the sampling error. The Census Bureau has developed systems to measure the net effect of essentially all of these sampling and estimation steps, but the processes are much more involved and expensive to execute than the procedure offered in this document. Second, estimated sampling errors are themselves sample statistics and, therefore, subject to the sampling errors of their own. For CPS data periodically collected, the sampling errors presented in the previous section reflect, where possible, the averaging of sampling errors over statistics with a similar variance behavior and where possible are also averaged for observations over time. These estimates, therefore, more nearly represent correct values than could be expected from the measurement process described below.

The procedure presented for computing approximate sampling errors accounts for all of the stages of sampling in the CPS; but it does not completely reflect the impact of the various steps of estimation or the supplemental weighting procedures. The procedure essentially attempts to measure the sampling errors one would expect from the "unbiased estimator" - i.e., estimates resulting from multiplying the CPS sample results by the inverse of their probabilities of selection. As a result, this procedure will generally produce overestimates of the actual sampling errors appropriate to the CPS. However, the sampling errors can be made to reflect a simple single-stage ratio estimate to total population. Even though such an estimator is not a part of the actual CPS estimation, it does reflect some of the gains in the actual CPS estimator, as well as generating sampling errors which are somewhat smaller overestimates.

If the user requires sampling error estimates which more precisely reflect all stages of estimation for characteristics not covered by the sampling error tables, it may be possible to have the Census Bureau compute them. Users wishing to avail themselves of this service should contact the Chief of the Demographic Surveys Division at the Census Bureau to discuss the problem.

Codes and Weights (F2 through F25 and P2 through P25)

A number of codes and weights are employed in the variance estimator. They appear in the layout of the data record described elsewhere. The codes and weights used for the variance computation process outlined in this section are as follows. There are a number of other factors appearing on the data record that are not needed for this operation

1. Noninterview Cluster (F2-3 and P2-3)

The noninterview clusters are used in the variance estimation for SR PSU's. They range from 01 to 54 for SR PSU's.

2. Random Cluster (F6-10 and P6-10)

The first three digits of the random cluster code determine the cluster. The fifth digit determines the PSU within the cluster. A cluster beginning with a 0 indicates a SR PSU, a 1 or 2 indicates a NSR PSU, and a 9 indicates an impossible PSU. The fourth digit shows the type of sample, i.e., an entry of 0 or 2 signifies the "A" sample and an entry of 1 signifies the "C" sample for the NSR PSU's, whereas an entry of 0 signifies the "A" sample and an entry of 1 signifies the "C" sample for SR PSU's. The first three digits of these clusters range from 001 to 054 for SR PSU's and from 101 to 210 for NSR PSU's.

An impossible PSU occurs if the PSU code appearing on the CPS schedule is found to be nonexistent. For a nonexistent PSU code, say XYZ, the first, second, third, and fifth digits of the random cluster code on the CPS computer data record will appear as 9XYZ, and the fourth digit will be 0 or 1 to indicate the "A" or "C" sample. A tape record with a random cluster code beginning with a 9 should be included when preparing tabulations (they are ordinarily included in Census Bureau tabulations), but should be omitted when variance estimations are formed.

3. Serial Number (F11-15 and P11-15)

The serial number (F11-15) in conjunction with the random cluster (F6-10) uniquely identify each family record; whereas, the serial number (P11-15), random cluster (P6-10), and line number (P34-35), uniquely identify each person's record.

4. "A" Weights (F16-20 and P16-20)

The "A" weights are used in the variance estimation for NSR PSU's.

Estimating Variances for the A + C and A Sample Designs

A further explanation and derivation of the variance formulae mentioned in the following paragraphs can be found in attachment A of this appendix. Records having impossible PSU codes should not be included in these processes.

I. Variances for One Month's Data - Unbiased Estimate (A + C Sample Design)

A. SR PSU's

1. Arrangement of Data

Each record in SR PSU's is considered in terms of two codes - a noninterview cluster code (01 to 54) ~~54~~ P2-3 and P2-3, and a rotation group identification (1 to 8), P26 and P26. Sort the SR PSU data records by cluster code and within each cluster code by rotation group code. For each item for which variances are to be estimated, produce 432 weighted totals (54 noninterview clusters by 8 rotation groups).

The CPS data from SR PSU's should be sorted as in the following example:

Noninterview Cluster. Rotation Group	Items
Cluster 01	
Rotation Group 1	$x(1,01,1), x(2,01,1), \dots, x(H,01,1)$
· [At this point, compute	$x^2(h,01,1), \text{ for } h = 1, 2, \dots, H]$
·	
Rotation Group 8	$x(1,01,8), \dots, x(H,01,8)$
· [At this point, compute	$\sum_{k=1}^8 x^2(h,01,k) \text{ and } \sum_{k=1}^8 x(h,01,k)$
·	
Cluster 02	
Rotation Group 1	for $h=1, 2, \dots, H]$
·	
·	
Rotation Group 8	
·	
·	
Cluster j	
Rotation Group k	$x(1,j,k), \dots, x(H,j,k)$
·	
·	
·	
Cluster 54	
Rotation Group 1	
·	
·	
·	
Rotation Group 8	

$x(h,j,k)$ is the weighted total for characteristic h in the k^{th} rotation group of the j^{th} cluster. This output of data will provide all the information needed for the computation of the SR contribution to the total variances.

2. Variance Computations.

The following formula (formula 16 in attachment A) should be used in estimating the SR component of the total variance of a given characteristic h:

$$\sigma^2[x(h)] = \frac{1}{r-1} \sum_{j=1}^{54} \left\{ r \sum_{k=1}^r x^2(h,j,k) - \left[\sum_{k=1}^r x(h,j,k) \right]^2 \right\} \quad (16)$$

(where r is the number of rotation groups).

B. NSR PSU's

1. Arrangement of Data.

First, sort the CPS records in NSR PSU's by the random cluster code (the first three digits of P6-10 and P6-10) and within each cluster by the three different PSU's in the cluster (i.e., 0, 1, or 2, the fourth digit of P6-10 and P6-10). Tabulate the records and produce PSU totals for each item for which variances are to be estimated. The result of this will be three weighted PSU totals for each of the 110 random clusters or a grand total of 330 weighted totals for each item for which variances are to be estimated. The data from NSR should be sorted as follows:

Random cluster, PSU	Items
Random cluster 101	
PSU 0	$y(1,101,0), \dots, y(H,101,0)$
PSU 1	$y(1,101,1), \dots, y(H,101,1)$
At this point, compute	$\frac{y(h,101,0) + y(h,101,1)}{2}$
	and $y(h,101,0) - y(h,101,1)$ for $h=1, \dots, H$
PSU 2	$y(1,101,2), \dots, y(H,101,2)$
At this point, compute (for $h=1, \dots, H$), $A_{s0} y(h,101,2)$,	
	$\left[(A_{s2}) \left\{ \frac{y(h,101,0) + y(h,101,1)}{2} \right\} \right]^2$ and $(A_{s2})^2 \left\{ y(h,101,0) - y(h,101,1) \right\}^2$
Random cluster 102	
:	
:	
Random cluster s	
PSU i	$\dots y(h,s,i)$
:	
:	
Random cluster 210	
PSU 0	
PSU 1	
PSU 2	

$y(h,s,i)$ is the weighted total for characteristic h from the i^{th} PSU of the s^{th} random cluster code. A_{s0} is the "A" weight (P10-20 and P16-20) for PSU 0 and A_{s2} is the "A" weight (P10-20 and P16-20) for PSU 2. This output of data will provide all the information needed for computation of the NSR contribution to the total variance.

2. Variance Computations

The following formula (formula 15 in attachment A) should be used in estimating the NSR component of the total variance for a given characteristic h :

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma^2[y(h)] &= \sum_{s=101}^{210} \left[A_{s2} \left\{ \frac{y(h,s,0) + y(h,s,1)}{2} \right\} - A_{s0} y(h,s,2) \right]^2 \\ &+ \frac{21}{4} \sum_{s=101}^{210} (A_{s2})^2 [y(h,s,0) - y(h,s,1)]^2 \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

C. SR and NSR PSU's

$$\sigma^2[t(h)] = \sigma^2[x(h)] + \sigma^2[y(h)]$$

(Total variance)

$$v^2[t(h)] = \frac{\sigma^2[t(h)]}{[x(h) + y(h)]^2}$$

(Total relvariance)

II. Variances for One Month's Data - Unbiased Estimate (A Sample Design)

A. SR PSU's

1. Arrangement of Data

Each record in SR PSU's is considered in terms of two codes - a noninterview cluster code (01 to 54), F2-3 and P2-3, and a rotation group identification (1 to 3), F2-6 and P2-6. Sort the SR PSU data records by cluster code and within each cluster code by rotation group code. For each item for which variances are to be estimated, produce 432 weighted totals (54 noninterview clusters by 3 rotation groups).

2. Variance Computations

The following formula (formula 22 in attachment A) should be used in estimating the SR component of the total variance of a given characteristic h:

$$\sigma^2[\hat{x}(h)] = \frac{1}{r-1} \sum_{j=1}^{54} \left\{ r \sum_{k=1}^r \hat{x}^2(h,j,k) - \left[\sum_{k=1}^r \hat{x}(h,j,k) \right]^2 \right\} \quad (22)$$

(where r is the number of rotation groups).

B. NSR PSU's

1. Arrangement of Data. (For the A sample)

Sort the CPS records in NSR PSU's by the random cluster code (the first three digits of F6-10 and P6-10) and within each cluster by the two different PSU's within the cluster (i.e., 0 or 2, the fourth digit of F6-10 and P6-10). For each item for which variances are to be estimated, there will be two weighted PSU totals for each of the 110 random clusters or a grand total of 220 weighted totals.

2. Variance Computations

The following formula (formula 21 in attachment A) should be used in estimating the NSR component of the total variance for a given characteristic h:

$$\sigma^2[\hat{y}(h)] = 4 \sum_{s=101}^{210} \left[A_{s2} \hat{y}(h,s,0) - A_{s0} \hat{y}(h,s,2) \right]^2 \quad (21)$$

C. SR and NSR PSU's

$$\sigma^2[t(h)] = \sigma^2[\hat{x}(h)] + \sigma^2[\hat{y}(h)]$$

(Total variance)

$$v^2[t(h)] = \frac{\sigma^2[t(h)]}{[\hat{x}(h) - \hat{y}(h)]^2}$$

(Total relvariance)

III. Variance for One Month's Data - Ratio Estimate (A + C or A Sample Design)

Approximations can be made to reflect the variance of a single stage ratio estimate to total population. The steps in this approximation are as follows:

- A. Calculate the total relvariance for a given characteristic h, using the methods described in part I or II of this section.
- B. Calculate the total relvariance for the estimate of total population, using the methods described in part I or II of this section.
- C. Subtract the relvariance for B from the relvariance in A.
- D. Multiply the difference determined in C by the square of the estimate of characteristic h.

If variances are computed for items for which it is possible to generalize variance behavior, the operations of attachment B of this document may be applied to obtain generalized standard error tables.

ATTACHMENT A

VARIANCE ESTIMATORS FOR UNBIASED ESTIMATES,
A+C SAMPLE AND A SAMPLE DESIGNS

This attachment considers estimators of the variance for unbiased estimates based on the A+C and A Sample Designs.

THE A+C SAMPLE DESIGN AND ITS VARIANCE

This section shows the form of the unbiased estimate used in the A+C sample design and derives the variance for both nonself-representing (NSR) and self-representing (SR).

I. Nonself-representingA. Notation

Consider the following diagram representing two NSR strata of the A sample PSU design, stratum U and stratum V, which have been paired to produce the third PSU which along with the A sample PSU's in stratum U and V make up the A+C sample design, e.g., the diagram could describe cluster number 101. The five-digit random cluster code 10100 represents the A sample PSU selected out of stratum U; this sample PSU is indicated as 0 in the diagram to conform to the fourth digit of the cluster. Similarly, the random cluster codes 10111 and 10122 define the C sample PSU in stratum U and the A sample PSU in stratum V respectively.

We adopt the convention of assigning the identification of the A sample PSU to the stratum from which it is selected; thus, in the diagram below, stratum U and V are also referred to as stratum 0 and 2 respectively.

	<u>A Sample</u>	<u>C Sample</u>	
Stratum U	0	1	Stratum 0
Stratum V	2		Stratum 2

Let y_0 and y_2 be the estimates made up of the A sample PSU totals from the paired strata as inflated by the weights appropriate to the combined A and C samples. Thus in the diagram, y_0 is the inflated sample estimate obtained from interviews conducted in the A sample PSU, indicated as 0, y_1 is a similar estimate from the C sample PSU, and y_2 is a similar estimate from the A sample PSU indicated as 2.

B. Estimates Based on the A Sample Alone

1. An estimate of a total for the two strata combined based on data interviewed in the A sample PSU's is given by

$$\theta_A = \frac{3}{2} y_0 + \frac{3}{2} y_2 \quad (1)$$

The factor of $\frac{3}{2}$ is necessary as the inflated values y_0 and y_2 involve weights which assume the third PSU is included.

2. Given that sampling in the two A sample strata is independent, the variance of θ_A can be shown to be

$$\text{Var} (\theta_A) = \frac{9}{4} \left[\text{Var} (y_0) + \text{Var} (y_2) \right] \quad (2)$$

C. Estimates Based on the C Sample

1. An estimate of a total for the two strata combined based on data interviewed in the C sample alone is given by

$$\theta_c = 3y_1 \quad (3)$$

2. The variance of θ_c is given by

$$\text{Var} (\theta_c) = 2 \left(\frac{9}{4} \right) \left[\text{Var} (y_0) + \text{Var} (y_2) \right] + (Y_0 - Y_2)^2 \quad (4)$$

where

$$Y_0 = E \left(\frac{3}{2} y_0 \right) = E \left(\frac{3}{2} y_1 \right)$$

$$Y_2 = E \left(\frac{3}{2} y_2 \right)$$

The operator, E, in the above paragraph, denotes the expected value. Thus, the terms Y_0 and Y_2 represent the expected values over all of the possible selections of sample PSU's and all possible selections of sample housing units within the sample PSU's in strata 0 and 2 respectively.

3. In comparing the variances (2) and (4), the separate terms of (4) can be rationalized as follows: The variance of θ_A (see (2)) includes a between-PSU variance within strata 0 and 2. The estimate θ_c should have a between-PSU variance twice that of θ_A since θ_c is accomplished with one (rather than two) sample PSU's. A similar statement is also appropriate for the variance arising because a sample rather than all housing units are interviewed within the sample PSU's. The second term on the right of (4) represents the between-stratum variance arising because one of the two strata (0 or 2) was chosen with equal probability and an independent selection of an additional PSU was made to represent the pair of strata.

D. Estimates Based on a Weighted Average of the A and C Samples

1. If the estimators θ_A and θ_C are combined using as averaging factors the proportion of the total sample represented by each estimator, we have:

$$\begin{aligned}\theta &= \frac{2}{3} \theta_A + \frac{1}{3} \theta_C \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \left[\frac{3}{2} (y_0 + y_2) \right] + \frac{1}{3} (3) y_1 \\ &= y_0 + y_1 + y_2\end{aligned}\tag{5}$$

2. The variance of θ follows from (2) and (4) as the variance we wish to estimate. Since expression (6) is appropriate for one pair of NSR strata, the operation can be repeated and summed over all pairs of strata to express the variance for all of the NSR strata.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Var } \theta &= \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 \text{Var } (\theta_A) + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \text{Var } (\theta_C) \\ &= \frac{2}{2} \left[\text{Var } (y_0) + \text{Var } (y_2) \right] + \frac{1}{9} (y_0 - y_2)^2\end{aligned}\tag{6}$$

E. Variances Estimated from Squared Differences Among Paired Strata

It is possible to construct variance estimators ("Bershad Estimators") which are based on squared differences of the estimates for paired strata. ^{1/}

1. Examine the squared difference

$$\alpha_1 = 4 \left[\frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{y_0 + y_1}{2} \right) A_2 - \frac{3}{2} y_2 A_0 \right]^2\tag{7}$$

$$= 9 \left[\left(\frac{y_0 + y_1}{2} \right) A_2 - y_2 A_0 \right]^2\tag{8}$$

^{1/} The estimators in this section assume the sampling in the two A sample strata is done independently.

where y_0 , y_1 , and y_2 are defined as above and

$$A_0 = \frac{T_0}{T_0 + T_2}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{T_2}{T_0 + T_2} \quad \text{and}$$

T_0 and T_2 are the 1970 Census populations of stratum 0 and stratum 2, respectively.

It can be shown that the expected value of α_1 is

$$E \alpha_1 = 9 \left(\frac{3}{4} \right) \left[(A_2)^2 \text{Var} (y_0) + (A_0)^2 \text{Var} (y_2) \right] + 4 (A_2 y_0 - A_0 y_2)^2 \quad (9)$$

The equality sign in formula (9) will hold true if $A_0 = A_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ which very nearly holds true in our situation.

2. Examine the squared difference

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_2 &= 4 (A_2)^2 \left[\frac{3}{2} y_0 - \frac{3}{2} y_1 \right]^2 \\ &= 9 (A_2)^2 [y_0 - y_1]^2 \end{aligned}$$

The expected value of this squared difference is

$$E \alpha_2 = 9 \left[(A_2)^2 \text{Var} (y_0) + (A_0)^2 \text{Var} (y_2) \right] \quad (10)$$

The equality sign in formula (10) will hold true if $A_2 = A_0 = \frac{1}{2}$, which very nearly holds true in our situation.

3. Consider a variance estimator made up of a weighted sum of the two estimators α_1 and α_2 .

$$\alpha = r \alpha_1 + s \alpha_2 \quad (11)$$

Combining (9) and (10) with weights of r and s , we have

$$\begin{aligned} E \alpha &= 9 \left[\frac{3}{4} r + s \right] \left[(A_2)^2 \text{Var} (y_0) + (A_0)^2 \text{Var} (y_2) \right] \\ &\quad + 4r [A_2 y_0 - A_0 y_2]^2 \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

The effect of the A_0 and A_2 in expression (12) is to adjust for the differences in the estimates for the two strata brought about by the differences in the size of the strata.

If $A_0 = A_2 = \frac{1}{2}$, then (12) becomes:

$$E\alpha = \frac{9}{4} \left(\frac{3}{4} r + s \right) \left[\text{Var}(\bar{y}_0) + \text{Var}(\bar{y}_2) \right] + r \left[\bar{y}_0 - \bar{y}_2 \right]^2 \quad (13)$$

Equating expression (13) and (6) and solving for r and s , we have

$$r = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$s = \frac{7}{12}$$

so that

$$\alpha = \left[\left(\frac{\bar{y}_0 + \bar{y}_1}{.2} \right) A_2 - \bar{y}_2 A_0 \right]^2 + \frac{21}{4} (A_2)^2 \left[\bar{y}_0 - \bar{y}_1 \right]^2 \quad (14)$$

F. Generalizing the Variance Estimator for All NSR Strata

The above discussion dealt with a single pair of NSR strata, the s^{th} "random cluster." The notation is further modified so that

$y(h,s,i)$ is the weighted total for characteristic h in the i^{th} PSU of the s^{th} random cluster where

$s = 101, 102, \dots, 210$ represents the random clusters in all of NSR.

$i = 0, 2$ represents the two NSR PSU's in the A sample in a given random cluster, and

$i = 1$ the C sample PSU in the random cluster, and

$$y(h) = \sum_{s=101}^{210} \left[y(h,s,0) + y(h,s,1) + y(h,s,2) \right]$$

A restatement of (14) in the revised notation for all NSR is:

$$\text{Var} [y(h)] = \sum_{s=101}^{2^{10}} \left\{ \left[\frac{y(h,s,0) + y(h,s,1)}{2} A_{s2} - y(h,s,2) A_{s0} \right]^2 + \frac{21}{4} \sum_{s=101}^{2^{10}} \left\{ \left[y(h,s,0) - y(h,s,1) \right] A_{s2} \right\}^2 \right\} \quad (15)$$

II. Self-Representing

Since the entire sample for each SR stratum is selected from the one PSU which makes up the stratum, the SR variance for a given characteristic h can be estimated using the following formula:

$$\sigma^2 [x(h)] = \frac{1}{(r-1)} \sum_{j=1}^{54} \left\{ r \sum_{k=1}^r x^2(h,j,k) - \left[\sum_{k=1}^r x(h,j,k) \right]^2 \right\} \quad (16)$$

where: $x(h,j,k)$ is the weighted total for characteristic h in the k^{th} rotation group in the j^{th} noninterview cluster of the SR PSU's.

r is the number of rotation groups.

$$x(h) = \sum_{j=1}^{54} \sum_{k=1}^r x(h,j,k)$$

It should be noted that formula (16) partially reflects the systematic sample selection of households within the SR PSU's.

THE A SAMPLE DESIGN AND ITS VARIANCE

This section shows the form of the unbiased estimate used in the A sample design and derives the variance for both NSR and SR.

I. NSR

A. Notation

Consider the following notation associated with the diagram representing two NSR strata:

A SAMPLE	
Stratum 0	0
Stratum 2	2

Let \hat{y}_0 and \hat{y}_2 be the estimates made up of the stratum 0 and stratum 2 PSU sample totals inflated by the total A sample weight. Note that the weights used in the inflation are 3/2 times those used when the combined A and C samples are considered. Thus, to convert to the notation employed for the A and C combined samples, $\hat{y}_0 = 3/2 \bar{y}_0$ and $\hat{y}_2 = 3/2 \bar{y}_2$.

B. Estimator Based on the Stratum 0 and Stratum 2 Samples

$$1. \theta = \hat{y}_0 + \hat{y}_2 \quad (17)$$

$$2. \text{Var } \theta = \text{Var } (\hat{y}_0) + \text{Var } (\hat{y}_2) \quad (18)$$

C. Variance Estimated from Squared Differences Among Paired Strata

It's possible to construct variance estimators ("Bershad Estimator") which are based on squared differences of the estimates for paired strata. ^{2/}

1. Examine the squared difference.

$$\alpha = 4 \left[\hat{y}_0 A_2 - \hat{y}_2 A_0 \right]^2 \quad (19)$$

where \hat{y}_0 and \hat{y}_2 are defined as above, and

$$A_0 = \frac{T_0}{T_0 + T_2}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{T_2}{T_0 + T_2}$$

T_0 and T_2 are the total population of stratum 0 and stratum 2, respectively.

It can be shown the expected value of α is

$$E\alpha = 4 \left[(A_2)^2 \text{Var } (\hat{y}_0) + (A_0)^2 \text{Var } (\hat{y}_2) \right] \quad (20)$$

D. Generalizing the Variance Estimator for All NSR Strata

The above discussion dealt with a single pair of NSR strata, the s^{th} "Stratum Combination." If the notation is further modified so that:

$\hat{y}(h,s,i)$ is the weighted total for characteristic h in the i^{th} PSU of the s^{th} random cluster, where:

^{2/} The estimator mentioned below assumes the following conditions hold true:

1. The total populations in each strata are about equal, that is, $T_0 \approx T_2$.
2. The sampling in two A sample strata is done independently.

$s = 101, 102, \dots, 210$ represent the random clusters for all of NSR.

$i = 0, 2$ represent the two NSR PSU's in the A sample in a given random cluster.

$$\hat{y}(h) = \sum_{s=101}^{210} \left[\hat{y}(h, s, 0) + \hat{y}(h, s, 2) \right]$$

Then the restatement of (19) in the revised notation for all NSR is:

$$\text{Var} [\hat{y}(h)] = 4 \sum_{s=101}^{210} \left[A_{s2} \hat{y}(h, s, 0) - A_{s0} \hat{y}(h, s, 2) \right]^2 \quad (21)$$

II. SR

The formula for estimating SR variances for the A sample design for a given characteristic h is the same as that used in the A+C sample design, which is as follows:

$$\sigma^2 [\hat{x}(h)] = \frac{1}{(r-1)} \sum_{j=1}^{54} \left\{ r \sum_{k=1}^r \hat{x}^2(h, j, k) - \left[\sum_{k=1}^r \hat{x}(h, j, k) \right]^2 \right\} \quad (22)$$

where: $\hat{x}(h, j, k)$ is the weighted total for characteristic h in the k^{th} rotation group in the j^{th} noninterview cluster of the SR PSU's.

r is the number of rotation groups.

$$\hat{x}(h) = \sum_{j=1}^{54} \sum_{k=1}^r \hat{x}(h, j, k)$$

Curve Fitting and Generalizing Variances

Generalizing Variances

If the user has computed variances directly from the CPS sample records for items from a common subject matter area, then it is possible to fit a curve for the relvariance estimates for these items to produce generalized standard error tables (such as tables IA through IIB.4). It's assumed that the reader has the estimates and corresponding relvariances for k items, which are fairly representative for this subject matter.

The major reasons for employing the curve fitting approach are: first, curve fitting is a form of averaging observations for items having similar variance behavior and, therefore, induces an added dimension of stability (i.e., curve-fitting reduces the effect of the variance on the variance estimates). Secondly, there are time and money savings realized if a generalized variance curve can be made applicable to several items based on computation from a few statistics.

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 are assumed to be the result of the lack of reliability of the estimates.

The Curve Fitting Procedure

The curve fitting procedure fits a curve of the form $V_x^2 = a + b/x$ to a set of k estimates x_i and their estimated relvariances $V_{x_i}^2$. This procedure minimizes the sum of squared differences between the observed relvariances $V_{x_i}^2$ and the predicted relvariances $(a + b/x_i)$, divided by the predicted relvariance - i.e., the quantity

$$(1) \sum_{i=1}^k \left[\frac{V_{x_i}^2 - a - b/x_i}{a + b/x_i} \right]^2 \quad \text{is minimized. Since the values of } a \text{ and } b$$

are not known before minimization, an iterative method is necessary. Thus, we begin by minimizing the quantity:

$$(2) \sum_{i=1}^k \left[\frac{V_{x_i}^2 - a_1 - b_1/x_i}{V_{x_i}^2} \right]^2 \quad \text{This minimization is produced by differentiating (2) with respect to } a_1 \text{ and equating}$$

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:

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

by differentiating (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 . (We recommend that the 10th iteration be used as the final fitted curve). 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.

A Curve Fitting Computer Program

The attached computer program may be used for the above computations. The first part of this program fits a curve to the set of points (i.e., it produces a final "a" and "b"); the second part of the program produces tables of generalized standard errors using the "a" and "b", for either estimated totals or percentages. This program, if it cannot be employed in an available computer, can serve as a guide in preparing a new curve fitting program. The attached program is written in FORTRAN IV for a Digital PDP10 Computer.

```

      DIMENSION P (12), V2(153), V2L(153), V2R(153)
      DIMENSION V2L(153), SUM(153), LABEL (13)
      DIMENSION X(52), TAB1(52), TAB2(52,12)
      DIMENSION NL(5)
      DIMENSION NR(5), TAB3(5,52), NR5(5)
      DIMENSION TRAY(52)
991    FORMAT(5A4)
      TYPE 522
522    FORMAT(' DO YOU NEED TO COMPUTE A AND B? '/')
      TYPE 521
521    FORMAT(' ANSWER 1 FOR YES, 0 FOR NO/')
      ACCEPT 527, IANS
      FORMAT (I)
      IF(IANS.NE.1) GO TO 22
23    TYPE 522
522    FORMAT(' ENTER NUMBER OF CHARACTERISTICS FOR CURVE/')
      ACCEPT 527, NITEM
      TYPE 523
523    FORMAT(' ENTER 0 FOR VARIANCE, 1 FOR RELVARIANCE/')
      ACCEPT 527, NTYPE
      TYPE 524
524    FORMAT(' ENTER ESTIMATE, VARIANCE OR RELVARIANCE/')
      TYPE 525
525    FORMAT(' ONE CHARACTERISTIC AT A TIME/')
      DO 52 I=1, NITEM
      ACCEPT 528, SUM(I), V2(I)
528    FORMAT(2F)
52    CONTINUE
      IF(NTYPE.EQ.1) GO TO 3
      DO 2 MJ=1, NITEM
      V2(MJ)=V2(MJ)/SUM(MJ)**2
2    G=0
3    H=0
      XI=0
      XK=0
      XL=0
      DO 32 J=1, NITEM
      V2L(J)=1./V2(J)**2
      G=G+V2L(J)
      H=H+V2L(J)/SUM(J)**2
      XI=XI+V2L(J)/SUM(J)
      XK=XK+1./((V2(J)*SUM(J)))
      XL=XL+1./V2(J)
32    CONTINUE
      D=G*H-XI**2
      A=(XL*H-XI*XK)/D
      B=(XK*G-XL*XI)/D
      TYPE 526
526    FORMAT(' ENTER NUMBER OF ITERATIONS DESIRED/')
      ACCEPT 527, NITER
      DO 34 ICT=1, NITER
      DO 32 J=1, NITEM
      V2R(J)=A+B/SUM(J)
32    G2=0
      H2=0
      XI2=0
      XM=0
      XN=0
      DO 36 J=1, NITEM
      V2L(J)=1./V2R(J)**2
      G2=G2+V2L(J)
      H2=H2+V2L(J)/SUM(J)**2
      XI2=XI2+V2L(J)/SUM(J)
      XM=XM+V2(J)*V2L(J)
      XN=XN+(V2(J)*V2L(J))/SUM(J)
3    CONTINUE
      D2=G2*H2-XI2**2
      A=(H2*XM-XI2*XN)/D2
      B=(G2*XN-XI2*XM)/D2
34    CONTINUE
      TYPE 527
527    FORMAT(' ')
      TYPE 527
      TYPE 523, A, B

```

```

503      FORMAT(' A = ',F,' B = ',F)
      TYPE 507
      GO TO 21
23      TYPE 509
509      FORMAT(' ENTER A AND B'//)
      ACCEPT 509, A,B
21      TYPE 510
510      FORMAT(' DO YOU WANT TO COMPUTE (1) TABLES, (2) POTS, '//)
      TYPE 511
511      FORMAT(' (3) NEW CURV, (4) PERCENTAGE TABLES ONLY'//)
      TYPE 512
512      FORMAT(' OR RATIO ESTIMATE TABLES(5)'//)
      TYPE 513
513      FORMAT(' ANSWER BY NUMBER'//)
      ACCEPT 513, IANS
      GO TO (22,24,23,22,22), IANS
22      TYPE 514
514      FORMAT(' ENTER NUMBER OF ESTIMATES OR BASES - MAX 50'//)
      ACCEPT 514, NEST
      TYPE 515
515      FORMAT(' ENTER ESTIMATES DIVIDED BY 1000'//)
      ACCEPT 515, (X(I), I=1, NEST)
539      FORMAT(13F)
      IF (IANS.EQ.5) GO TO 277
      TYPE 516
516      FORMAT(' ENTER NUMBER OF PERCENTAGES-MAXIMUM 6'//)
      TYPE 517
517      FORMAT(' ENTER 0 IF NO PERCENTAGES DESIRED'//)
      ACCEPT 517, NPOT
      IF (NPOT.EQ.0) GO TO 163
      TYPE 518
518      FORMAT(' ENTER PERCENTAGES- EXAMPLE 1 OR 99 AS .01'//)
      TYPE 519
519      FORMAT(' MULTIPLE INPUT - EXAMPLE .01,.05,...'//)
      ACCEPT 519, (P(I), I=1, NPOT)
163      CONTINUE
      DO 40 J = 1, NEST
      X(J) = X(J) * 1000.
      XTEMP = A + B/X(J)
      KXT = 0
      IF (XTEMP.LT.0) KXT = 1
      TAB1(J) = X(J) * SQRT (ABS(XTEMP))
      IF (KXT.EQ.1) TAB1(J) = -TAB1(J)
40      CONTINUE
      IF (NPOT.EQ.0) GO TO 161
      DO 41 J = 1, NPOT
      DO 41 I = 1, NEST
      DX = P(J) * X(I)
      VD2 = A+B/DX
      VX2 = A+B/X(I)
      XTEMP = P(J) **2 * (VD2 - VX2)
      KXT = 0
      IF (XTEMP.LT.0) KXT = 1
      TAB2(I,J) = SQRT (ABS(XTEMP))
      IF (KXT.EQ.1) TAB2(I,J) = -TAB2(I,J)
41      CONTINUE
161      CONTINUE
      TYPE 520
520      FORMAT(' ENTER LABEL - MAX 60 CHARACTERS'//)
      DO 51 I=1,5
      TYPE 517
      ACCEPT 511, (LABEL(I), I=1, 25)
811      FORMAT(15A1)
      IF (IANS.EQ.4) GO TO 1009
      TYPE 527
      TYPE 527
      TYPE 521
521      FORMAT(' SIZE OF ESTIMATE STANDARD ERROR'//)
      TYPE 527
      FORMAT(' '//)
      TYPE 812, (X(I), TAB1(I), I=1, NEST)
      DO 52 I=1,5
      TYPE 527
      FORMAT(' '//)

```

```

812      FORMAT(F8.4,F2.2)
      IF(NPOT.EQ.3) GO TO 162
1439    CONTINUE
      TYPE 522
522      FORMAT(' ENTER FORMAT - (1)4.4,NFL3.6) WHERE N IS '/')
      TYPE 523
523      FORMAT(' THE NUMBER OF PERCENTAGES')
      ACCEPT 523, (M(I),I=1,5)
      DO 63 I=1,5
63      TYPE 527
      TYPE 813, (P(I),I=1,NPOT)
813      FORMAT(8H BASE OF,3X,2HESTIMATED PERCENTAGE/
      & 14H PERCENTAGE,F12.3,5F12.3)
      TYPE 527
      TYPE M, (X(I), (TAB2(I,J),J=1,NPOT),I=1,NEXT)
254      FORMAT(1X,I,F,5X(F,))
      DO 61 I=1,5
61      TYPE 527
822      FORMAT (5A1)
162      CONTINUE
823      FORMAT(F12.2)
273      CONTINUE
      TYPE 525
525      FORMAT(' ENTER(1) FOR MORE TABLES,(2) FOR INDIVIDUAL')
      TYPE 526
526      FORMAT(' POTS,(3)FOR NEW A AND B,(4) TO STOP')
      TYPE 527
527      FORMAT(' (4) ADDITIONAL PERCENTAGE TABLES')
      TYPE 528
528      FORMAT(' OR RATIO ESTIMATE TABLES (5)')
      TYPE 529
529      FORMAT(' ENTER 3 TO STOP')
      ACCEPT 527,IANS
      IF(IANS.EQ.3) IANS=6
      GO TO (22,24,23,22,22,34),IANS
24      TYPE 523
533      FORMAT(' ENTER P AND ESTIMATE/1111 - EXAMPLE .31,544')
      ACCEPT 528, PI,XI
      XI=XI*1111
      DX=PI*XI
      VD2=A+B/DX
      VX2=A+B/XI
      XTDP=PI*2 * (VD2 - VX2)
      KNT=1
      IF(XTDP.EQ.3) KNT=1
      TAB=SQRT(ABS(XTDP))
      IF(KNT.EQ.1) TAB=TAB
      TYPE 527
      TYPE 813, TAB
      TYPE 527
813      FORMAT(F12.6)
      TYPE 531
531      FORMAT(' MORE POT COMPUTATIONS - 1 FOR YES, 0 FOR NO')
      ACCEPT 527,IANS
      IF(IANS.EQ.1) GO TO 24
      TYPE 532
532      FORMAT(' ENTER 1 FOR TABLES, 2 FOR NEW CURVE, 0 TO STOP')
      ACCEPT 527, IANS
      IF(IANS.EQ.1) GO TO 22
      IF(IANS.EQ.2) GO TO 23
24      TYPE 533
533      FORMAT(' ENTER NUMBER OF XRS-MAX 6')
      ACCEPT 527, NUMCR
      TYPE 534
534      FORMAT(' ENTER XRS/1111')
      ACCEPT 529, (XR(I),I=1,NUMCR)
      DO 271 J=1,NEXT
      VIZ=A+B/(X(J)*1111)
      DO 281 I=1,NPOT
      VIZ=A+B/(XR(I)*1111)
      XTDP=VIZ-VIC
      IF(XTDP.LE.3) XTDP=3
      TAB3(I,J)=XI(I)*SQRT(XTDP)

```

```

241      CONTINUE
      TYPE 535
535      FORMAT(' ENTER FORMAT-(M,F,L,N,F10.3) WHERE N IS'/)
      TYPE 536
536      FORMAT(' THE NUMBER OF NR'/)
      READ 541, (N5(I), I=1,5)
      TYPE 541, (NR(I), I=1,NUMBER)
944      FORMAT(5H BASE OF LOG, 2H RATIO ESTIMATES (F10.3)/
& 10H RATIO EST, 6F10.3)
      TYPE 521, N5, (N5(I), (TAB3(I,J), I=1,NUMBER), J=1,NEST)
      DO 242 I=1,5
      TYPE 527
242      CONTINUE
      GO TO 243
343      STOP
      END

```

Curves for the Generalized Standard Error Tables

Each of the standard error tables I.A through II.B.4 were produced from curves that had been fitted to the relvariance estimates for these items. The a and b parameters in Table III resulted from this fitting process. The standard errors in Tables I.A and II.A were computed using the parameters and the following formula:

$$C_{x_i} = \sqrt{ax_i^2 + bx_i} \quad (1)$$

where x_i is the estimate of the characteristic and a and b are the parameters associated with the x_i characteristic. The standard errors in Tables I.B.1 through II.B.13 and II.B.1. through II.B.4 were calculated using formula (2):

$$C_{x_i, p} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{x_i} p(100-p)} \quad (2)$$

where x_i is the base of the percentage, p is the percentage ($0 < p < 100$), and b is the parameter in Table III associated with the particular type of characteristic in the numerator of the percentage.

Estimating Standard Errors Using the Parameters

Linear interpolation in Tables I.A. through II.B.4 may be used to obtain standard errors for intermediate values not shown, or the appropriate formula, (1) or (2), may be used directly. Direct computation will give more accurate results than linear interpolation on a curve.

Illustration of the Use of the Parameters in Calculating Standard Errors

Table B of the Bureau of the Census report, "Characteristics of the Low-Income Population: 1973", Series P-60, No. 98 shows that in 1973 there were 2,193,000 low-income or poverty families with a female head. Using formula (1) with the a parameter equal to -.000008 and the b parameter equal to 1063.1809 from Table III gives 48,000 as the standard error. By interpolation (see P. 37) the standard error was 47,000.

Of these 2,193,000 total female headed families below the low-income level, 1,190,000 or 54.3 percent are white female headed families. Using formula (2) with the b parameter from Table III equal to 1063.1809 gives a standard error of 1.1 percent, which was the same result gotten from interpolation (See P. 37).

Table III - Parameters for Persons and Families

Characteristic	a	b	Factors for Spanish
(1) Total or White Persons by Household and Family Characteristics	-.000031	4252.7235	3.53
(2) Negro and Other Races by Household and Family Characteristics	-.000514	7402.1639	-
(3) Total or White Persons by Educational Attainment	-.000016	2064.3452	1.86
(4) Negro and Other Races by Educational Attainment	-.000186	2791.7805	-
(5) Total or White Persons by Income	-.000007	1533.4986	4.87
(6) Negro and Other Races by Income	-.000052	1384.8466	-
(7) Total or White Persons in Low-Income or Poverty Households	-.000030	6133.9944	4.87
(8) Negro and Other Races in Low-Income or Poverty Households	-.000209	5539.3864	-
(9) Total or White Persons by Employment Characteristics	-.000011	1460.2342	5.11
(10) Negro and Other Races by Employment Characteristics	-.000094	1307.8139	-
(11) Persons by Unemployment Characteristics	-.000005	1629.1865	1.47
(12) Women by Fertility Characteristics	-.000018	1567.0337	1.53
(13) Persons by Mobility Characteristics	-.000066	10,411.2130	1.44
(1) Families, Households or Unrelated Individuals by SMSA or Non-SMSA Characteristics	-.000017	2565.9791	.93
(2) Families, Households or Unrelated Individuals by Other Than SMSA or Non-SMSA Characteristics	-.000019	1344.6946	1.78
(3) Total or White Families, Households or Unrelated Individuals by Income and Low-Income	-.000008	1063.1809	2.25
(4) Negro and Other Races Families, Households or Unrelated Individuals by Income and Low-Income	-.000064	922.0689	-

ATTACHMENT C.

STATE AND SMSA TABULATIONS

This attachment deals with problems in tabulating states, SMSA's and combinations of states. National estimates will have the lowest relative sampling errors of any of the area tabulations made from the CPS records. It is possible to produce unbiased estimates for subordinate areas but the sampling errors associated with such estimates will be relatively larger. 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 Current Population Survey 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. As a consequence of this ordering of priorities, MSR strata are often comprised of PSU's from more than one state (although all MSR PSU's in a stratum are from the same region). In such strata, the sample PSU's will represent data from more than one state. State estimates constructed by a summation of estimated stratum totals for those strata having the sample PSU in a given state will include an estimate for PSU's outside the state of interest. Furthermore, some of the PSU's in the state of interest may be represented by a sample PSU in a different state. Although such estimates are unbiased when considered over all possible samples of PSU's, they do introduce a substantial component of sampling error in estimates for a state, especially when the state has a large proportion of its population in MSR strata.

Secondly, the CPS is designed as a self-weighting sample such that each sample case has the same overall probability of selection of about 1-in-1,400. Thus, the sample size for states, SMSA's or other areas will be proportional to the population of the area. The reliability of a sample estimate is a function of the number of sample cases employed in creating the estimate, and 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.

Estimates for subordinate tabulation areas may be made by tallying the weights for records identified with the tabulation area. Sampling errors expected for estimates prepared in this way should be considered in deciding the area for which useful results may be expected. Table IV is offered as an aid in determining such tabulation areas. The table presents factors representing the approximate increment in the standard errors of Tables I and II expected for tabulations produced for selected subordinate areas. To obtain a and b parameters as in Table III for areas, multiply the national a and b from Table III by the square of the factor for the area.

As an example, consider the subordinate area: Arizona-Colorado-New Mexico. Table IV shows the factor to be 2.19 for this area. This means that standard errors expected for estimates from this area are 2.19 times as large as the standard errors given in tables I or II for U.S. estimates (this applies to tabulations for all three states combined, not each state separately). For an estimate of 50,000 white persons residing in households of a given type, column (1) of Table IA shows a standard error of 15,000 for the U.S. estimate. For the subordinate area consisting of the three states, the standard error is 33,000. The 95 percent confidence interval for this estimate would be from -16,000 to 116,000. Estimated totals for subsets of persons in this category would have even larger relative sampling errors. Likewise, the parameters in Table III will increase 4.80 times. For example, the a parameter for income for white persons in this subordinate area will become -.000034 and the b parameter will increase to 7360.7933.

Table IV - Factors to be Applied to Tables I and II ^{1/}
Approximate Standard Errors for Subordinate Areas

Subordinate Area	Factors
<u>Census Regions</u>	1.54
<u>Census Divisions</u>	
1. Middle Atlantic	1.30
2. Pacific	1.76
3. East North Central	1.69
4. West South Central	2.42
5. New England	1.70
6. South Atlantic	1.76
7. West North Central	2.28
8. East South Central	2.29
9. Mountain	2.74
<u>Groups of States</u>	
1. Pennsylvania-New Jersey	1.32
2. Ohio-Indiana	1.55
3. Illinois-Mich.-Wisc.	1.79
4. Mont.-Idaho-Wyoming- Colorado-N. Mexico-Ariz.- Utah-Wash.-Oregon-Alaska- Hawaii	2.42
5. Delaware-Md.-D.C.-Va.- West Virginia	1.66
6. N.C.-S.C.-Ga.-Fla.	1.89
7. Ariz.-Colo.-N. Mexico	2.19
8. Mich.-Wisc.	1.91

^{1/} Apply the square of these factors to the national a and b parameters in Table III to obtain area parameters.

(more)

Table IV--cont'd.

Individuals States

1. Alabama	2.59	26. Missouri	1.63
2. Alaska	1.87	27. Montana	3.14
3. Arizona	1.71	28. Nebraska	2.12
4. Arkansas	4.10	29. Nevada	2.82
5. California	1.27	30. New Hampshire	2.09
6. Colorado	2.29	31. New Jersey	1.31
7. Connecticut	1.19	32. New Mexico	2.58
8. Delaware	1.45	33. New York	1.27
9. Dist. of Columbia	.96	34. North Carolina	2.10
10. Florida	1.31	35. North Dakota	2.93
11. Georgia	2.00	36. Ohio	1.35
12. Hawaii	1.34	37. Oklahoma	2.00
13. Idaho	3.46	38. Oregon	2.43
14. Illinois	1.55	39. Pennsylvania	1.33
15. Indiana	1.74	40. Rhode Island	.96
16. Iowa	2.26	41. South Carolina	2.13
17. Kansas	1.81	42. South Dakota	2.98
18. Kentucky	2.10	43. Tennessee	2.12
19. Louisiana	2.00	44. Texas	1.56
20. Maine	2.66	45. Utah	2.63
21. Maryland	1.68	46. Vermont	2.23
22. Massachusetts	1.09	47. Virginia	1.92
23. Michigan	1.72	48. Washington	1.91
24. Minnesota	2.24	49. West Virginia	2.27
25. Mississippi	2.36	50. Wisconsin	2.09
		51. Wyoming	3.03
<u>Individual SMSA</u>	.96		

The reliability of estimates of totals, prepared as indicated above, may be improved by introducing an additional stage of ratio estimation. This process requires an independent estimate of the total civilian non-institutional population of the tabulation area in question. The additional estimation stage will improve estimates of levels but it will not affect the reliability of estimates of proportions. For each tabulation area, the following ratio should be computed:

$$\frac{\text{Independent estimate of the total civilian noninstitutional population for the area}}{\text{CPS estimate of the total civilian noninstitutional population for the area}}$$

The independent estimates of the total civilian noninstitutional population for each area in Table IV are available, on request, from the Population Division of the Bureau of the Census.^{2/} The CPS estimates of the total civilian noninstitutional population for each subordinate area should be computed from the CPS records on the Annual Demographic File. For each area, the sum of the existing weights on the records for the persons in the area should be used as the CPS estimate of total population for that area. The additional stage of ratio estimation is applied by multiplying the existing weight on each record in the area by the appropriate ratio for that area and the revised weights should then be used when tabulating the records in the area. Alternatively, the estimated totals produced using the existing weights may be adjusted by applying this factor.

The sampling errors of estimated totals produced by this revised estimator are derived by following the instructions given in Section III, page 45, where the "variance of a single stage ratio estimate to total population" is treated.

^{2/} Actually, the independent estimates are available for each of 50 states, the District of Columbia and 19 SMSA's separately.

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

1976

CUSTOMER SERVICES BRANCH
DATA USER SERVICES DIVISION
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20233
SEPTEMBER 1977

1976 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, educational 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 55,000 housing units or other living quarters are assigned for interview each month, about 47,000 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.

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 Force 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, No. 307	Population Profile of the United States: 1976
P-20	Household and Family*
P-20, No. 306	Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1976
P-20, No. 305	Geographical Mobility: March 1975 to March 1976
P-20	Educational Attainment*
P-20, No. 310	Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1976
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, 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 1976 Questionnaire and Control Card. Control Card items are transcribed onto the questionnaire in items 1-17, 25-33, 58, 60, 65 and 66.

* Report not available yet

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 Card Item 14b)	27. AGE (Mark one circle only)	29. RACE
0 0	(Enter relationship and mark one circle below)	0 0 7 0	White 0
1 1		1 0 8 0	Negro 0
2 2		2 0 9 0	Other 0
3 3		3 0 10 0	
4 4		4 0 11 0	
5 5		5 0 12 0	30. SEX
6 6		6 0 13 0	Male 0
7 7			Female 0

OFFICE USE ONLY	
Family No. 0 0 0 0 0 0	
Fam. Rel.	Type
Child 0 0	Sec. I 0
Other 0 0	Sec. F 0
relative 0	Sub. F 0

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 or 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	18,590	2	\$160	338
9	800	9,126	4	\$320	338
7	800	9,126	4	\$320	338
7	556	6,084	6	\$480	338

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

In total there are 241,522 records on this file. Specifically, there are 56,959 household records of which 46,368 are interviewed households; 49,212 family records; 784 subfamily records; 125 secondary family records; and 135,351 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).

Weighting Procedures:

In generating data tabulations from this file, the user should be aware that there are two weights for each person record. These weights are the basic (monthly) weight and the March supplement weight.

In creating data tabulations, the user should always use the March supplement weight whenever one of the tabulated variables is a supplemental questionnaire item. Otherwise, the basic weight should be used. For a more thorough statement on how such person weights are generated, the user should consult Appendix A of this documentation.

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

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Person n (Primary Family Member)

Family (Subfamily) Record

Person 1 (Subfamily Head) Record

Person 2 (Wife or Children of Subfamily Head) Record

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Person n (Subfamily Member) Record

Family (Secondary) Record

Person 1 (Secondary Family Head) Record

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

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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

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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.

- It should also be noted that in generating tables for households and families, the person weight of the household head or family head would be used.

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 and groups of 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.

1976 March Annual Demographic Microdata File
(March Supplement of the Current Population Survey)

Glossary

GEOGRAPHIC CONCEPTS

Geographic Division—An area composed of contiguous States, with Alaska and Hawaii also included in one of the divisions. The nine geographic divisions have been largely unchanged for the presentation of summary statistics since the 1910 census.

Region--An area composed of two or more geographic divisions. 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
Ohio
Wisconsin

West North Central Division

Iowa
Kansas
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

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
Texas

West Region

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 Statistical Policy Division in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) 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 35 SMSA's identified in the 1976 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 250,000 inhabitants.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY
1976 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. Please note that the 1976 ADF file does not have a weight shown on the family record. Use the March supplement weight contained on the person record of the family head in tabulating family characteristics.

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 share-cropper. 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 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; otherwise, inventory changes were not taken into account.

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 persons 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 persons 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
1976 survey.

Household Weight—Used in tabulating household characteristics.
The household weight is not shown on the 1976 ADF household record.
Use the march supplement weight contained on the person record of
the household head when 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 payments 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 payments by business 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 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 determining 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 I & O 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		Monthly CPS	March Supplement
		Current or more recent job	Longest job last year (work experience)
Industry:	3-digit detailed	P 49-51	P 151-153
	2-digit detailed (Recode)	P 52-53	P 322-323
	Major Group recode	N/A	P 316-317
Occupation:	3-digit detailed	P 56-58	P 154-156
	2-digit detailed (Recode)	P 54-55	P 318-319
	Major Group recode	N/A	P 320-321
Class of Worker		P 59	P 315

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—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 employment 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 fell in 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 households 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 as that of their spouses.

For the purpose of this file, the group "other marital status" includes "widowed and divorced", "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 1976 CPS and the place of residence 1 year 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 a year ago?" If the answer was "No", the enumerator asked, "Was... living in this same county on March 1 a year ago?" If the response was "No" again, the enumerator asked, "What State (or foreign country) was ... living in on March 1 a year ago?" In the 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 week 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 self-employment); (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" schools. 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

1976 MARCH CPS QUESTIONNAIRE AND CONTROL CARD

[illegible]

11. LINE NUMBER	20. Did ... do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? (Note: If farm or business operator in 11b, and about unpaid work)	21. (If in 19, skip to 21d.) Did ... have a job or business from which he was temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?	22. (If in 19, skip to 22d.) Has ... been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?	24. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM	25. LINE NUMBER	25a. POPULATION STATUS
19. What was ... doing most of LAST WEEK -	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> (Go to 21)	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> (Go to 22)	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> (Go to 24)	Unit in rotation group: (Mark one circle only) 0 2 3 4 6 7 or 8 (Bad questions) 1 or 5 (Go to 24d)	0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	Civilian 14+ Armed Forces member (If in Census Card Item 23)
Working (Skip to 20d) Going to school or something else Looking for work Keeping house Going to school Unable to work (Skip to 24) Retired Other (Specify) _____	20a. How many hours did ... work LAST WEEK on all jobs? 0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 10 10 11 11 12 12 13 13 14 14 15 15 16 16 17 17 18 18 19 19 20 20 21 21 22 22 23 23 24 24 25 25 26 26 27 27 28 28 29 29 30 30 31 31 32 32 33 33 34 34 35 35 36 36 37 37 38 38 39 39 40 40 41 41 42 42 43 43 44 44 45 45 46 46 47 47 48 48 49 49 50 50 51 51 52 52 53 53 54 54 55 55 56 56 57 57 58 58 59 59 60 60 61 61 62 62 63 63 64 64 65 65 66 66 67 67 68 68 69 69 70 70 71 71 72 72 73 73 74 74 75 75 76 76 77 77 78 78 79 79 80 80 81 81 82 82 83 83 84 84 85 85 86 86 87 87 88 88 89 89 90 90 91 91 92 92 93 93 94 94 95 95 96 96 97 97 98 98 99 99 100 100	21a. Why was ... absent from work LAST WEEK? Own illness On vacation Bad weather Labor dispute New job to begin within 30 days Temporary layoff (Under 30 days) Indefinite layoff (30 days or more or other (Specify) _____	22a. What has ... been doing in the last 4 weeks to find work? (Mark all methods used; do not read lines.) Checked with: pub. employ. agency priv. employ. agency employer directly friends or relatives Placed or answered ads Nothing (Skip to 24) Other (Specify in notes, e.g., CETA, union or prof. register, etc.)	24a. When did ... last work for pay at a regular job or business, either full- or part-time? Written past 12 months 1 up to 2 years ago 2 up to 3 years ago 3 up to 4 years ago 4 up to 5 years ago 5 or more years ago Never worked	24b. Why did ... leave that job? Personal, family Health Retirement or old age Seasonal job completed Slack work or business conditions Temporary nonseasonal job completed Unsatisfactory work arrangements (Hours, pay, etc.) Other	26. RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (Enter relationship in box and mark one circle below)
20c. Does ... USUALLY work 35 hours or more a week of this job? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> What is the reason ... worked less than 35 hours LAST WEEK? No <input type="radio"/> What is the reason ... USUALLY works less than 35 hours a week? (Mark the appropriate reason) Slack work Material shortage Plant or machine repair New job started during week Job terminated during week Could find only part-time work Holiday (Legal or religious) Labor dispute Bad weather Own illness On vacation Too busy with housework, school, personal bus., etc. Did not want full-time work Full-time work week under 35 hours Other reason (Specify) _____	20d. Did ... lose any time or was any time off LAST WEEK for any reason such as illness, holiday, or lack of work? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> How many hours did ... take off? (Correct 20a if less than 35 hours or if 20a already deducted; if 20a reduced below 35, correct 20b and fill 20c; otherwise, skip to 22.)	21c. Does ... usually work 35 hours or more a week at this job? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> How many extra hours did ... work? (Correct 20a and 20b as necessary if extra hours not already included and skip to 22.)	22c. 1) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 2) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 3) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 4) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 5) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 6) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 7) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 8) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 9) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 10) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 11) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 12) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 13) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 14) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 15) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 16) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 17) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 18) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 19) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 20) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 21) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 22) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 23) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 24) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 25) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 26) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 27) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 28) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 29) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 30) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 31) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 32) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 33) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 34) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 35) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 36) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 37) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 38) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 39) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 40) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 41) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 42) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 43) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 44) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 45) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 46) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 47) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 48) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 49) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 50) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 51) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 52) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 53) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 54) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 55) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 56) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 57) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 58) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 59) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 60) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 61) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 62) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 63) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 64) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 65) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 66) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 67) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 68) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 69) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 70) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 71) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 72) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 73) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 74) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 75) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 76) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 77) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 78) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 79) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 80) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 81) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 82) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 83) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 84) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 85) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 86) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 87) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 88) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 89) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 90) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 91) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 92) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 93) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 94) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 95) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 96) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 97) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 98) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 99) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 100) How many weeks has ... been looking for work?	24c. Does ... want a regular job now, either full- or part-time? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> If yes, it depends (Specify in notes) Don't know	24d. What are the reasons ... is not looking for work? (Mark each reason mentioned) Believes no work available in line of work or area Can't find any work Lacks necessary training, skills or experience Employer thinks too young or too old Other part, handicap in finding job Can't arrange child care Family responsibilities In school or other training Ill health, physical disability Other (Specify in notes) Don't know	26. HEAD OF OTHER RELATIVES (incl. wife) in household Head with no other relatives in household Wife of head Child Other relative of head Non-relative of head with own relatives (incl. wife) Non-relative of head with no own relatives in household
23. DESCRIPTION OF JOB OR BUSINESS	23a. For whom did ... work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer)		23b. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: T) and radio (e.g., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm.)		23c. What kind of work was ... doing? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer.)	
23d. What were ...'s most important activities or duties? (For example: types, keeps account books, files, sells cars, operates printing press, finishes concrete.)	23e. Was this person an employee of PRIVATE Co., bus., or individual for wages, salary or commission? A FEDERAL government employee A STATE government employee A LOCAL government employee Self-empl. in OWN bus., prof. practice, or farm Is the business incorporated? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> (or farm) SE Working WITHOUT PAY in fam. bus. or farm WP NEVER WORKED NEV		23f. Does ... intend to look for work of any kind in the next 12 months? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> If yes, it depends (Specify in notes) Don't know		23g. Does ... intend to look for work of any kind in the next 12 months? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> If yes, it depends (Specify in notes) Don't know	
23. HIGHEST GRADE ATTENDED	23. GRADE COMPLETED	23. ORIGIN				
0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 10 10 11 11 12 12 13 13 14 14 15 15 16 16 17 17 18 18 19 19 20 20 21 21 22 22 23 23 24 24 25 25 26 26 27 27 28 28 29 29 30 30 31 31 32 32 33 33 34 34 35 35 36 36 37 37 38 38 39 39 40 40 41 41 42 42 43 43 44 44 45 45 46 46 47 47 48 48 49 49 50 50 51 51 52 52 53 53 54 54 55 55 56 56 57 57 58 58 59 59 60 60 61 61 62 62 63 63 64 64 65 65 66 66 67 67 68 68 69 69 70 70 71 71 72 72 73 73 74 74 75 75 76 76 77 77 78 78 79 79 80 80 81 81 82 82 83 83 84 84 85 85 86 86 87 87 88 88 89 89 90 90 91 91 92 92 93 93 94 94 95 95 96 96 97 97 98 98 99 99 100 100	0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 10 10 11 11 12 12 13 13 14 14 15 15 16 16 17 17 18 18 19 19 20 20 21 21 22 22 23 23 24 24 25 25 26 26 27 27 28 28 29 29 30 30 31 31 32 32 33 33 34 34 35 35 36 36 37 37 38 38 39 39 40 40 41 41 42 42 43 43 44 44 45 45 46 46 47 47 48 48 49 49 50 50 51 51 52 52 53 53 54 54 55 55 56 56 57 57 58 58 59 59 60 60 61 61 62 62 63 63 64 64 65 65 66 66 67 67 68 68 69 69 70 70 71 71 72 72 73 73 74 74 75 75 76 76 77 77 78 78 79 79 80 80 81 81 82 82 83 83 84 84 85 85 86 86 87 87 88 88 89 89 90 90 91 91 92 92 93 93 94 94 95 95 96 96 97 97 98 98 99 99 100 100	0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 10 10 11 11 12 12 13 13 14 14 15 15 16 16 17 17 18 18 19 19 20 20 21 21 22 22 23 23 24 24 25 25 26 26 27 27 28 28 29 29 30 30 31 31 32 32 33 33 34 34 35 35 36 36 37 37 38 38 39 39 40 40 41 41 42 42 43 43 44 44 45 45 46 46 47 47 48 48 49 49 50 50 51 51 52 52 53 53 54 54 55 55 56 56 57 57 58 58 59 59 60 60 61 61 62 62 63 63 64 64 65 65 66 66 67 67 68 68 69 69 70 70 71 71 72 72 73 73 74 74 75 75 76 76 77 77 78 78 79 79 80 80 81 81 82 82 83 83 84 84 85 85 86 86 87 87 88 88 89 89 90 90 91 91 92 92 93 93 94 94 95 95 96 96 97 97 98 98 99 99 100 100				

If civilian 14*, begin with item 34. If Armed Forces member, skip to item 51.

34. In 1975 how many weeks did ... work either full time or part time not counting work around the house? Include paid vacation and paid sick leave.

35. Even though ... did not work in 1975, did he spend any time trying to find 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 1975? Was he ...

38. Interviewer Check Item: Number of weeks in item 34 is: 1-49 (Skip to 40) 50-52 (Ask 39)

39. Did ... lose any full weeks of work in 1975 because he was on layoff from a job or lost a job?

40. You said ... worked about (entry in item 34) weeks in 1975. How many jobs remaining (23 weeks in item 34) weeks was ... looking for work or on layoff from work?

41. Were the ... weeks ... all in one stretch?

42. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1975?

43. For how many employers did ... work in 1975? If more than one at same time, only count it as one employer.

44. Did ... look for work between jobs in 1975?

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

46. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM: Number of hours in item 45 is: 1-34 (Skip to 48) 35+ (Ask 47)

47. Did ... work less than 35 hours for at least one week in 1975? Exclude time off with pay because of holidays, vacation, days off, or sickness.

48. How many weeks did ... work less than 35 hours in 1975?

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

50. What was ... longest job in 1975?

51. Last year (1975) did ... receive any money from:

52a. Last year (1975) did ... receive any money from:

52b. Last year (1975) did ... receive:

53. Last year (1975) did ... receive any money from:

54. Was ... living in this house on March 1 a year ago?

55. Where did ... live on March 1, 1975?

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

57. (Ask of persons 18-65 yrs. old) In March, 1975 was ...

58. Was ... working at a job or business either full or part time?

59. Was ... on active duty in the Armed Forces?

60. Was ... attending college full time?

61. Was ... in the Office of the USE ONLY?

Appendix C, March 1976 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 line shown near the beginning of the listing as "RECORD HH (338)" is the household record. This record always appears first and summarizes selected characteristics of persons living in that household. The first field on this line "RECORD" denotes that all fields of characters defined following this line are within this record. The second field is the name of this record type and the third field is the length of the data record in characters. The other records (person and family, "RECORD PP (338,39)" and "RECORD FF (338,39)" records, respectively) appear later in this listing.

Following the line "RECORD HH (338)", the definitions of the variables begin. All fields on this particular file are strings of EBCDIC characters. The first field is the name we have given this particular item on the record, e.g., HH-SEQ-NUM". The next field "1(6)" shows that this item begins in character 1 of the record and is 6 characters long. The third field on the line "(1,N)" gives the legal range of the item "HH-SEQ-NUM" where N is the largest number that can be stored in the number of characters in that field. In this case, N would be 999999. Additional lines may be immediately found after the above declaration which explains further what the data item represents in terms of survey concepts.

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.

1976 Annual Demographic File Concepts Index toAppendix C, Computer Record LayoutCharacter Position on Data Record*

Age	P 110-111	Farm self-employment net income	P 202-207
Alimony	P 242-247		
Armed Forces	P 102	Full time worker	P 14
Basic Weight	P 91	Geographic Division	HH 52
Civilian Labor Force	P 102	Geographic Region	HH 51
Class of Worker	P 59	Group Quarters	HH 69
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CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS
Special Studies

**CONCEPTS AND
METHODS USED IN
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
DERIVED FROM THE CURRENT
POPULATION SURVEY**

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United States Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS Special Studies

CONCEPTS AND METHODS USED IN LABOR FORCE STATISTICS DERIVED FROM THE CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

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CONCEPTS AND METHODS USED IN LABOR FORCE STATISTICS DERIVED FROM THE CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

This report describes the concepts and methods used in the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey which is conducted each month with a scientifically selected sample representing the noninstitutional civilian population of the United States. This survey provides monthly statistics on employment, unemployment, and related subjects which are analyzed and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor.¹

These monthly statistics are first issued in a summary press release within 2 weeks after completion of the survey. More detailed information is published in the Labor Department's *Employment and Earnings*. Both publications also incorporate data from surveys of business establishments.

Data Collected and Published

The Current Population Survey (CPS) provides a large amount of detail not otherwise available on the economic status and activities of the population of the United States. In general, it is not possible to develop one or two overall figures, such as the number of unemployed, that will be adequate to describe the whole complex of labor market phenomena. Consequently, the Current Population Survey is designed to provide a large amount of detailed and supplementary data which are available for use in interpreting and adjusting the broad totals to meet a wide variety of needs on the part of users of labor market information. It is the only source of monthly estimates of total employment, both farm and nonfarm; of nonfarm self-employed persons, domestics, and unpaid helpers in nonfarm family enterprises as well as wage and salaried employees; and of total unemployment, whether or not covered by unemployment insurance. It is the only

comprehensive source of information on the personal characteristics of the total population (both in and out of the labor force), such as age and sex, race, marital and family status, veteran status, educational background, and ethnic origin.

It provides the only available distributions of workers by the numbers 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. It also provides statistics on 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 available from a subsample consisting of the outgoing rotation groups. (See page 6)

Monthly publication. Each month, a significant amount of information about the labor force is published by the Labor Department in *Employment and Earnings*. The following major categories of data are provided:

1. Unemployment

a. Number of unemployed persons and rates of unemployment by sex, age, race, marital status, and relationship to the household head.

b. Rates of unemployment by industry and occupation.

c. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment, including a distribution of the long-term unemployed by sex, age, race, marital status, and major industry and occupational group.

d. Unemployed persons by whether seeking full-time or part-time work, by sex, age, and major occupational group.

¹ In addition to the collection of labor force data, the Current Population Survey is used by the Bureau of the Census to collect statistics on education, migration, family size and composition, income, fertility, and housing vacancies. On an increasing scale, it has also been used to collect information for many other Government agencies on a wide range of subjects which are best approached through household interviews.

NOTE: This report supersedes BLS Report No. 313 and Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 22, issued jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of the Census in June 1967. It incorporates changes instituted in the program since that date.

e. Unemployed persons by their status at the time they became unemployed (their reason for unemployment), sex, age, race, and duration of unemployment.

f. Unemployed persons according to the job search methods used, by age, sex, race, and reason for unemployment.

g. A measure of labor force time lost through unemployment and involuntary part-time employment.

2. Employment

a. Persons employed in agriculture and in non-agricultural industries by sex, age, class of worker, occupational group, race, and number of hours worked during the survey week.

b. Total and nonagricultural employed persons by full- or part-time status and reasons for working part time.

c. For persons at work in nonagricultural industries, distribution by full- or part-time status and number of hours worked, by major industry group (wage and salary workers only), major occupational group, sex and age, marital status, and race. In these distributions, part-time workers (reporting less than 35 hours) are further divided into those working limited hours because of economic factors and those on part time by choice or for other noneconomic reasons.

d. Persons with a job but not at work during the survey week by reason for not working and whether paid for time off.

3. Labor force. Total and civilian labor force by sex, age, and race; and labor force participation rates.

4. Not in labor force. Persons not in the labor force by sex, age, and race, by main activity during survey week (keeping house, going to school, unable to work, and other).

5. Seasonally adjusted data. Adjusted data are provided for many series, including unemployment rates for all civilian workers, adult men, adult women, teenagers, household heads, and experienced wage and salary workers. A short description of the method of seasonal adjustment for labor force data is published each year in the February issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

Other data published. This regular labor force survey is supplemented by a program of additional inquiries, coordinated with the monthly enumerations, designed to provide more detailed statistics on special aspects of economic activity. The results of these studies are usually published by the Department of Labor in a series of *Special Labor Force Reports* after appearing as

articles in the *Monthly Labor Review*.² Some examples of these are:

1. **Work Experience of the Population.** Number and characteristics of persons who worked at all during the course of a calendar year, including number of weeks worked, time lost because of unemployment and other reasons, characteristics of longest job held during the year, and related facts.

2. **Multiple Jobholders.** Number and characteristics of persons who held two jobs or more during the survey week.

3. **Students, Graduates, and Dropouts in the Labor Market.** Employment status of students, high school graduates, and dropouts, 15 to 24 years of age.

4. **Marital and Family Characteristics of Workers.** Labor force trends among married women and the family characteristics of workers.

5. **Educational Attainment of Workers.** Characteristics of labor force participants by years of school completed.

6. **Income of Families and Persons in the United States.** Annual personal and family income cross-classified by numerous personal and economic characteristics (issued by the Bureau of the Census in *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60).

7. **Usual Weekly Earnings of Workers.** Data collected in May of each year covering such subjects as hourly and weekly earnings, work schedules, and union status.

8. **Poverty Areas of Our Major Cities.** Comparisons of the employment situation of white and black (and other) workers in the poverty and nonpoverty sections of all metropolitan areas (combined) and for the Nation as a whole, all metropolitan areas combined, and all nonmetropolitan areas combined.

9. **Persons of Spanish Origin or Descent.** Employment and unemployment levels and rates published for persons of Spanish origin or descent—quarterly and annual averages.

10. **Sub-National Labor Force Data.** Employment and unemployment levels and rates are published on an annual average basis for large States, the largest SMSA's, and selected central cities.

11. **Occasional special reports** on various topics such as the characteristics of black and other minority races, detailed studies of hours worked and of duration of unemployment, job seeking methods used by the

² Earlier reports on these topics were issued by the Bureau of the Census in *Current Population Reports*, Series P-50.

unemployed, job experience and characteristics of those not in the labor force, job mobility, job tenure, overtime hours and premium pay, and detailed findings on selected characteristics of women workers.

12. Special technical reports on seasonal adjustment, labor force projections, concepts, and similar topics.

THE SURVEY DESIGN

Concepts

Concepts of the labor force, employment, and unemployment similar to those now in use were introduced in the latter stages of the depression of the 1930's, chiefly in the interest of deriving more objective measurements of unemployment and employment than were previously available. These concepts have been modified but not substantially altered since the inception of the survey in 1940.

Prior to the 1930's, and aside from attempts in some of the decennial censuses, there were no direct measurements of the number of jobless persons. Because of the development of mass unemployment in the early thirties, the need for statistics became urgent, and widely conflicting estimates based on a variety of indirect techniques began to make their appearance.

Dissatisfied with these methods, many research groups, as well as State and municipal governments, began experimenting with direct surveys of the population or samples of the population. In these surveys, an attempt was made to classify the population as in or out of the labor force, or as employed or unemployed, by means of a varied series of questions addressed to each individual. In most of the surveys, the unemployed were defined as those who were not working but were "willing and able to work." This concept, however, did not meet the standards of objectivity that many technicians felt were necessary in order to measure not only the level of unemployment at a point in time but changes over periods of time. The criterion "willing and able to work," when applied in specific situations, appeared to be too intangible and too dependent upon the interpretation and attitude of the person being interviewed.

Out of this experimentation, a new set of concepts was developed in the late 1930's which sought to meet these criticisms. According to these concepts, the classification of an individual was to be dependent principally upon his actual activity within a designated time period, i.e., whether working or looking for work, or doing something else. These concepts were adopted for the national sample survey initiated by the Works Progress Administration in 1940. Although there have been improvements in measurement techniques, these concepts have been used in substantially unchanged form since that date, both in the Current Population Survey and in the decennial censuses.

In measuring activity and status, the time period selected for the monthly survey was a calendar week. Several considerations led to adopting a calendar week as the survey reference period. First, the period used must be short enough so that the data obtained would be "current," and the time reference would not tax the memory of the person giving the information. Second, it must not be so short that the occurrence of holidays or other accidental events would cause extremely erratic fluctuations in the information obtained. A calendar week seemed to fulfill these conditions as well as being a convenient and easily defined period of time. Also, most employers pay on a weekly basis so that this is a natural unit of time for collecting data from establishments, which are frequently studied in conjunction with these data. Since July 1955 the calendar week, Sunday through Saturday, which includes the 12th day of the month has been the reference week. The actual survey is conducted during the following week which is the week containing the 19th day of the month.

The official measures relate to persons 16 years old and over, although separate data are collected for 14 and 15 year-olds. In the United States most children under 16 are prevented from working because of child labor laws, compulsory school attendance, and general social custom.

The criteria used in classifying persons on the basis of their activity are described below:

Employed persons. Employed persons comprise (1) all civilians who, during the specified 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 or in a business operated by a member of the family, and (2) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, or various personal reasons whether or not they were paid for the time off and whether or not they were seeking other jobs. Excluded from the employed group are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house (such as own home housework, painting or repairing own home, etc.) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed. Unemployed persons are those civilians who had no employment during the survey week, were available for work, and

1. Had engaged in any specific jobseeking activity within the past 4 weeks. Principal activities include: 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 scheduled to start within the following 30 days.

Labor force. The civilian labor force consists of the total of all civilians classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above. These data are obtained from the monthly survey, which is confined to the civilian noninstitutional population. The published report also contains estimates of the total labor force, which includes members of the Armed Forces stationed either in the United States or abroad. Information on the size of the Armed Forces is obtained from the official records of the Department of Defense.

Not in labor force. All persons who are not classified as employed, unemployed, or in the Armed Forces are defined as "not in labor force." These persons are further classified as "engaged in own home housework," "in school," "unable to work" (because of long-term physical or mental illness), "retired," and "other." The "other" group includes individuals reported as too old or temporarily unable to work, the voluntarily idle, seasonal workers for whom the survey week fell in an "off" season and who were not reported as looking for work, and persons who did not look for work because they believed that no jobs were available in the area, or that no jobs were available for which they could qualify. Persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours in the specified week) are also classified as not in labor force. Inmates of institutions (such as penal institutions, homes for the aged, tuberculosis sanatoriums, etc.) were also sampled annually until 1970 for purposes of special tabulations and comparisons with previous decennial census data. The inmate population, when covered, was classified as not in the labor force. This annual sample of inmates was dropped from the survey after 1970 because of its small size and resultant high sampling variability.

For persons not in the labor force, detailed questions are asked about previous work experience, intentions to seek work, desire for a job at the time of interview, and reasons for not looking for work. The questions for persons not in the labor force are asked only in those households that are leaving the sample after their first or second four-month interviewing period. Prior to 1970, these questions were asked in those households entering the sample for the first time and those returning for the second 4 months of interviewing.

The classification scheme. As discussed earlier, the basis of the labor force classification used in the CPS is the activity and status of an individual during a particular calendar week each month. Obviously, a person could have engaged in more than one activity during the period. Thus, in classifying persons, it is necessary to assign a priority to the various activities for which information was obtained. In this way, an

individual is classified in only one group, and unduplicated totals of the employed, the unemployed, and persons outside the labor force can be obtained.

In this classification system, the highest priority is assigned to the activity "working." Thus, if a person did any work—as defined in the concepts—during the survey week (that is, 1 hour or more for pay or profit, or 15 hours or more without pay in a family-operated enterprise), he is classified as "at work" and is included with the employed, even though he may also have looked for work, gone to school, or done something else.

Second priority is assigned to the remaining employed—those who during the survey week had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent. Although this requires some modification of the "activity" concept, it is recognized that, if activity alone during a calendar week is considered, large numbers of persons who have definite job attachments but are temporarily absent from work in the survey week for reasons such as illness, vacation, or bad weather would be excluded from the labor force count. Because, in most cases, their absence would not exceed a week or two, it is believed that their exclusion from the labor force would result in an unrealistic count of the economically active population. Moreover, they most logically belong with the employed because they have jobs reserved for them in the economy. Therefore, a second category is set up consisting of persons who are not working but who have jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, bad weather, or some other such reason during the survey week. This group, "persons with jobs but not at work," is measured separately but is added to the "at work" group to derive estimates of the total number of employed persons.

The activity "looking for work" is given third priority in the classification scheme. If a person did not work at all or did not have a job during the survey week but had engaged in some specific jobseeking activity within the past 4 weeks and was currently available for work, he is regarded as being in the market for a job and is classified as "unemployed." In defining this group, a slight departure is again made from the strict "activity" concept for some cases. Under certain circumstances, some persons, although unemployed in a realistic sense, might not be looking for work continuously. Thus the definition of unemployed persons was expanded to include those waiting to be recalled from layoff, as well as those waiting to start a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

The classification of persons at work in the survey week as employed regardless of the number of hours they worked has been the subject of much discussion. It has been suggested that when hours of work fall below a certain level (less than 35 hours, for example) these persons are more properly classified as partially

unemployed. Although the official definition continues to count all part-time workers as employed, very detailed information is provided in the published reports each month on hours worked by employed persons, so that the changes in the extent of full-time or part-time work and the characteristics of full-time and part-time workers can be readily observed. Furthermore, the questions asked each month of part-time workers show how many are working short hours because of economic factors and how many are doing so because they want, or are available for, only part-time employment.

The reference period. The use of a fairly short period of reference (1 week each month) imposes certain limitations on the interpretation of the data, particularly in trend analysis. Although the effects of factors such as adverse weather conditions, strikes, holidays, etc., are less marked in a 1-week period than they would be if the time reference were shorter, say 1 day, they may nevertheless significantly influence the figures when they occur during the survey week. For example, unfavorable weather in some parts of the country may result in an apparent decline in farm employment in a given week as compared with the same period in the preceding year although no significant change in the underlying economic situation has actually taken place. A legal holiday during the survey week is not likely to affect employment levels appreciably, but reported hours of work will decline. Consequently, such factors must be taken into account in any interpretation and evaluation of the published figures.

Sample Selection

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 55,000 housing units or other living quarters are assigned for interview each month; about 47,000 of them, containing about 100,000 persons 16 years and over, are occupied by households 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.³

³The detailed description of the sample design and other technical phases of the program in U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper No. 7, *The Current Population Survey—A Report on Methodology*, Washington, D.C., 1963, is still largely applicable to the present survey.

Selection of sample areas. In the process of selecting the sample following the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the entire area of the United States, consisting of 3,146 counties and independent cities, was divided into 1,931 primary sampling units. With some minor exceptions, a primary sampling unit (PSU) consists of a county or a number of contiguous counties. Each of the 238 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through OMB Transmittal memorandum No. 13, dated February 21, 1971, constituted a separate PSU. Outside SMSA's, counties normally were combined, except where the geographic area of the single county was excessive. In combining counties to form PSU's, each PSU was defined so as to be as heterogeneous as possible. Greater heterogeneity could be accomplished by including more counties. Moreover, another important consideration was to have the PSU sufficiently compact in area so that a small sample spread throughout it could be efficiently canvassed by one interviewer without undue travel cost. A typical PSU, for example, included both urban and rural residents of both high and low economic levels and encompassed, to the extent feasible, diverse occupations and industries.

The PSU's were then grouped into 376 strata. Among these PSU's, 146 of the largest SMSA's (including all those with more than 250,000 inhabitants) and 10 other areas (not SMSA's) were strata by themselves. In general, however, a stratum consisted of a set of PSU's as much alike as possible in various characteristics such as geographic region, rate of growth in the 1960-1970 decade, proportion of blacks and other minorities, principal industry, percent of population living in urban areas, and so on. Except for the 156 areas mentioned above, each of which is a complete stratum, the strata were established so that their sizes in terms of 1970 population were approximately equal. Where a PSU was a stratum by itself, it automatically fell in the sample. The other 220 strata were divided into two random halves. From each strata falling in one half, one PSU was selected in a random manner for inclusion in the sample, the selection having been made in such a way that the probability of selection of any one unit was proportionate to its 1970 population. For example, within a stratum the chance that a PSU with a population of 50,000 would be selected was twice that of a unit with a population of 25,000.

In each of the other 110 strata, two PSU's were selected independently for inclusion in the sample, again in such a way that the probability of selection of each PSU was proportionate to its 1970 population. Since within each such stratum the two PSU's were selected with replacement, it sometimes happened that the same PSU was selected both times. This occurred in 25 cases; in the other 85 strata two separate PSU's were selected, giving a total of 170.

The resulting 461 areas are those in which the survey is being conducted. For the most part, these areas would

remain in the sample until the results of the next decennial census (1980) become available.

Selection of sample households. The overall sampling ratio used at the present time (1975) in the 461-area design is about 1 in 1,490. The sampling ratio is reduced slightly each month in order to keep the sample relatively constant despite the overall growth of the population. The within-PSU sampling ratio is determined in such a way that the overall sampling rate for each household included in the survey is equal.

Within each of the 461 PSU'S, the number of households to be enumerated each month is determined by the application of the within-PSU sampling ratio rather than through the assignment of a fixed quota. This procedure makes it possible for the sample to reflect any shifts in population. For example, if on the basis of the 1970 census a sample ratio of 1 in every 150 is used in a sample area, the number of households found in the sample will be larger than that obtained by a fixed quota in areas where the number of households has increased since the census. In areas where the number of households has declined, the number of sample households selected will be smaller. In this way, the sample properly reflects the changing distribution of the population and avoids the distortion which would result from the application of fixed quotas of households, or persons, based on the population at an earlier date.

Within each designated PSU, several stages of sampling may be used in selecting the units to be enumerated. The first step is the selection of a sample of census enumeration districts (ED's), which are administrative units used in the 1970 census and contain, on the average, about 350 households. These are selected systematically from a geographically arranged listing, so that the sample ED's are spread over the entire PSU. The probability of selection of any one ED is proportionate to its 1970 population.

The next step is to select a cluster of approximately four households to be enumerated within each designated ED. This is done, wherever possible, from the list of addresses for the ED compiled during the 1970 census or, if the addresses are incomplete or inadequate, by area sampling methods. The address lists are used in about two-thirds of the cases, primarily in urban areas, whereas area sampling is applied in the remainder. In using the census lists, small multiunit addresses (2-4 units) are almost always kept intact within a single cluster. This improves the ability of the interviewer to cover all households designated for the sample. Subject to this restriction, clusters consist of addresses as geographically contiguous as possible.

The list sample is supplemented by a selection of the appropriate proportion of units newly constructed in the PSU since the census date, which is obtained mainly from records of building permits maintained by the

offices responsible for issuing permits in that area. A special procedure is also followed to include units in the CPS sample that had been missed in the census.

In those ED's where area sampling methods are used—mainly rural areas—they are subdivided into small land areas with well-defined boundaries having in general an expected "size" of about 7 to 20 housing units or other living quarters. For each subdivided ED, one land area is designated for the sample, with the probability of selection proportionate to the estimated "size" of the land area. Where available, advance information indicates that a selected segment contains about four households, all units within the land area are included in the sample. In cases where the advance information indicates the "size" of a land area is several times four units, a field listing is made of all living quarters in the area, and a systematic sample drawn so as to achieve the equivalent of a four-household cluster which is canvassed completely.

Rotation of sample. Part of the sample is changed each month. A primary reason for rotating the sample is to avoid the problems of lack of cooperation which arise when a constant panel is interviewed indefinitely. Another reason for replacing households is to reduce the cumulative effect of biases in response, which are sometimes observed when the same persons are interviewed indefinitely. For each sample, eight systematic subsamples (rotation groups) of segments are identified. A given rotation group is interviewed for a total of 8 months, divided into two equal periods. It is in the sample for 4 consecutive months one year, leaves the sample during the following 8 months, and then returns for the same 4 calendar months of the next year. In any 1 month, one-eighth of the sample segments are in their first month of enumeration, another eighth are in their second month, and so on, with the last eighth in the eighth time (the fourth month of the second period of enumeration). Under this system, 75 percent of the sample is common from month to month and 50 percent from year to year. This procedure provides a substantial amount of month-to-month and year-to-year overlap in the panel (reducing discontinuities in the series of data) without burdening any specific group of households with an unduly long period of inquiry.

Measuring the accuracy of results. Modern sampling theory provides methods for measuring the range of errors due to sampling, where, as in the case of the CPS sample, the probability of selection of each member of the population is known. Methods are also available for measuring the effect of response variability in the CPS. A measure of sampling variability indicates the range of difference that may be expected because only a sample of the population is surveyed. A measure of response variability indicates the range of difference that may be expected as a result of compensating types of errors arising from practices of different interviewers and the replies of respondents. In practice, these two sources of error—sampling and response variability, as defined

above—are estimated jointly from the results of the survey. The computations do not, however, incorporate the effect of response bias as would occur, for example, if respondents, by and large, tended to overstate hours worked. Response biases occur in the same way in a complete census as in a sample, and, in fact, they may be smaller in a well-conducted sample survey because there it is feasible to pay the price necessary to collect the information more skillfully.

Estimates of sampling and response variability combined are provided in *Employment and Earnings* and in other reports based on the CPS, thus permitting the user to take this factor into account in interpreting the data. In general, smaller figures and small differences between figures are subject to relatively large variation and should be interpreted with caution.

DATA COLLECTION AND PROCESSING

Field Procedures

The field organization of the Census Bureau consists of 12 Regional Offices, each staffed by a regional director and a staff of program assistants. During CPS enumeration week each month and all or part of the preceding and following week, the majority of the supervisory staff members devote their time to preparations for control and supervision of this survey. During other periods, the staff collects statistics concerning business and various other subjects. They supervise, in total, a staff of about 1,500 part-time interviewers, of whom about 1,000 are CPS interviewers.

The interview. During the calendar week containing the 19th day of each month, these interviewers contact some responsible person in each of the sample households in the CPS. At the time of the first enumeration of a household, the interviewer visits the household and prepares a roster of the household members, including their personal characteristics (date of birth, sex, race, marital status, educational attainment, veteran status, origin or descent, etc.) and their relationship to the household head. This roster is brought up to date at each subsequent interview to take account of new or departed residents, changes in marital status, and similar items. The information on personal characteristics is thus available each month for identification purposes and for cross-classification with economic characteristics of the sample population.

Personal visits are required in the first, second, and fifth month that the household is in the sample. In other months, the interview may be conducted by telephone if the respondent agrees to this procedure. Also, if no one is at home when the interviewer visits, the household may be contacted by telephone after the first month. Approximately 50 percent of the households in any given month are interviewed by telephone.

At each monthly visit, the interviewer asks a series of standard questions on economic activity during the preceding week (the calendar week containing the 12th day of the month, called the "survey week") for each household member of working age. The primary purpose of these questions is to classify the sample population into three basic economic groups—the employed, the unemployed, and those not in the labor force. (See Facsimile of The CPS Standard Questionnaire on page 15.)

Questions are asked in depth each month to help clarify the information on labor force status. For the employed, information is obtained on hours worked during the survey week, together with a description of the current job. If these persons worked less than 35 hours during the survey week, information is obtained on the reasons they were working part time, primarily to distinguish between those whose hours are restricted because of slack work conditions or other economic factors and those working part time by choice or for personal or noneconomic reasons. For those temporarily away from their jobs, the reason for not working during the survey week is obtained as well as information on whether they were paid for the time off and whether they usually work 35 hours or more at their job.

For the unemployed, information is obtained on what method they used during the last 4 weeks to find work, why they started looking for work, the length of time they have been looking for work, whether they are seeking full- or part-time work, when they last worked at a full-time job or business lasting 2 consecutive weeks or more, and a description of their last full-time civilian job.

For those outside the labor force, their principal activity during the survey week—whether keeping house, going to school, or doing something else—is recorded and information obtained on when they last worked, reasons for leaving their last job, a description of that job, whether they want to work at the present time and, if so, the reason they are not seeking work currently; and, finally, intentions to seek work in the next 12 months.

Quality Control Program

Classification errors in labor force surveys may be particularly large in the case of persons with marginal attachments to the labor force. These errors may be caused by interviewers, respondents, or both, or may arise from faulty questionnaire design. The CPS interviewers are chiefly part-time workers, although most of the staff at any time consists of persons who have had repeated experience on the survey for some years. They are given intensive training when first recruited and also have either direct or home study training each month prior to the survey. Moreover, through editing of their completed questionnaires, repeated observation during

enumeration, and a systematic reinterview of part of their assignments by the field supervisory staff, the work of the interviewers is kept under control and errors or deficiencies are brought directly to their attention.

In spite of these controls, interviewers may not always ask the questions in the prescribed fashion. To the extent that varying the wording of the questions results in differences in response, this factor may result in some errors or lack of uniformity in the statistics.

Similarly, the data are limited by the adequacy of the information possessed by the respondent and the willingness to report accurately. Usually a single respondent, generally the wife, reports for the entire family. The respondent may not know all the facts about family members or may be unable to report adequately on their attitudes or intentions. For example, the wife will probably know that her husband is working, but she may not always know exactly how many hours he worked or the precise nature of his job.

Because of the crucial role of the interviewers in securing accurate and complete returns, a great deal of time and resources are devoted to maintaining the quality of their work. The major aspects of this program are described briefly below:

1. **Initial training.** New interviewers recruited for the survey are given special intensive training the first 3 months they are on the job. The program includes approximately 12½ hours of advance home study; 1-1/2 days of classroom lectures, discussions, and practice; at least 3 days of on-the-job training and observation; and, in subsequent months, special followup home-study and review materials.

2. **Refresher training.** Prior to each monthly enumeration, experienced interviewers are given 2 to 3 hours of home study, including review exercises and similar materials. Several times a year the interviewers are convened for day-long group training and review sessions.

3. **Observation.** At least once a year, each experienced interviewer is accompanied by a supervisor for about 1 day in the course of the actual survey, in order to determine how well he or she understands and applies the concepts and procedures. In addition to such corrective action and retraining as may be needed, a rating sheet is prepared in the course of observation which becomes part of the interviewer's record. Interviewers requiring additional attention are observed more frequently, at the option of the Regional Office.

4. **Reinterview.** On the average of twice a year, a subsample of the work of each interviewer is reinterviewed (through a second interview with the household) by a supervisor in order to determine whether the correct information was obtained. The interviewers do

not know when their work will be checked or which units will be in the subsample, although they are aware of the general nature of the reinterview program. Where the information differs between the reinterview and the initial interview, the supervisor seeks to determine which answers were correct and (where the original information was incorrect) the reasons for the discrepancies. Errors attributable to the interviewers are brought to their attention and—where the discrepancies exceed certain prescribed limits—special training, observation, and further checking are provided. In addition to its value as a check on particular interviewers, this system provides some data on the quality of the survey in general.⁴

5. **Inspection of returns.** In addition to these other measures, the completed questionnaires are carefully inspected each month both in Regional Offices and in the processing center at Jeffersonville, Indiana. The results of this inspection, together with information from the observation and reinterview programs, serve as a basis for orienting training materials to the indicated needs of the interviewers. The results of these various checks may also lead to the replacement of interviewers who—in spite of special attention and training—are unable to meet the prescribed standards of quality.

Data Processing

Coding techniques. The questionnaires used in the survey are of the so-called "FOSDIC"⁵ type, a process developed for and used in the 1960 census. For most items, the interviewer fills in a small circle representing the correct answer. The questionnaires are microfilmed and the film is "read" by the FOSDIC machine, which translates the information directly to computer tape without requiring the preparation of punchcards. The procedure reduces subsequent office coding to a minimum since the position of each circle on the form represents a code signal. Of the standard monthly questions, coding is required only for occupation and industry, for which the interviewers enter a description.

Although there is a quality control program on coding and a close control on all other phases of processing and tabulation of the returns, some errors are almost inevitable in a substantial statistical operation of this type. It is likely, however, that the net error arising from processing is fairly negligible.

Estimation procedures. The questionnaire forms containing the information obtained for each person in the

⁴See Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper No. 19, "The Current Population Survey Reinterview Program—Jan. 1961 through Dec. 1966," December 1968.

⁵These are the initials of a reading device developed by the Bureau of Standards for the Bureau of the Census (Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers).

sample are received in the Washington office by the end of the week after enumeration. The raw data has been transferred to computer tape and been checked for completeness and consistency. Estimates could be prepared by tabulating the data for each person with a fixed weight (the reciprocal of the sample ratio—1,490 at present) after accounting for households that were not interviewed. However, to increase the reliability of the labor force statistics derived from the sample, two stages of ratio estimates and a "composite estimate" are used. The principal steps involved are as given below.

1. **Adjustment for households not interviewed.** The weights for all interviewed households are adjusted to the extent needed to account for units occupied by persons eligible for interview but for which no interview was obtained because of absence, impassable roads, refusals, or unavailability for other reasons. This adjustment is made separately by groups of PSU's and, within these, for each race (White, black and other) residence (within SMSA's—central city, balance urban and balance rural; outside such areas—urban, rural nonfarm, rural farm) group of households. This adjustment is made separately within each rotation group. The proportion of sample households not interviewed for the above stated reasons ranges from 3 to 5 percent.⁶

Although an adjustment is made in weights for interviewed households to account for noninterviews, they still represent a possible source of bias. Similarly, for a relatively few households, some of the information is omitted because of lack of knowledge on the part of the respondent or because the interviewer forgot to ask certain questions or record the answers. In processing the completed questionnaires, entries are usually supplied for omitted items on the basis of the distributions in these items for persons of similar characteristics.

2. **Ratio estimates.** 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-age and farm-nonfarm residence, among other things. These particular population characteristics are closely correlated with labor force participation and other principal measurements made from the sample. Therefore, some of the sample estimates can be improved substantially when, by appropriate weighting of the original returns, the sample population is brought as closely into agreement as possible with the known distribution of the entire population with respect to these characteristics. Such weighting is accomplished through two stages of ratio estimates as follows:

a. **First stage.** The first stage of ratio estimates taken into account differences in the distribution (at the time of the last census) by race and residence of the

population estimated from the sample PSU's and that of the total population in each of the four major regions of the country. Independent distributions of the total population by residence, cross-classified by race, are not available on a current basis. Instead, using 1970 census data, estimated population totals by race and residence for a given region were computed by appropriately weighting the census counts for PSU's in the CPS sample. Ratios were then computed between these estimates (based on sample PSU's) and the actual population totals for the region as shown by the 1970 census. Such a ratio estimate does not imply that the ratio existing in 1970 would be unchanged at a current date. In deriving these ratios, PSU's that comprised entire strata and were automatically selected for the sample (usually referred to as "self-representing" PSU's) were excluded from the computations, since they represent only themselves. In tabulations of the monthly results from the CPS, the weights for all sample households from non-self-representing PSU's in a given region are multiplied by the population ratio for that region for the appropriate race residence group.

b. **Second stage.** The second stage of ratio estimates takes account of current differences between the population distributions of the sample and that of the Nation as a whole by age, race, and sex. Independent estimates of the entire population, by these characteristics, are prepared each month. Prior to January 1974, they were calculated by carrying forward the most recent census data (1970) taking account of subsequent aging of the population, mortality, and migration between the United States and other countries.⁷ Beginning in 1974 the "inflation-deflation" method of deriving independent population controls was introduced. In this procedure, the most recent census population estimate adjusted to include estimated net census undercount by age, race, and sex (i.e., "inflated") is carried forward to each subsequent month and later aged by adding births, subtracting deaths, and adding net migration. These postcensal population estimates are then "deflated" to census level to reflect the pattern of net undercount in the most recent census. The actual percent change over time in the population in any age group is preserved, and the final controls used are consistent with official census figures unadjusted for undercount. The CPS sample returns (taking into account the weights determined after the first stage of ratio estimates) are, in effect, used to determine only the percentage distribution within a given age-race-sex group by employment status and various other characteristics. To estimate absolute numbers, these percentage distributions are multiplied by the independent population estimate for the appropriate age-race-sex group.

⁶ Although the survey is conducted on a strictly voluntary basis, refusals to cooperate have averaged less than 2 percent since its inception.

⁷ See U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 614, November 1975, for a description of the methods used in preparing these independent population estimates.

The independent population estimates used in the estimation procedure may also provide a source of error, although, on balance, their use substantially improves the statistical reliability of many of the important figures. Errors may arise in the independent population estimates because of underenumeration of certain population groups or errors in age reporting in the last census (which serves as the base for the estimates) or similar problems in the components of population change (mortality, immigration, etc.) since that date.

3. **Composite estimate.** The last stage in the preparation of estimates prior to seasonal adjustment for selected characteristics, which is discussed in the next section, makes use of a composite estimate. In this procedure, a weighted average is obtained of two estimates for the current month for any particular item. The first estimate is the result of the two stages of ratio estimates noted 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 upon the 75 percent of the sample which is common to both months. While the weights for the two components of such a composite estimate do not necessarily have to be equal, in this instance the weights used for combining these two estimates are each one-half. Equal weights in this case satisfy the condition that for most items there will be some gain in reliability over the estimation procedure after the first two stages of ratio estimates.

This composite estimate results in a reduction in the sampling error for most important statistics from the survey beyond that achieved after the two stages of ratio estimates described above; for some items the reduction is substantial. The gains in reliability from use of the composite estimate are greatest for estimates of month-to-month change, although gains are also usually obtained for estimates of level in a given month, change from year to year, or change over other intervals of time.

Chronology of Major Changes Made in the Current Population Survey

The major changes made in the Current Population Survey since 1942 are described briefly below:

1. **Sample revision, 1943.** In late 1943, the sample as taken over from the Works Progress Administration (WPA) was modified to make it more representative of the Nation as a whole and was converted entirely to a probability basis. The revised sample was spread over 68 sample areas comprising 125 counties and independent cities. By mid-decade the sample consisted of about 25,000 total units each month.

2. **Revision of CPS schedule, July 1945.** In July 1945, the questionnaire was revised to introduce four basic employment status questions. Before that time,

the schedule did not contain specific question wording. Special studies showed that this and other defects resulted in the exclusion from the labor force statistics of large numbers of part-time and intermittent workers, particularly unpaid family workers. The question wording of these four items has been modified slightly on one or two occasions since 1945, but their basic content has been unchanged.

3. **Revision in sample selection method, August 1947.** In August 1947 the method of selecting sample units within a sample area was changed so that each selected unit would have the same basic weight in the tabulations. This change simplified tabulation procedures and estimation methods.

4. **Introduction of special dwelling places, July 1949.** In July 1949, the sample coverage was extended to special dwelling places-hotels, motels, trailer camps, etc. This led to improvements in the statistics since residents of these places have somewhat different characteristics from the remainder of the population.

5. **Introduction of document sensing, February 1952.** In February 1952, the CPS schedule was converted to a document-sensing card. In this procedure (replaced more recently by the FOSDIC system), entries were made by drawing a line through the oval representing the correct answer, using a special pencil with electrographic lead. Punchcards were automatically prepared from the schedules via a special document-sensing machine.

6. **Shift to 1950 Population Census data for ratio estimates, January 1953.** Starting in January 1953, population data from the 1950 census were introduced into the computation of the ratio estimates used in the Current Population Survey estimation procedure. (See pages 8-10 for description of these ratio estimates.) Prior to that date, the ratio estimates had been based on 1940 census relationships for the first stage ratio estimate, and 1940 Population Census data brought forward to take account of births, deaths, etc., for the second stage ratio estimate. In September 1953, "color" was substituted for "veteran status" in the second stage ratio estimate, making it feasible to publish some separate absolute numbers for white and nonwhite persons, whereas only percent distributions had previously been provided.

7. **Change to 4-8-4 rotation system, July 1953.** In July 1953, the present sample rotation system was adopted whereby households are interviewed for 4 consecutive months one year, leave the sample for 8 months, and return for the same period of 4 months of the following year. Prior to that time, households were interviewed for 6 consecutive months and then replaced. The new system provided some year-to-year overlap in the sample, thus improving the measurement of the statistics over time. (See page 6 for further details.)

8. Conversion of tabulations to high-speed electronic equipment, September 1953. In September 1953, the CPS tabulations were first transferred to high-speed electronic computers. This change speeded up the tabulations considerably and made possible improvements in estimation methods and a substantial expansion in the scope and content of the tabulations for basic data and computation of sampling variability. A shift to more modern computers was made in 1959 and this process will continue as equipment is updated and replaced.

9. Changeover to 230-area sample, February 1954. In February 1954, the CPS sample was expanded from 68 to 230 sample areas, although retaining the overall sample size of 25,000 total units. The 230 areas comprised 453 counties and independent cities. At the same time, a substantially improved estimation procedure (composite estimate) was introduced which took advantage of the large overlap in the sample from month to month. These two changes improved the reliability of most of the major statistics by an amount equivalent to that of doubling the sample size.

10. Addition of monthly questions on part-time workers, May 1955. In May 1955, monthly questions on the reasons for part-time work were added to the standard set of employment status items. This information had been collected quarterly or less frequently in the past and was found to be highly valuable in studying current labor market trends.

11. Changes in survey week, July 1955. In July 1955, the CPS survey week was changed to the calendar week containing the 12th day of the month for greater consistency with the time reference of other statistics in the employment field. Previously, the survey week had been the calendar week containing the eighth day of the month.

12. Expansion to 330-area sample, May 1956. In May 1956, the CPS was expanded from a 230-area to a 330-area sample. The overall sample size was increased by roughly two-thirds to a total of about 40,000 units (35,000 occupied units). The expanded sample was located in 638 counties and independent cities with at least some households in every State. All of the former 230 areas were continued in the expanded sample. The expansion increased the reliability of the major statistics by around 20 percent and made possible publication of greater detail.

13. Change in employment status definition, January 1957. Starting in 1957, two relatively small groups of persons formerly classified as employed, under "with a job but not at work," were assigned to different classifications, as a result of a comprehensive inter-agency review of the Government's employment and unemployment data. These groups were persons on layoff with definite instructions to return to work

within 30 days of the layoff date and persons waiting to start new wage and salary jobs within 30 days of interview. Most of the persons in these two groups were shifted to the unemployed classification. The only exception was the small subgroup in school during the survey week and waiting to start new jobs which was transferred to "not in labor force." The changes in definition did not affect the basic questions or enumeration procedures.

14. Seasonal adjustment, June 1957. Limited seasonally adjusted data on unemployment were introduced in "The Monthly Report on the Labor Force" early in 1955. Some extension of the data—using more refined seasonal adjustment methods programmed on electronic computers—was instituted in June 1957, including a seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment and charting of seasonally adjusted total employment and unemployment. Significant improvements in methodology grew out of research conducted at the BLS and Census Bureau in the ensuing years. The BLS began to publish seasonally adjusted data in much greater detail in the February 1963 issue of the *Monthly Report on the Labor Force*. At the present time, extensive use is made of seasonally adjusted data in the textual analyses and charts of the monthly press release of these statistics, *The Employment Situation*, the monthly statistical compendium, now known as *Employment and Earnings*, and in special analyses in other BLS publications. Since 1973, the Census Bureau's X-11 method has been used to seasonally adjust labor force data. For a detailed description of the X-11 method, see Technical Paper No. 15, *The X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program*, Bureau of the Census, 1967.

15. Transfer of functions, July 1959. In July 1959, responsibility for analysis and publication of the labor force statistics from the Current Population Survey was transferred to the Bureau of Labor Statistics as part of a major exchange of statistical functions between the Commerce and Labor Departments. The Bureau of the Census continues to collect and tabulate these statistics as an agent of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

16. Addition of Alaska and Hawaii to the population estimates and the CPS sample, January 1960. Upon achieving statehood, Alaska and Hawaii were introduced into the independent estimates of the population, and into the sample survey, thereby increasing the number of areas in the sample from 330 to 333. The addition of these two States affected the comparability of population and labor force data with previous years. This inclusion resulted in an increase of about half a million in the noninstitutional population of working age and about 300,000 in the labor force, four-fifths of this in nonagricultural employment. The levels of other labor force categories were not appreciably changed.

17. Conversion to FOSDIC system, October 1961. In October 1961, the CPS questionnaire was converted to the FOSDIC type used in the 1960 census, whereby entries are made by filing small circles with an ordinary lead pencil. Microfilms of these questionnaires are scanned by a special mechanical reading device which transfers the information directly to computer tape. This system permits a larger-sized form and a more flexible arrangement of items than the previous document-sensing procedure and does not require the preparation of punchcards.

18. Updating of sample and population data used in ratio estimates, December 1961 - March 1963. During this period, the CPS sample was revised gradually to reflect the changes in population size and distribution revealed by the 1960 census. The overall sample size was unchanged (40,000 total units and 35,000 households eligible for interview), but the number of sample areas was increased slightly to 357 PSU's to provide for greater coverage in fast-growing sections. Also, in a major part of the sample, selection of units from census lists was introduced to replace area sampling (see page 6 for an explanation). These changes resulted in a further gain in reliability, of about 5 percent, for most statistics. The use of updated population information from the census was introduced in April 1962 into the first and second stage ratio estimates used in the CPS (see pages 8 and 9).

19. New descriptive information, January 1963. In January 1963, in response to recommendations of a special review committee,⁵ two new items were added to the monthly questionnaire. The first was an item, formerly carried only intermittently, on whether the unemployed were seeking full- or part-time work. The second was an expanded item on household relationship, formerly included only annually, to provide more detail on the level of household responsibility of unemployed persons.

20. Expansion to 449-area sample, January 1967. In January 1967, the CPS was expanded from a 357-area to a 449-area sample. The overall sample size was increased by roughly 50 percent to a total of about 60,000 housing units (50,000 occupied units). The expanded sample had households in 863 counties and independent cities with at least some coverage in every State. This expansion increased the reliability of the major statistics by about 20 percent and made possible the publication of greater detail.

⁵ For these and other recommendations and a thorough review and appraisal of the household survey system, see *Measuring Employment and Unemployment*, Report of the President's Committee to Appraise Employment and Unemployment Statistics, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., September 1962.

21. Change in the concepts of employment and unemployment, January 1967. In line with the basic recommendations of the President's Committee to Appraise Employment and Unemployment Statistics (the Gordon Committee), an experimental program was conducted for several years to develop and test proposed changes in the concepts. The principal improvements resulting from this research which were put into effect in the household survey in January 1967, are as follows:

a. A specific jobseeking activity within the past 4 weeks must be reported in order to have a person counted as unemployed. Previously, the household interview questionnaire was ambiguous as to the time period for jobseeking, and there was no specific question concerning methods of seeking work.

b. A person must be currently available for work in order to be counted as unemployed. This revision in concept primarily affects the classification of students, who, for example, begin to look for work in the spring when they may not be available until June. They were previously counted as unemployed but are now classified as not in the labor force.

c. Persons with a job are classified as employed, even though they were absent from their jobs in the survey week and were looking for other jobs. Previously, persons absent from their jobs because of strikes, bad weather, etc., who were looking for other jobs were classified as unemployed.

d. The new definition of unemployment excludes those who would have been looking for work except for the belief that no work was available (theoretically counted in the past, but without explicit questions).

Historical data could not be revised to take account of these changes because there were no data available with which to effect an adjustment, in any case, the differences between the old and the new series are relatively small. For most analytical purposes, the data may be regarded as reasonably comparable. Tables comparing the published figures for 1966 on an annual average basis with the estimates derived from the new definitions and procedures appeared in the February 1967 *Employment and Earnings and Monthly Report on the Labor Force*. Reprints are available from BLS on request.

22. Change in the age coverage of the labor force, January 1967. The lower age limit on employment, unemployment, and other labor force concepts was raised to 16 years of age from 14 years. This change reflects the fact that youngsters 14 and 15 years of age are barred from most occupations under the Child Labor Laws. Further, unemployment in this age group has little economic or social significance. Historical data

for most major series have been revised monthly through January 1948 to provide consistent information based on the population 16 years of age and over.

23. Addition of selected monthly questions, January 1967. Beginning in January 1967, the questionnaire was revised to include new "probing" questions in order to increase the reliability of information on hours of work, duration of unemployment, and self employed. Research indicated that significant improvements in reporting were obtained by the addition of these questions, and, therefore, they have been incorporated as regular monthly items.

24. New information on persons not in the labor force, January 1967. Additional substantive questions on the potential availability for work of persons not in the labor force were also introduced beginning in January 1967. The questions were asked monthly but for only 2 of the 8 rotation groups; namely those entering for the first time and those returning for the second 4 months of interviewing. Beginning in January 1970, these questions were asked for those rotation groups leaving the sample after their first 4 months of interviewing and those leaving after their second 4 months.

25. Separate "Negro" and "Other Nonwhite" race-sex-age cells, March 1968. Beginning in March 1968, second stage ratio estimate factors were calculated separately for "Negro" and the "Other Nonwhite." After these factors were applied, a second set of factors applicable to all nonwhites was applied. This set of factors used a larger number of age cells than the first. The previously used procedure did not apply factors for the two groups separately. This change amounts essentially to an increase in ratio estimate cells from 64 to 96.

26. Updating of sample and population data used in ratio estimates, December 1971 - March 1973. During this period, the CPS sample was revised gradually to reflect the changes in population size and distribution revealed by the 1970 census. The overall sample size was reduced slightly (55,000 assigned units and 47,000 units, eligible for interview), but the number of sample areas was increased to 461 PSU's. Also, a change was made from clusters of 6 nearby (but not contiguous) households to 4 households that are usually contiguous. This change was instituted after Census Bureau studies indicated that a smaller cluster size would result in a more efficient sample. Thus, even with the reduction in sample size there was a small gain in reliability for most characteristics due to this change. In addition, the residence categories used in the noninterview adjustment and first stage ratio estimate adjustment were changed slightly to improve the reliability of estimates for central cities and the balance of SMSA's. The change in residence categories was introduced in December 1971 for the noninterview adjustment procedure and in March 1972 for the first stage ratio estimate.

The independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population by age, race, and sex used for the second stage ratio estimation procedure were changed over to 1970 census base in January 1972.

27. Introduction of 1970 census occupational classification January 1971 and January 1972. The 1970 census classification of occupation increased the number of specific occupations identified from 297 to 441, and the number of major occupational groups from 11 to 12. In December 1971, the questions on occupation were made more comparable to those used in the 1970 census by adding a question on major activities or duties on that job. The new classification was introduced into the CPS coding procedures in January 1971. The tabulations were produced in the revised version beginning in January 1972. The classification change and its implications are described in detail in an article, "Revision in Occupational Classifications for 1971," which appeared in *Employment and Earnings*, February 1971.

28. Use of "inflation-deflation" method for deriving independent estimates of population; January 1974. The derivation of independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population by race, sex, and age used in the final (second stage) step in preparing the monthly labor force estimates was changed over to the inflation-deflation method beginning in January 1974 (see page 9).

29. Expansion of sample to provide State data on annual basis - July 1975. Beginning in July 1975, the CPS sample was augmented by the addition of about 10,000 interviewed households to provide data on unemployment by State on an annual basis to meet the requirements of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973. While many of these households were located in existing PSU's, approximately 160 new PSU's were added to the sample. This addition to the sample did not materially change the reliability of the national estimates.

About half of the major changes listed above relate to improved methods of sample selection, estimation, or processing of the data. Only three of these involved an expansion in the number of households in the sample—the May 1956 expansion to the 330-area sample, the January 1967 expansion to the 449-area sample, and the 1975 addition for State data. However, many of the other changes increased the precision of the survey results and thus had the same effect as enlarging the sample, at a much smaller cost. If the same sampling and estimation methods were used in 1975 as in 1943 when the probability sampling methods were first introduced in the CPS, a sample from 1-1/2 to 3 times the current size would be necessary to produce estimates with the present level of reliability. The increase in efficiency varies somewhat from item to item. Among major labor force categories, the gain has been greatest for estimates

of agricultural employment, for which the current reliability is equivalent to that of a sample 2-1/2 times as large, using the methods employed in 1943. For nonagricultural employment and unemployment, the gains are equivalent to 80- and 70-percent increases in sample size, respectively.

Comparability with Related Data

Household and establishment employment statistics. Employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) are obtained by household interview and differ in some basic respects from related series based on reports from business establishments and farms. First, the household approach provides information on the work status of the entire population 16 years of age and over, without duplication, since each person is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Payroll data from nonagricultural establishments count all employees regardless of their age and, consequently, may include some persons under 16 years of age. Excluded from this source, however, are such groups as self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants, who would not appear as payroll employees. Persons who worked at more than one job during the survey week and appear on more than one payroll are counted more than once in the establishment series. Such persons are counted only once in the CPS and are classified in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours.

Second, only part of the "with a job but not at work" group, included in the CPS employment total, is counted in establishment reports. Persons on paid vacation or sick leave are included in both series. But workers absent without pay, such as those on strike or on unpaid vacation or unpaid sick leave are not on payrolls and would therefore not be counted in establishment statistics.

Finally, the CPS and the current establishment statistics series are each subject to sampling variability

and response errors which may result in differences in both trends and levels.⁹

Household unemployment series and unemployment insurance data. For a number of reasons, the unemployment estimates from the Current Population Survey are not directly comparable with figure on unemployment insurance claims although the two series usually show similar general trends.

The CPS series includes all persons who did not have a job during the survey week and were looking for work or were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, regardless of whether or not they were eligible for unemployment insurance. Figures on unemployment insurance claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, persons who were employed for less than a minimum amount of time in some States, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (agriculture, some State and local government, domestic service, self employment, unpaid family work, and nonprofit organizations).

In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used in the household survey. For example, persons with a job but not at work, and persons working only a few hours during the week, are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as employed rather than unemployed in the household survey.¹⁰

⁹For a comprehensive discussion of the differences between household and establishment survey employment data, see "Comparing Employment Estimates from Household and Payroll Surveys" in the December 1969 Monthly Labor Review.

¹⁰For an examination of the similarities and differences between State insured unemployment and total unemployment, see "Measuring Total and State Insured Unemployment" in the June 1971 Monthly Labor Review.

FACSIMILE OF THE CPS STANDARD QUESTIONNAIRE

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18. LINE NUMBER	20. Did ... do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? (Note: If farm or business operator in hh., ask about unpaid work)	21. (If 1 in 19, skip to 21.4.) Did ... have a job or business from which he was temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?	22. (If LK in 19, skip to 22.4.) Has ... been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?	24. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM Unit in rotation group: (Mark one circle only) 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 or 7 (End questions) 4 or 8 (Go to 24.1)
19. What was ... doing most of LAST WEEK - Working Keeping house Going to school or something else? Working (Skip to 20.4) ... WK With a job but not at work ... J Looking for work ... LK Keeping house ... H Going to school ... S Unable to work (Skip to 24.1) ... U Retired ... R Other (Specify) ... OT	20A. How many hours did ... work LAST WEEK at all jobs? 20B. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM 49+ (Skip to stem 23) 1-34 (Go to 20C) 35-48 (Go to 20D) 20D. Did ... lose any time or take any time off LAST WEEK for any reason such as illness, holiday or stock work? Yes No 20E. Did ... work any overtime or at more than one job LAST WEEK? Yes No (Correct 20A if lost time not already deducted, if 20A reduced below 35, correct 20B and fill 20C, otherwise, skip to 23.) (Skip to 23)	21A. Why was ... absent from work LAST WEEK? Own illness ... On vacation ... Bad weather ... Labor dispute ... New job to begin within 30 days (Skip to 22B and 22C2) Temporary layoff (Under 30 days) (Skip to 22C3) Indefinite layoff (30 days or more or no del. recall date) Other (Specify) ... 21B. Is ... getting wages or salary for any of the time off LAST WEEK? Yes No Self-employed 21C. Does ... usually work 35 hours or more a week at this job? Yes No (Skip to 23 and enter job held last week)	22A. What has ... been doing in the last 4 weeks to find work? (Mark all methods used; do not read list.) Checked with ... pub. employ. agency pvt. employ. agency employer directly ... friends or relatives Placed or answered ads ... Nothing (Skip to 24) Other (Specify in notes, e.g., WDTA, union or prof. register, etc.) ... 22B. Why did ... start looking for work? Was it because ... lost or quit a job at that time (pause) or was there some other reason? Lost job ... Quit job ... Left school ... Wanted temporary work Other (Specify in notes) ... 22C. 1) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 2) How many weeks ago did ... start looking for work? 3) How many weeks ago was ... laid off?	24A. When did ... last work for pay at a regular job or business, either full- or part-time? Within past 12 months 1 up to 2 years ago ... 2 up to 3 years ago ... (Go to 24B) 3 up to 4 years ago ... 4 up to 5 years ago ... 5 or more years ago ... (Skip to 24C) Never worked ... 24B. Why did ... leave that job? Personal, family (incl. pregnancy) or school ... Health ... Retirement or old age ... Seasonal job completed ... Stock work or business conditions Temporary nonseasonal job completed ... Unsatisfactory work arrangements (Hours, pay, etc.) Other ... 24C. Does ... want a regular job now, either full- or part-time? Yes ... (Go to 24D) Maybe - it depends (Specify in notes) No ... (Skip to 24E) Don't know ...
20C. Does ... USUALLY work 35 hours or more a week of this job? Yes No What is the reason ... worked less than 35 hours LAST WEEK? What is the reason ... USUALLY works less than 35 hours a week? (Mark the appropriate reason) Stock work ... Material shortage ... Plant or machine repair ... New job started during week ... Job terminated during week ... Could find only part-time work Holiday (Legal or religious) ... Labor dispute ... Bad weather ... Own illness ... On vacation ... Too busy with housework, school, personal bus., etc. Did not want full-time work ... Full-time work week under 35 hours ... Other reason (Specify) ... (Skip to 23 and enter job worked at last week)	OFFICE USE ONLY INDUSTRY A B C D E F G H J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z Rel. OCCUPATION N P Q R S T U V W X Y Z Rel.	22D. Has ... been looking for full-time or part-time work? Full Part 22E. Is there any reason why ... could not take a job LAST WEEK? Yes No Already has a job ... Temporary illness ... Going to school ... Other (Specify in notes) ... 22F. When did ... last work at a full-time job or business lasting 2 consecutive weeks or more? 1971 or later (Write month and year) ... (Month and year) Before 1971 ... Never worked full-time 2 wks. or more Never worked at all ... (Skip to 23 and enter last full-time civilian job lasting 2 weeks or more, job from which laid off, or "Never Worked")	24D. What are the reasons ... is not looking for work? (Mark each reason mentioned) Believes no work available in line of work or area ... Couldn't find any work ... Loses too much schooling ... Training, skills or experience ... Employers think too young as too old ... Other pers. handicap in finding job ... Can't arrange child care ... Family responsibilities ... In school or other training ... Ill health, physical disability ... Other (Specify in notes) ... Don't know ... 24E. Does ... intend to look for work of any kind in the next 12 months? Yes ... It depends (Specify in notes) ... No ... Don't know ... (If entry in 24B, describe job in 23)	
23. DESCRIPTION OF JOB OR BUSINESS				
23A. For whom did ... work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer)	23E. Was this person An employee of PRIVATE Co., bus., or individual for wages, salary or comm. ... P A FEDERAL government employee ... F A STATE government employee ... S A LOCAL government employee ... L Self-empl. in OWN bus., prof. practice, or farm Is the business incorporated? Yes ... SE No ... NE Working WITHOUT PAY in fam. bus. or farm ... WP NEVER WORKED ... NEV			
23B. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm.)				
23C. What kind of work was ... doing? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer.)				
23D. What were ...'s most important activities or duties? (For example: types, keeps account books, tries, sells cars, operates printing press, finishes concrete.)				