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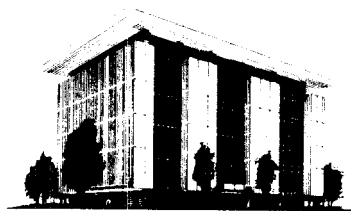
STUDY DESIGN, PROCEDURES, AND FORMS

1968 INTERVIEWING YEAR (WAVE I)

A Report on Research in Process Under Contract to the
Office of Economic Opportunity

James N. Morgan

James D. Smith



SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER

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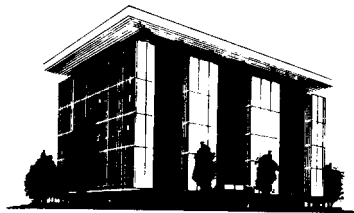
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PREFACE

Contents

Data collection and processing procedures followed in this panel study of income dynamics and a description of the data available to analysts are described in detail in this manual including the reproduction of the important forms used in the study. An overview of the entire study is presented in Section I. The sample design is discussed in Section II while Section III details the field procedures that have been used in locating, interviewing and keeping track of respondents. Also reproduced in Section III is the 1968 questionnaire, parts of the interviewers' instruction booklet and other forms used to facilitate the field work. Section IV follows with a discussion of the data processing procedures, including editing and coding, and subsequent data-cleaning processes. A theoretical justification for the manipulation of the raw data into our conceptual framework is also presented in this section. Section IV concludes with a description of the derivation of the weights. The last section, Section V, details the code categories for the variables generated from the first wave of the survey, including variables derived directly from the questionnaire, as well as more complex variables which involved manipulation of the raw data into our conceptual scheme. For most variables, a weighted percentage for the entire sample is given.

Structural Outline

In brief structural outline, the survey is longitudinal with interviews taking place annually for about five years. The sample at the survey's inception included a representative cross-section sample of

the United States, as well as a supplementary sample of families who had previously been interviewed once or twice by the Census Bureau and who were known to have low incomes and were headed by someone under age sixty. The representative cross-section sample netted 2930 interviews while the supplementary sample netted 1872 interviews. In subsequent years the sample will include all families interviewed the preceding year as well as newly formed families who were part of original nuclear families in the preceding year. The interview unit is the head of the family while the analysis unit can either be the family or the individual in the family.

Theoretical Model

Basically the purpose of the study is to explain the short-run changes in the economic status of individuals and families. The theoretical model is recursive--a set of broadly defined personality variables is thought to affect economic behavior which in turn affects economic status. Then changes in economic status are linked back to the personality variables and thus the circle is closed. See Section I for a more detailed description of the theoretical model.

Staff and Financing

The financing for the study has come from the Office of Economic Opportunity as well as The Urban Institute. Professors Morgan and Smith have been the main researchers on the study. John B. Lansing has also been active on the study, especially in the academic year 1969-1970 when Professor Morgan has been on leave. In addition, the following individuals have been responsible: Nancy Baerwaldt, Joan Brinser, Jonathan Dickinson,

Louis Hawkins, and Katherine Rogin. Extensive contributions in sampling have been made by Irene Hess and Thomas Tharaken, in interviewing procedures by Charles Cannell and John Scott, and in data processing by Barbara Dickerson and Duane Thomas. Methodological studies on achievement motivation and mental abilities are being made by Kent Marquis and Joseph Veroff. Results of these studies may allow questions on achievement motivation and mental abilities in later waves of interviews.

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SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

The direct antecedent of this study is a large-scale research project, The Survey of Economic Opportunity (SEO), undertaken by the Office of Economic Opportunity in the spring of 1966. That research began with interviews of families in a national sample of 30,000 dwellings. Families were interviewed twice, once in the spring of 1966 and a second time in the spring of 1967. The family living at the dwelling at the time of each visit was interviewed. Hence, no attempt was made to interview the same family in both years. These interviews were taken for OEO by the Census Bureau. The Bureau was also responsible for designing the sample, but the substantive content of the study was the joint effort of the research staff of OEO and the Census Bureau.

It was originally contemplated that the Census Bureau would process all interviews and provide tabulations and a computer file which was to be made available to the research community. The work was subsequently transferred to an "alliance" formed by the Brookings Institution, OEO, and The Assist Corporation.¹

During the spring of 1966 it became clear to the research staff of the Office of Economic Opportunity that time series data such as the SEO'S,

¹ Work on the Survey of Economic Opportunity is now complete. Researchers interested in obtaining tape files for their own use may purchase them from The Assist Corporation, 7202 Poplar Street, Annadale, Virginia 22003.

though valuable for estimating the numbers of poor of various demographic characteristics, could shed but dim light on the dynamics of well-being. For instance, were the poor in 1966 the same people who were poor in 1968, merely two years older? Or was there a significant amount of churning about in the distribution of well-being, even within an age cohort? Do many escape from poverty simply by chance? Is poverty essentially a caste into which one enters at birth, or, do many people become poor at some time in their lives? To what extent does the rate of family formation--timing and spacing of children--influence the time path of economic well-being? These and related questions became the topics of a string of formal and informal meetings of members of the research staff at OEO.

OEO has been fortunate in the quality of the research staff it has been able to recruit from universities and government agencies. Although the participants in those early meetings varied, Glen Cain (Wisconsin), Robinson Hollister (Swarthmore), Robert Levine (RAND), James Lyday (OEO), Alvin Shorr (Brandies) and Harold Watts (Wisconsin) were among the regulars.²

Out of these meetings came a study paper by James D. Smith titled "Longitudinal Study of Individual Economic Development," which was circulated among academic and government researchers for comment. Preliminary work toward implementing the research outlined in the paper was subsequently begun under a small contract with the Bureau of the Census. It was anticipated

² In addition to those persons who were members of the OEO staff, assistance and helpful commentary were received from Robert J. Lampmen, John Moge, Guy Orcutt, and Martin David.

that families interviewed in the 1967 wave of the SE0 would be subsampled to form a smaller panel which would be followed over time. The obvious advantages of using the 1967 SE0 as a sampling source were that one observation of the panel would be complete at the very beginning of the study and it would be possible easily and cheaply to stratify the sample by level of well-being from information obtained in the SE0 interview, rather than to screen respondents in the field.

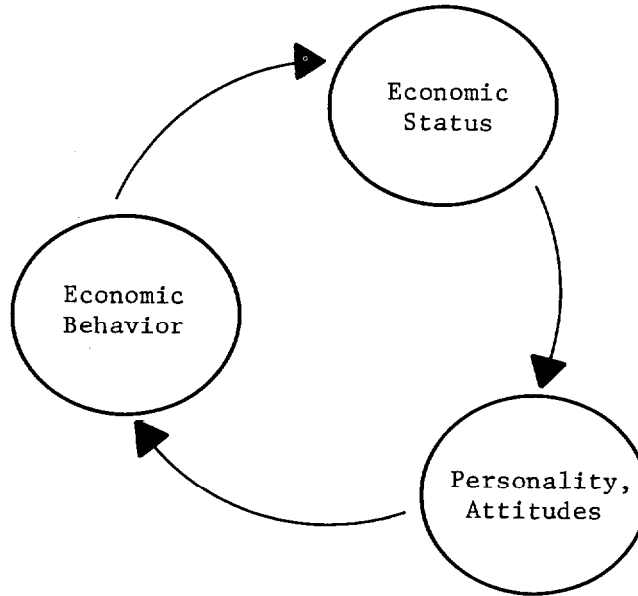
It soon became apparent that the processing of the panel would require commitment of a highly trained and specialized staff. It also became apparent that the kind of research OEO wished to undertake could easily involve politically sensitive matters, for instance, alienation and attitudes toward the government, which could better be handled by an academic group. A decision was reached at OEO to solicit a working arrangement with an academically-based survey research organization. The study paper was sent to organizations believed to have the field and research staff required to handle a panel composed of all the persons in 5,000 families. Proposals were received from three organizations and on the basis of those proposals the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan was selected. Work was begun immediately by members of the Survey Research Center and the OEO research staff to implement the study outline.

One of the problems created by the transfer of work from the Census was the possible loss of ability to reinterview persons in the SE0 sample. A Census rule held that OEO could not have complete access to the information, specifically the family's name and address, which would be collected in the 1967 SE0 interviews. This rule is based on concern for the confidentiality of information given by respondents to the Census. Yet, from the point of

view of this project the ruling raised the prospect that OEO would incur a substantial increase in costs because of the need to start with a new dwelling-unit sample involving screening respondents in the field. Members of the OEO research staff met with the Director of the Census Bureau in early 1967 before the 1967 SEO interviews were taken, and worked out an agreement that reconciled these conflicting considerations. It was agreed that all families that the Census was about to interview would be given the opportunity to sign a statement which authorized the Census to give OEO the needed information. About 70% of the interviewed families signed the "release of information form." Though more will be said about the sample design in Section II, in general, it called for about 3,000 families newly selected from the Survey Research Center's sampling frame and about 1,900 subselected from the 1967 SEO.

Details of the Theoretical Model

A schematic outline of the recursive model being used is shown on page 5, with its three main groups of variables: economic status, economic behavior, and personality and attitudes. This outline is the bare bones of the model that is being used to explain the short run dynamic changes occurring among the population of families and individuals.



Each of the three main variables has a number of components or is measurable in more than one way, as shown below:

Personality and Attitudes

- Ambition-aspiration
- Trust in others
- Belief in rewards for striving
- Hostility-anomie

Economic Behavior

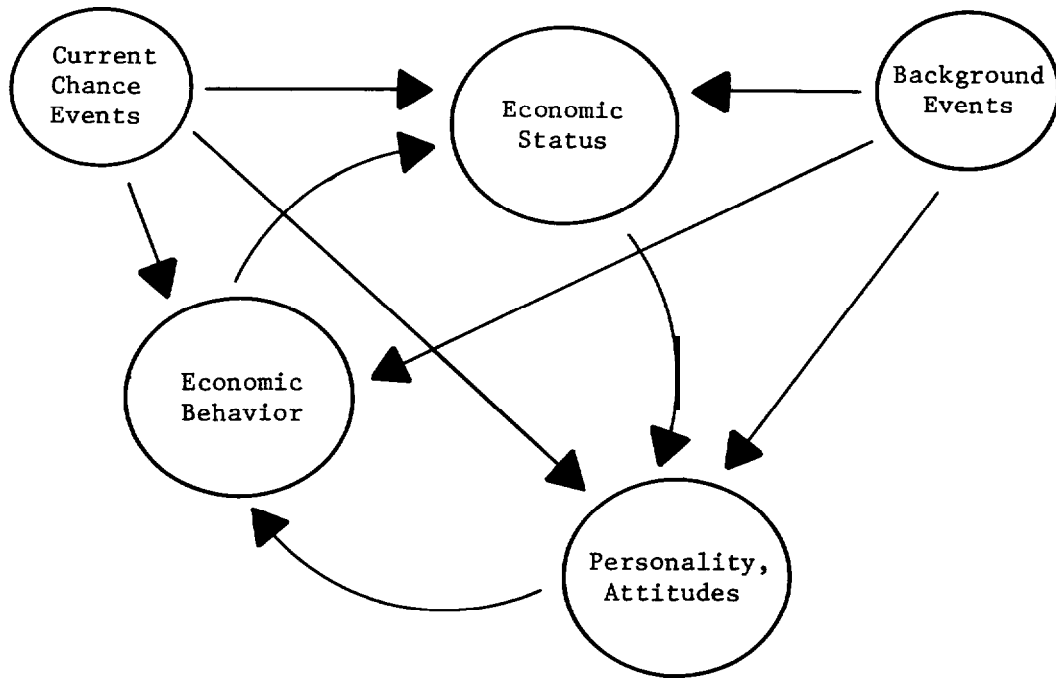
- Income increasing acts
- Connections to sources of information
- Time horizon (acts of planning ahead)
- Avoidance of undue risk
- Real earning acts (such as home maintenance and auto repairs)
- Economizing acts (like eating at home and nonprofligate spending)

Economic Status

- Family money income
- Family net real income/needs

In addition to the three main variables of the recursive part of the model, two sets of exogenous events enter the model as predictors.

The first of these are background events, which are known, from previous studies, to be strongly associated with the level of economic status--factors such as being born black, poor, or in a rural area. These factors do affect the variables in the recursive model, but are completed events which cannot themselves be affected by the short-run dynamics of the model. Unpredictable chance events also enter as variables into the model. Among such variables are getting hurt in an accident, a serious illness of a family member, or a loose local labor market.



The main function of the theoretical model is to give a consistent general structure to the collection and analysis of data. It also provides a conceptual framework within which the data will be analyzed. Clearly, it is not the only possible model, nor necessarily the best one. Undoubtedly

the data will be analyzed in ways that are not now anticipated, and it is quite reasonable to expect that other models will be employed with the same data. And since the data from this study will be available to other analysts on computer tape, it is certain that they will find other models which better suit their own research interests.

The Focus of the Analysis

Since there are three different attitudinal indexes and six composite measures of economic behavior, each with some theoretical justification and distinct reason for inclusion, the analysis will focus on trying to answer such questions as: Which attitudes tend to affect behavior and for what kinds of people? Which behavior patterns seem to lead to change in economic status? Which changes in economic status can be attributed to people's own behaviors and which are the result of forces outside their control? What kinds of economic changes, and for whom, lead to changed attitudes and/or changed behaviors?

There are some basic general hypotheses about human behavior imbedded in the structure. For instance, success (improved condition) leads to raised aspiration levels (in some circumstances). Motivation is a combination of stable personality characteristics and more changeable attitudes (subjective probabilities and specific felt need). Success (and its rewards) may increase motivation more than failure and punishment.

There should be some practical implications of the findings in several areas. For instance, if some kinds of events produce more change in people's attitudes and behavior patterns than others, policies producing that kind of event may be indicated. If certain kinds of attitudes produce

more changes in behavior, or certain behavior patterns seem to produce more changes in status, then policies attempting to produce those attitudes or behaviors may be indicated. Perhaps most important, the study should throw light on who among the low-income families have potential for self-support and whether they can be distinguished and selected for investment in new skills. By following families over an extended period and looking at what happens to them and what they do, it should be possible to see how some managed to improve and to assess whether any of the still-poor might still make it on their own.

The Information Content

The basic study design called for several measures of economic status, of relevant economic behavior patterns, and of some related attitudes, plus some background information.

Three basic types of economic status measures and several parallel variants of each of these have been constructed. The first is annual income--the best measure of the economic resources available to the family. The variants on our income measures range from simple total money income to measures which account for income in kind, such as the imputed rental value of owner occupied homes, and measures which net out estimated federal income taxes and expenses associated with the earning of income.

The second type of status measure, the "Orshansky" type, adjusts the simple dollar income measure by taking into account the differential needs of families of varying compositions and sizes. The "need standard" used for this adjustment takes account of the economies of scale associated with large families, and the food requirements of family members based on their ages and sex. Orshansky ratios have been derived for each of the income variants.

The third measure of economic status takes account of the hours of work the family must do to earn its income or, alternatively, the amount of leisure the family has left to enjoy it. Difficult conceptual problems are raised in attempting to establish an equivalency between income and leisure. However, it is quite clear that, at the margin, more hours of leisure are preferred to fewer for any given level of income. On that basis we have developed a "well-offness" measure which encompasses income, needs, and leisure.

We have asked a number of questions which are designed to elicit the respondent's subjective satisfaction with his economic status. We plan to relate changes in this reported satisfaction to changes in our various status measures and perhaps develop more refined measures in the process.

The behavioral and attitudinal measures required developmental work. A perusal of the literature revealed very little appropriate material that had been validated or used on broad representative samples. Extensive discussions were conducted with a variety of social scientists in economics, psychology, sociology, and social work. The resulting attitudinal measures focus largely on a few major items:

1. Sense of personal efficacy or self-confidence, ~~time~~ horizon and propensity to plan ahead, all of which ended up in a single index.
2. Trust in others, and in the rewards of striving, versus hostility-anomie.
3. Ambition and high aspiration.

The questions used to measure these attitudes are partly self-descriptive and partly general attitudinal, and mostly open-ended. The development of them built on previous work, went through pretesting, and ended with indexes created partly by judgment and partly according to patterns

of correlation (avoiding combining things with very low or negative correlations).

The behavioral measures include components of behavior, which are open to most people, and seem to fit the conceptual framework. These components are combined into indexes by simple addition, but adjustment is made for components where any substantial number of people are foreclosed, by using scores of 0, 1, 2 instead of 0, 1. The foreclosed group is scored 1 and the others either 0 or 2 depending on whether they engaged in the behavior. Thus people got two points on the risk avoidance index if they fastened their seat belts, but non-car owners who would not be eligible for the two points were put in the middle with one point.

Six indexes so generated were given names roughly describing what they represent:

1. Money earning acts (things that increase money earnings).
2. Connectedness to sources of information and help.
3. Planning acts, behavioral evidences of time horizon.
4. Avoidance of undue risks.
5. Real earning acts (do-it-yourself projects like repairing own car).
6. Economizing - money saving activities like eating together, eating at home, and keeping down expenditure on alcohol and cigarettes.

In addition to the behavioral indexes there are scales for employment problems (unemployment, illness, etc.), background problems (rural background, poor parents, first child early), current handicaps (disabilities, dependents, difficulties communicating), and quality of housing and neighborhood.

Finally there are some variables measuring the quality of the local (county) environment based on Census data and on a questionnaire sent to the

state employment security commissions.

Three areas where measurement in the first two waves may be inadequate or missing are physical limitations (disabilities), mental ability (intelligence), and psychological forces (achievement motivation). There were a few questions on disabilities of the head in the first questionnaire, and more detailed questions about the head's disabilities plus those of other family members on the second wave, but there is evidence from methodological studies that such measures are imprecise. One problem is that this study requires estimating the economic impact of limiting physical conditions, which may be only loosely tied to functional limitations.

For instance, loss of a hand might result in little or no reduction in income for a mathematician or a sportscaster. It should also be kept in mind that the same medical condition incurred later in life may have quite a different economic impact than if incurred at a very young age; this differential impact itself might vary with still other circumstances. A "nervous" condition might have a significant impact on income level, yet such a condition may not be easily detectable in an interviewing situation unless carefully constructed question sequences are used to facilitate the respondent's report of the condition. Some methodological work is under way.

Measurement of limitations in intelligence or education that may hamper a person economically also raises problems. Most intelligence tests measure not only basic mental acuity, but also formal education, vocabulary, and even motivation. Intelligence tests have been commonly designed for administration in a classroom or clinical setting and thus present difficult problems in voluntary field situations. One such problem is that tests generally push the examinee to the level where he fails. When used on survey

respondents, such public failure is felt to cause antagonism and result in future noncooperation, a serious problem for a panel study. For our purposes the extremes of the intelligence distribution are the most important, on the hypotheses that extreme limitations may be a cause of low economic status, while extremely high intelligence may allow an individual to overcome all sorts of other handicaps. An "intelligence test" designed to distinguish the lower end of the distribution was given to part of the sample in 1968, but more development work is required before we can justify administering a test to the whole sample.

Finally, while attitudes and behavioral indexes are important, it would be better to have also some measure of basic personality dispositions, particularly achievement motivation.³ Achievement motivation is thought to be a relatively stable aspect of an individual's personality, characterized by a tendency to get satisfaction from overcoming obstacles by one's own effort, and often manifesting itself in what economists call entrepreneurial activities: taking calculated risks, but not gambling on long shots. Measures of the motive were developed using content analysis of imaginative stories elicited by rather vague pictures in conjunction with standard questions like: What is happening? What are the people thinking? What will happen next? These thematic apperception test (TAT) protocols have been used in a national

³ See David McClelland, The Achieving Society, D Van Nostrand, Princeton, N.J., 1961; John W. Atkinson, Ed., Motives in Fantasy, Action and Society, D Van Nostrand, Princeton, N.J., 1958; and John W. Atkinson, An Introduction to Motivation, D Van Nostrand, Princeton, N.J., 1964.

personal interview study and in a study of injured workers.⁴ However, the protocols took substantial interviewing time, required adjustments for wide variations in the amount of story content different respondents gave, and in the case of non-verbal people like injured workers, produced very little content and some resistance.

Another achievement motivation measure is based on a derivative theory that high achievement motivation leads to strong distinctions between easy and difficult tasks and the placing of very high reward values on difficult ones. Field measures of this motive were obtained by asking respondents to place values on difficult and easy occupations. This measure did help explain differences in earnings and in education completed by or planned for children, even in multivariate analyses.⁵

A basic problem is that people's verbal tribute to achievement and enterprise is not a good measure of their basic personality and often gets confounded with attitudes toward perseverance, industry, or success as a goal. Methodological work has been going on in the laboratory to transfer promising measures into forms that can be used in voluntary personal interview situations and with a much wider range of ages, educational levels, etc. than covered by the usual college class. During the next year additional developmental work

⁴Gerald Gurin, Joseph Veroff and Sheila C. Feld, Americans View Their Mental Health, New York, Basic Books, 1960; James N. Morgan, Marvin Snider and Marion Sobol, Lump Sum Redemption Settlements and Rehabilitation: A Study of Workmen's Compensation in Michigan, Ann Arbor, Institute for Social Research, 1959.

⁵See James Morean. Martin David. Wilbur Cohen and Harvey Brazers, Income and Welfare in the United States, New York, McGraw-Hill, 1962; James Morgan "Achievement Motive and Economic Behavior," Economic Development~ and Cultural Change XII (April, 1964), 243-267.

will be done on need achievement measures. We have secured the cooperation of Professor Joseph Veroff, an expert with extensive experience in motivational studies, who will work with Charles Cannell and Kent Marquis of the Survey Research Center's program in survey methodology to develop better achievement motivation measures.

Sample

The sample for this study combined a representative cross-section sample of nearly 3,000 families in the coterminous United States, selected from the Survey Research Center's master sampling frame, and a subsample of about 1,900 families interviewed previously by the Bureau of the census for the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The subsample drawn from the OEO-Census study was limited to families that had the following characteristics:

1. Their income in 1966 was less than twice the official poverty line.
2. The head of the family was not over 60 years of age in the spring of 1967.
3. The family gave permission to the Census Bureau to release the information it supplied to OEO.

The combined sample covers 120 sampling areas (mostly counties or sets of counties). Thirty-three of the areas included families from both the OEO-Census study and the SRC master sampling frame. These thirty-three areas included the twelve largest United States metropolitan areas. Forty-one areas contained only families from the SRC master sampling frame and forty-six included only families from the OEO-Census study. From the combined sample one can derive representative data for each of four regions of the country, but the

data must be weighted unless one uses only the SRC representative cross-section sample. The sample is not designed so as to give representative estimates for smaller areas.

Sample Weights

The weights take account of failures to obtain an interview with sample families, including non-response to the first wave of interviewing in the spring 1968, but not of subsequent panel losses. The latter are relatively unimportant as potential sources of bias compared with the dramatic differences in sampling and subsampling rates. The weights also adjust for the fact that about a quarter of the OEO-Census study sample did not sign a release of their information to the OEO and, consequently, Census could not release sufficiently detailed information so that these families could be located and reinterviewed.

While most analysis will be on families, some will be on individuals. Each individual has the same weight as the family, leaving no weight bias. Indeed, in subsequent waves, since the initial sample is considered as including all individuals living in the families originally interviewed, we shall follow and interview individuals who move out (except minor children moving in with other relatives), and they will also keep their original weights.

Field Procedures

Two waves of interviews have been completed. Interviews were taken between March and June of 1968 and 1969.

Field operations for both waves followed the standard operating procedure of the Research Center. Press releases were issued announcing the study, letters were sent to each potential respondent describing in general

terms the general purpose of the study, and then the interviewers called on respondents. Neither the press releases, the letters, nor the interviewers specified the Office of Economic Opportunity as the sponsor of the study, largely because of potential political problems and because of the controversial nature of the poverty program in some areas. The interviewers were instructed to make every effort to interview the head of the household--defined in general as the husband or the main wage earner. Some interviewers made as many as seven calls in an attempt to interview the head. In a few cases where the head simply refused or was unavailable for the whole interviewing period, interviews were taken with the wife or a close relative. All the identifying information--name, address, and phone number of the respondent and name and address and phone number of someone who would know where the respondent was (to help locate him the next year)--was entered on a form apart from the interview called the "Cover Sheet." This allows separation in the office of all identifying information about the respondent from the content of the interview so that even the coders do not know the identity of the person whose information they are making machine readable.

On the first wave in 1968 those being interviewed from the Census Sample were promised payment after the interview since they had already been interviewed once or twice before. As soon as the interviews came into the Ann Arbor office, a check for \$5 was mailed to these people. The same people were also promised another \$5 just for mailing in a card in early '69 so that we would know for sure where they were. The procedure resulted in a substantial reduction in the field costs of finding respondents who moved. In the 1969 wave this procedure for a \$5 payment after the interview and a second \$5 for a card to be sent in in early 1970 was applied to the full sample since they were all

being asked for a reinterview. Since there is no control group, there is no easy way of knowing whether these payments increase the response rate and the willingness to cooperate. The payments also helped the interviewer secure the cooperation of neighbors in locating respondents who were hard to find. Residents in low-income neighborhoods are often very suspicious of strangers asking for someone's whereabouts since such people are often bill collectors or investigators. This suspicion was sometimes reduced when the interviewer could point out that the respondent would be paid for the interview.

Respondents who spend an hour or more answering questions about themselves are often interested in finding out how other people respond to the same kinds of questions. One effective way of maintaining respondents' interest and cooperation is to send respondents a report summarizing study findings each year. The first such report was mailed out to all the respondents in early November 1968. Mailing the report in November also helped in locating forwarding addresses for some people who had moved without sending in the card to inform us they had changed residence.

Response Rates

The response rates have to be considered separately for the new representative cross-section sample and the Census Sample. In the case of the new cross-section sample, Survey Research Center response rates for economic studies tend to vary around 85 percent, but this first wave came in the Spring of 1968--a time of disturbance or uneasiness in urban areas with much discussion about confidentiality and privacy. A result, we believe, was that the response rate in the cross-section sample was around 75 percent, with the lowest rates in the large urban areas. The increase in nonresponse came largely from

refusals and from people who simply wouldn't answer the door. In the case of the Census Sample the response rate was about the same but for entirely different reasons: many of the people had moved or were otherwise not locatable. The response rate in the second wave, from preliminary counts, is between 85 and 90 percent of those previously interviewed. We hope that response rates will continue to be as high or higher on successive waves. It must be remembered that in a panel study our emphasis is more on change over time than on representative population estimates. Thus, while high initial response rates are always to be desired, it is more important to reinterview a high proportion than to pressure people to cooperate on the first wave who are likely to be lost later. (Studies are planned to assess the impact of the losses in the Census Sample since a great deal is known from the previous Census interviews.)

Processing and Data Cleaning

The interviews go through three stages of processing to put the data into machine readable form. In the first of these, pre-editing, members of the analysis staff check such items as current family composition against the record from the previous year's interview to be sure that the interview was indeed taken with the correct family and to identify individuals so that the data can be matched with last year's. The cover sheets, which contain identifying information, are then separated from the interview schedule and placed in a confidential file.

The interviews, now anonymous, go through editing and coding stages. Editors check to be sure that the questionnaire sequences were followed correctly and then assemble numerical information from various parts of the

questionnaire onto work sheets from which the data can be keypunched. The editors also compute such basic variables as total family income, total family work time and family need standard. This provides a subjective "reasonableness" check which often catches errors which are difficult to find by computer.

Coders convert the non-numerical answers into digital codes which can be handled by computer. Nearly 300 variables are coded for each family unit and an additional 18 are coded for each individual in the sample.

Once on tape the data are run through a series of data cleaning programs to correct errors revealed by inconsistencies or illegitimate codes.

Creation of Analysis Files

Once the data are clean some 80 additional variables, complex economic status measures, bracket codes, and various indexes are generated by computer. At the end of this process the family unit file for a given year is complete.

Data from the first two waves of the study can then be merged and used to generate change variables. Additional cleaning operations will take place at this stage.

For some purposes, however, the family is not the ideal unit for analysis. Children from sample families move out to marry, couples separate, and individuals living alone move in with other single individuals. Families after such a change are often very different from the ones before the change so that status change measures designed to apply to a specific family are somewhat confounded. Thus we create another computer file which contains a separate record for each individual in the sample. These individual records

include the basic information which was coded directly for that individual plus information about the family in which the individual was embedded at the time of the interview. If the family composition changes radically, the unit of analysis remains constant and the appended family data reflects the change that has occurred.

Analysis at the individual level is limited by the fact that attitudinal data was obtained only from the respondent (usually the head). However, the attitudes of the family head may be presumed to be an important indirect influence on the individual's behavior so that substantial analysis can be carried out in the absence of direct attitudinal information.

To summarize, the data will be available for analysis in the following forms: a) a family unit file for each wave of the study, b) an individual file for each wave, and c) a number of more complex files combining data for more than one year for those who remain in the sample.

Questionnaire

The questionnaire used in the first wave of this study is included so that prospective users of the computer files from this study may familiarize themselves with the specific questions asked of respondents. It should be kept in mind that the questionnaire was designed to facilitate a natural interview, and the order in which questions are asked does not represent the way they would be grouped on the basis of their relatedness for analytical purposes. We have built indexes by pulling information from widely separated parts of the questionnaire. It should also be remembered that certain questions may have a much different surface connotation to the respondent than the analytical ends for which they were asked.

We welcome the use of any of these questions in other studies, and will provide copies of the codes used with them, upon request.

SECTION II

SAMPLE FOR THE PANEL STUDY OF INCOME DYNAMICS

Introduction

This section documents in full the selection of the Census reinterview sample and shows in brief schematic form how the cross-section sample was selected.

The Survey Research Center's Cross-Section Sample

The cross-section sample of dwellings was selected from the Survey Research Center's master sampling frame of the coterminous United States. The master sample itself is flexible in design so that it can be used over a reasonable period of time for more than one selection of dwellings as well as for surveys with differing requirements. The chart on the next page summarizes the characteristics of the Center's national sample.¹ The selection made for this study was designed to yield 3,000 interviews.

¹For a complete description of this sample, see Kish, L., and Hess, I.; The Survey Research Center's National Sample of Dwellings (Ann Arbor: Institute for Social Research, 1965), ISR #2315.

SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS AND DESIGN OF SRC NATIONAL SAMPLE OF DWELLINGS^a

Multistage	"area"	Probability	sample	of dwellings and	their occupants
1st	County, county group, or SMSA as primary sampling unit (psu)	Probability proportionate to size (pps)	1 psu from each of 74 homogeneous strata	Universe of dwellings in 48 states and D.C., <u>exclusive</u> of du's on military reservations (population in non-du's excluded)	Households, families, spending units, or persons
2nd	Cities, towns, census tracts, minor civil divisions, rural areas	pps	3-10 selections and average of five selections per psu		
3rd	Blocks, census ED's, chunks, city directory pages	pps or equal probability	1 selection per expected cluster of 4 du's, for 3,000 interview survey		
4th	Segments or clusters of dwellings	Equal probability	6-20 segments (av.=8) of 4 du's each per psu, for 3,000 interview survey		
5th	Families, spending units, or adults	Equal or unequal probability	All families or spending units, or one adult per household		
...	...	Over-all sampling fraction = prod. of selection probabilities over the several stages

3. Sample size determined: (1) to yield acceptable reliability for estimates of means, percentages, comparisons; (2) to be administratively feasible: 8-10 traveling supervisors; permanent, local, part-time interviewers in 74 locations (12 largest SMSA's, 62 other 1st stage units).
4. Stratification within psu's: (1) Central cities of SMSA's; (2) other cities of 50,000 or more; (3) urban places 2,500-49,999; (4) other urbanized areas; (5) remaining areas.
5. Sample dwellings for specific study selected from: (1) area segments of about 4 du's; OR (2) clusters of du's (about 4 per cluster) city directory addresses--supplemented by area sample to include du's at addresses NOT in directory.
6. Probability sampling permits calculation of sampling error from the sample itself.
7. The measurement of nonsampling errors, an important contribution to total error in survey data, is not readily estimated from the sample alone; often the measurement is dependent upon information obtained from independent sources.

^aFrom The Survey Research Center's National Sample of Dwellings, op. cit.

The Census Supplementary Sample

The Census supplementary sample was a subsample of families interviewed in the spring of 1967 by the Bureau of the Census for the Office of Economic Opportunity. As a first step in describing this reinterview subsample we present a brief description of the original Census sample.

The Original Census Sample

The Census sample, which utilized the 357-PSU design, had two parts: (1) a cross-section sample of about 18,000 households, designated E1; (2) a nonwhite supplement of about 12,000 households, designated E2, and located in 1960 Enumeration Districts (ED'S) with specified proportions of nonwhite population, the proportions varying with geographical locations and degree of urbanization. The area represented by the E2 supplement may also be referred to as the nonwhite stratum. Disproportionate sampling was necessary in the supplement in order to provide estimates for eight tabulation areas, geographical region crossed by size of place.

The E1 sample, by itself, was a national cross-section sample of about 18,000 households selected at the over-all rate of 1/3158. The E2 sample was neither a national sample nor a self-weighting sample; it was a probability sample of about 12,000 households selected from the nonwhite stratum of ED's. The sampling fractions ranged from about 1/258 to 1/755.

In combination the E1 and E2 samples when properly weighted formed a national cross-section sample of about 30,000 households, selected in clusters (segments) of an expected six dwellings. Segments in the nonwhite stratum had a dual chance of selection, first for the E1 sample and second for the E2 sample; hence the total selection probability was the sum of the E1 and the E2 probabilities. The remaining segments retained the E1 selection probability. A consequence of

these disproportionate selection probabilities was the disproportionate values of the weights. These ranged from a minimum of 238.51 to a maximum of 3158.

Although the original Census sample is conveniently referred to as a 30,000 household sample, some selections were made from group quarters also. Within a household the sample respondent was any responsible adult who reported for all household members. In group quarters each selected individual reported for himself.

In a sense the 1967 survey made for the Office of Economic Opportunity was itself a reinterview study because the sample households and individuals were first visited and interviewed by the Bureau of the Census in the spring of 1966. However, no attempt was made to conduct the 1967 interview with the 1966 respondent. In 1967 the sample segments were revisited, and an interview was attempted with a responsible member of each current sample household; in a large number of cases the 1966 and the 1967 households were identical.

Because of a Census Bureau administrative rule, it was necessary that written permission be secured from each 1967 respondent in order to release his name and address to the Office of Economic Opportunity. Therefore, the reinterview sample was reduced to those respondents signing releases and was subject to the biases arising from nonresponse as well as from nonrelease of respondent identification.

For this study a sample size much smaller than 30,000 households was desired. However, unless disproportionate sampling by income level was used, the number of families below the poverty level would be insufficient for separate estimates by white and nonwhite classifications in a small sample of 3,000 to 5,000 households. A sample of this size was chosen because it

was the maximum that the Center is staffed to handle efficiently.

Another problem that faced the SRC was the cost of staffing and administering a large field operation in areas where the Census Bureau took interviews but where the Center did not have interviewers.

In an attempt to satisfy research, budgetary and administrative interests, the two-part sample evolved. While the new 3,000 interview cross-section sample drawn by SRC was subject to biases of nonresponse and of panel losses, it began as an unbiased sample that had as one of its research potentials the opportunity to assess the bias that might have been present in the reinterview sample because of the nonsigning of releases. The actual reinterview sample was limited to a subsample of about 2,000 interviews with families having low economic status and heads under 60 years of age at the time of the 1967 interview. Thus, the reinterview sample was used to augment the cross-section sample from the population groups of greatest research interest -- poor families in general, and poor Negro families in particular.

Selection of the Reinterview Sample for SRC

Three of the goals in designing the reinterview sample were: (1) to make maximum use of the SRC sample areas; (2) to maintain a probability sample from a definable universe; (3) to determine a sample size that would yield a sizable number of interviews with poor families. Achievement of these goals was complicated by the fact that planning for the 1968 survey had to proceed before information was available about signers of releases and their income distribution. Somewhat subjectively it was decided to restrict families taken from the Census sample to those with incomes equal to or less than $\$2000 + N (\$1000)$, where N is the number of persons in the family. The value $\$2000 + N (\$1000)$ was roughly equal to twice the federal poverty line used in 1967. Also arrived at subjectively was the geographical area represented by the

reinterview sample.

Comparison of the SRC sample points with the 357-PSU Census sample revealed that the two samples have complete overlap among the areas comprising the 12 self-representing primary areas in the SRC sample; there is partial overlap of other sample SMSA's but almost no overlap between non-SMSA's in the SRC sample and those in the 357-PSU sample.

For planning purposes we obtained a tabulation by PSU of the number of families and individuals interviewed in 1966 with heads under 60 years of age and whose family income was less than 1.7 times the federal poverty line. With these data, which showed a range from zero to over a hundred sample cases by PSU, we calculated the probable sample size for alternative designs, assuming that about 60 percent of the respondents would sign releases and that about 90 percent of signers would grant interviews to the SRC interviewer in 1968.

Because of administrative and cost restrictions we limited ourselves to a maximum of 40 new sample PSU's (those neither in nor adjacent to the SRC current national sample PSU's). To meet this last requirement while achieving the desired sample size led to the decision to do no subsampling within PSU's. As anticipated, this limiting of the number of PSU's while accepting all eligible cases within the designated sample PSU's led to wide disparity in the over-all weights.

The selection process was built upon the SRC national sample stratification. The Census sample PSU's were first divided into three parts: (1) areas that are self-representing in both the Census and the SRC samples; (2) the remaining Census SMSA PSU's; and (3) the non-SMSA PSU's. To make these divisions in accordance with the SRC national sample structure required a few slight changes in PSU definitions because neither the Census sample nor the SRC sample maintained an absolute separation of SMSA counties (Or part

counties) from non-SMSA counties. (Fortunately, both organizations used the 1960 SMSA definitions).

The areas in part 1 were the 12 largest metropolitan areas forming the self-representing PSU's in the SRC national sample. These 12 areas were included with certainty in the reinterview sample.

The sampling of SEA's in part 2 proceeded in several steps:

Step 1: All of the SMSA's in the SRC strata with two SMSA's per stratum were self-representing in the Census 357-PSU sample. All such SMSA's were included with certainty in the reinterview sample.

Step 2: Among the 3-SMSA strata in the SRC sample, all of the SRC sample SMSA's were certainty selections in the Census 357-PSU sample. Therefore, the SRC sample PSU's with their SRC selection probabilities were included in the reinterview sample.

Step 3: The remaining Census sample SMSA's were ordered according to the SRC stratification. Whenever all SMSA's in an SRC stratum were present in the Census sample, the SRC selection from that stratum was included in the reinterview sample with the SRC selection probability. In other cases, the Census SMSA's were grouped and one or more SMSA's were selected with equal probability at rates that varied from 1/3 to 1/6; the reinterview sample probability for such PSU's then becomes the product of the Census probability and the subsampling rate.

Because more than 80 percent of the 1966 non-SMSA interviews came from the South, it was decided to restrict the non-SMSA sample to the South. For subsampling the Census sample, it was convenient to use the Census Bureau's 105-PSU sample which is a 1 in 4 subsample of the 357-PSU sample. The 23 non-SMSA PSU's in the South and in the 105 PSU sample were included in the reinterview sample, their selection probabilities being the product of the 357-PSU probability and the subsampling rate of 1/4.

The final reinterview sample of about 2550 families was distributed as follows:

<u>Part</u>	<u>Number of PSU'S</u>	<u>Percent Distribution of Families*</u>
SRC self-representing areas	12	54
Other SMSA's		
In SRC national sample	21	18
Not in SRC national sample	23	15
Non-SMSA's in South		
Not in SRC national sample	23	13
Total	79	100

* Includes family heads under 60 years of age with family incomes of less than two times the federal poverty definition.

A Word of Warning

While it was our intention that the (reinterview) sample be selected as described, there is evidence that the selection of families sent to SRC deviated in some unknown manner from the sample design. An investigation is underway to determine if there was bias in the sample selection and to assess the magnitude of that bias if it is present. In view of preliminary analysis of the data which we have made, especially comparisons of weighted distributions with published distributions based on the Current Population Survey, we think it unlikely that any bias will be found which will seriously distort the conclusions of most analyses likely to be undertaken with these data.

SECTION III
INTERVIEWING AND FIELD PROCEDURES

Introduction

Section III documents the interviewing and field procedures used in the 1968 wave of the survey. Part I of this section describes the interviewing and how we try to keep track of respondents. Part II is the 1968 questionnaire. Then reprinted is the Instruction Book for 1968 excluding its first section since that material is already covered in Section I of this manual. Following the interviewers' Instruction Book is reprinted a typical letter that announces to the potential respondent that the interviewer will be coming to call on the family. Only one such letter is reprinted here; there are others but they include only minor variations from this one. The four cover sheets are reprinted next; there are two for each of the cross-section and Census supplementary samples. Their use is described in the section on interviewing. Not only were families interviewed, but demographic information about the county in which they resided was also secured. This procedure is documented in the fifth part of this section.

Part 1.

Interviewing and Keeping Track of Respondents

Interviewing

The interviewing on the first wave of this study was conducted, for the most part, between March and June, 1968. All of the interviewing was done by interviewers who had been hired and trained by the Survey Research Center.¹ Most of them had been on the staff prior to the beginning of this study, but the interviewing staff also included a substantial fraction of interviewers who were hired just prior to this study. The need for new interviewers arose in part from the inclusion of approximately 34 counties in the sample that were not part of the Survey Research Center's master sampling frame. In addition, whenever possible black respondents were interviewed by black interviewers. The preponderance of black respondents in the supplementary Census Sample was an additional reason for hiring. Most of these black sample members were located in the central cities of large SMSA's and in the South.

Because of the procedural and conceptual complexities of this study as well as the addition of a large number of new interviewers to the staff, regional meetings were held throughout the country with the interviewers who were working on this study, whether newly hired or not. At these meetings the study staff discussed with the interviewers the purpose of the study and the

¹For the methods used see Survey Research Center, Manual for Interviewers, (Ann Arbor: Institute for Social Research, 1969), especially Sections 3-7.

reasons for and the implications of a longitudinal design, as well as the conceptual bases for some of the questions. In addition, an Instruction Book which outlined in detail the procedures to be followed and the objective for each question was sent to each interviewer for study. Furthermore, before doing any production interviewing each interviewer was required to take a practice interview, which was carefully gone over by her supervisor.

Interviewers utilized for the cross-section sample a dwelling-unit sample of addresses drawn from the Survey Research Center's master sampling frame. For the supplementary sample of families with low incomes who had previously been interviewed once or twice by the Census Bureau a list of names and addresses was used. The geographic spread of the Survey Research Center's cross-section sample and the supplementary sample were not the same. In the majority of the SMSA's both samples appeared, but most of the time in different areas of the city. And, of course, in the 34 areas added to the sample from the Census supplement there were no cross-section addresses. Some of these areas (counties) were adjacent to Survey Research Center sampling areas, and interviewers in the nearby area did the interviewing of the supplementary sample.

The procedures followed by the interviewers were the same for the two samples. All respondents were sent a standard letter, varied somewhat according to the circumstances, notifying them that they would be interviewed. Both samples were administered the same questionnaire. Interviewers were instructed to interview the head of the family and to substitute another respondent only in the event that the head would be unavailable for the duration of the interviewing period. Hence, substitution of another respondent was made only if we otherwise would lose the interview. About 93 percent of the interviews were taken with the head of the family.

Interviews were also taken in both samples with subfamilies--subunits within the family where some member (1) earned more than \$2000 in 1967, and (2) did not share income and expenses with the rest of the family, and (3) was reported likely to move away from the family in the next few years.

Verbal Ability Questions

There was one difference in the questions asked of the cross-section and supplementary samples. One-fourth of the Census Sample was asked an additional question consisting of a list of words that were to be matched with four pictures. The list of fourteen words varied from nouns such as "fence," which was easy to match with an object in a picture, to adjectives such as "respectful," which required that the respondent generalize from the scene in the picture. The purpose of this test was to separate the lowest extreme on this crude measure of verbal ability from the rest of the sample, testing the hypothesis that differences in verbal ability are a predictor of economic status. This word test is reprinted on page 4 of the two supplementary sample's cover sheets.

Cover Sheet Procedures

Prior to a survey the Survey Research Center commonly has each interviewer make a list of the sample dwellings in designated areas, and from this list a selection of dwellings for a particular survey is made. Each selected dwelling is then listed on its own "cover sheet," including a segment designation, line number, address, city, and state. The form used on this study for this purpose, "Cover Sheet for Primary Families--Cross Section Address," is reprinted in this section. On this study all the families living within each

selected dwelling were designated to be interviewed. If two unrelated individuals were living together both were interviewed and considered as separate families. No family living outside the dwelling unit was interviewed. One family was designated as the primary family while the other was designated a related or unrelated secondary. A cover sheet was made out for the latter families, called "Cover Sheet for Unrelated Secondaries," which is also reprinted. The Survey Research Center office staff compiles a list of the dwellings selected for a particular survey, and information from the cover sheet about what the interviewer finds at each address and about interviews or non-interviews at that address is checked against that list. The cover sheet, thus, serves as a control for both the interviewer and the office staff.

For the supplementary Census sample this same cover sheet control procedure was used. But instead of the interviewer transcribing the dwelling-unit address onto the cover sheet, the name and address of the family to be interviewed was listed by the office on each cover sheet. This form, "Cover Sheet for Reinterview Sample--Family at Address Last Year," is also reprinted in this section. Also included on this form was the age, sex, and race of the head of the family and the number of people in the family at the time of the 1967 interview. Since this sample was one of families, and not dwellings, no interviews were taken with any other family living at the same dwelling as the sample family unless, of course, they, too, were already in the sample. If a family moved between 1967 and 1968, they were interviewed at their 1968 address unless the address would involve excessive traveling by the interviewers, in which case it became a non-interview. The Survey Research Center maintains a national field staff and it was often possible to reinterview people who had moved a long distance without excessive travel by an interviewer.

Since changes in family composition could occur between 1967, when the families were interviewed by the Census Bureau and 1968, another cover sheet was made for the adult members of the 1967 family who had moved away from the nuclear family. This was called "Cover Sheet for Reinterview Sample--For Moved Adult Family Member," and is also reprinted here. Following adult family members who had moved from the original nuclear family between 1967 and 1968 was unique to the supplementary sample. Family members who had moved between 1967 and 1968 were followed because all individuals living in the family at the time of the 1967 interview rather than 1968 were considered members of the supplementary sample. Subfamilies were also interviewed in this sample, and the same cover sheet was used for them.

Follow-up Information Secured

It was our intention to reinterview in 1969 all families interviewed in 1968. Therefore, the head of each household was asked for his name, address and telephone number and also for the name and address of a relative or friend who would know where to find him if he moved. It was especially important that the interviewer get a correct name and mailing address for the Census supplement part of the sample since each of these respondents was sent a check for \$5 from the University of Michigan for the interview. No cross-section respondent was paid on the first wave of the study, but all cross-section respondents are going to be paid in subsequent waves. At the end of the interview each supplementary sample respondent was given a preaddressed green postcard which he was to return to us if and when he moved or in January of 1969, that is, one month before the commencement of the second wave of the survey. This postcard enabled us to keep the addresses of these respondents up-to-date.

For keeping in touch with us each supplementary sample respondent was paid another \$5. If the respondent sent a postcard to us before January, 1969 indicating an address change, he was sent another postcard requesting that it be sent to us when he moved again or in January, 1969. No matter how many postcards were sent to and received from the respondent, only \$5 was paid each respondent for keeping in touch. In January the memory of those from whom we had not heard was prodded by sending them a reminder letter and a duplicate postcard in case they lost the first one. Of the 1,872 Census sample respondents 1,400 returned either the original postcard left with them-at the interview or the reminder postcard. Since this procedure proved so successful, with three out of four respondents returning postcards with their current address, it was decided to continue the procedure in subsequent waves of the survey for both the cross-section and supplementary parts of the sample.

The Report to Respondents

After most of the data from the 1968 survey were put into a format making tabulation possible, a five-page nontechnical summary of some of the more interesting results was sent to each respondent for whom we had a name and mailing address (practically all of the respondents). The reports were sent third class with an address correction request. The U. S. Post Office's response to this request was slow and haphazard. Because of this experience, the reports to respondents in future years will be sent first class rather than third class, but we will still ask for an address correction. Each year the entire process of trying to keep track of these people and their new addresses will be repeated.

Part 2

1968 Questionnaire

The questionnaire reprinted here was used only in the 1968 wave of the survey. The 1969 questionnaire, however, is very similar to the one reprinted here. The majority of changes were improvements in the questions rather than additional questions or objectives.

The questionnaire is organized by topics as follows:

- Section A: Housing (pages 1-3)
- Section B: Family composition; Education of children (pages 4-5)
- Section C: Car ownership; Car behavior (pages 5-7)
- Section D: Debt; Health insurance; Assets (pages 7-8)
- Section E: Consumption--Food, clothing, cigarettes, alcohol (pages 8-9)
- Section F-H: Occupation and employment of head (pages 10-17)
- Section I: Marital status, education of wife, occupation and employment of wife, family planning (pages 18-19)
- Section J: Family income, occupation of others in family, other income and financial information (pages 20-25)
- Section K: Time use (pages 26-27)
- Section L: "Feelings" questions (pages 28-29)
- Section M: Background questions for head (page 30)
- Section N: Interviewer's observation section including who was respondent, impressions of respondent and dwelling unit, and location and type of dwelling relative to an SMSA (pages 31-32)

Each interviewer uses the last page of the questionnaire to write a brief sketch of the family including information that might not have been

included in the replies to the questions, especially events that may have been important determinants of the respondent's economic status, the condition of the dwelling, and her impressions of the respondent's neighborhood.

Variable numbers are indicated in the margin to assist users of the data in locating answers to individual questions in the code.

(INTERVIEW NUMBER)



SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER
INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

(Do not write in above spaces.)

1. Interviewer's Label

2. P. S. U. V. 92
3. Your Interview No. V. 98
4. Date V. 99
5. Length of Interview V. 100

A1. Are you the head of this household?

YES NO - (ASK FOR HEAD)

A2. When did you move into this (house/apartment)? V. 101
(DATE, OR YEARS AGO)

A3. How many rooms do you have here for your family (not counting bathrooms)? V. 102

A4. Do you own this (home/apartment), pay rent, or what? V. 103
 OWNS OR IS BUYING PAYS RENT - (TURN TO A11) NEITHER OWNS NOR RENTS - (TURN TO A14)

(IF OWNS OR IS BUYING)

A5. How much did all your utilities like heat and electricity cost you last year -- was it less than \$100, \$100-200, \$200-300, \$300-400, or more than \$400?

LESS THAN \$100 \$100-200 \$200-300
 \$300-400 MORE THAN \$400

A6. Could you tell me what the present value of this house (farm) is -- I mean about what would it bring if you sold it today? \$ _____

A7. Do you have a mortgage on this property? V. 104
 YES NO - (TURN TO PAGE 3, A19)

	<u>1st Mortgage</u>	<u>2nd Mortgage</u>
A8. How much are your monthly payments?	\$ _____	\$ _____
A9. About how much is the remaining principal on this mortgage?	\$ _____	\$ _____
(IF DON'T KNOW) A9a. About how many more payments do you have left to make?	\$ _____	\$ _____

A10. Do you also have a second mortgage?
 YES - (ASK A8-A9, FOR SECOND MORTGAGE) NO - TURN TO PAGE 3, A19 (TURN TO A19)

(IF
PAYS
RENT)

A11. About how much rent do you pay a month? \$ _____

A12. Do you pay for any of the utilities yourself?

YES NO - (TURN TO A19)

↓

A13. (IF YES) How much did they cost you altogether last year -- was it less than \$100, \$100-200, \$200-300, \$300-400, or more than \$400?

LESS THAN \$100 \$100-200 \$200-300

\$300-400 MORE THAN \$400

(TURN TO A19)

(IF NEITHER OWNS NOR RENTS)

(IF
NEITHER
OWNS
NOR
RENTS)

A14. How is that? _____ V. 105

A15. Do you do some work in return for your housing? (What?)

_____ V. 106

A16. How much would it rent for if it were rented? \$ _____ per _____ (MONTH, YEAR)

A17. Do you pay for any of the utilities yourself?

YES NO - (TURN TO A19)

↓

A18. (IF YES) How much did they cost you altogether last year -- was it less than \$100, \$100-200, \$200-300, \$300-400, or more than \$400?

LESS THAN \$100 \$100-200 \$200-300

\$300-400 MORE THAN \$400

(TURN TO A19)

(ASK EVERYONE)

A19. Did you have any work done on the (house/apartment) during the last year, or do any work on it yourselves?

V.107

YES NO (GO TO A28)

(IF YES)

A20. What was done? _____ V.108

A21. Did you (or your family) do any of it? V.109

YES NO (GO TO A25)

(IF YES)

A22. What did you do? _____

A23. Did you save more than \$50 by doing it yourself?

YES NO (GO TO A25)

A24. (IF YES) About how much money do you think you saved by doing it yourself?

\$ _____

A25. Do you still owe anything on it? V.110

YES NO (GO TO A28)

A26. (IF YES) Is what you owe for it included in your mortgage payments you told me about?

YES (GO TO A28) NO

A27. How much are your monthly payments?

\$ _____ per _____

A28. Do you think you might move in the next couple of years?

V.111

NO - (TURN TO B1)

(IF MIGHT MOVE OR WILL MOVE)

A29. Why might you move? _____ V.112

SECTION B

B1. How many people live here altogether? V113

(LIST ALL PERSONS, INCLUDING CHILDREN, LIVING IN THE DU, BY THEIR RELATION TO HEAD)

(ASK B3 FOR THOSE AGED 5-25 (EXCEPT HEAD AND WIFE)

(ASK B4 IF ANSWER TO B3 IS "NO")

B2. How old are they and how are they related to you?	Age	Sex	B3. Is (he/she) in school?	B4. How many years of school did (he/she) finish?
1. HEAD OF DWELLING UNIT				
2.			<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO →	
3.			<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO →	
4.			<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO →	
5.			<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO →	
6.			<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO →	
7.			<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO →	
8.			<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO →	
9.			<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO →	
10.			<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO →	

B5. Anyone else? (LIST ABOVE)

V114 - V121

B6. Do you (HEAD) have any children under 25 who don't live here with you? V122

YES NO - (GO TO B11)

B7. Are they sons or daughters?	B8. How old is (he/she)?	B9. Is (he/she) in school, working, in the army, or what? <u>V.123</u>	B10. (IF NOT IN SCHOOL) How many years of school did (he/she) finish? <u>V125-V127</u>
1.			
2.			
3.			

B11. Has anyone moved into your household in the last year?

V.128

YES NO - (GO TO B13)

B12. (IF YES) Who moved in? (CIRCLE LISTING NUMBERS OF MOVERS ABOVE)

V.129

B13. Has anyone moved out in the last year?

V.130

YES → B14. Who moved out? (ENTER AGE AND RELATION TO HEAD)

V.131

NO - (TURN TO B15)

RELATION TO HEAD	AGE

B15. INTERVIEWER: SEE B3 AND B9, AND CHECK ONE:

CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

NO CHILDREN IN SCHOOL - (GO TO B20)

B16. Have you (or your wife) ever attended any meetings of a parent-teacher's organization? V. 136

YES NO - (GO TO B18)

B17. (IF YES) When was the last time? _____

B18. How much education do you think your children will have when they stop going to school? V. 137

(IF UNCERTAIN B19. What do you really think will happen?
OR EXPRESSES
HOPES ONLY) _____

(GO TO B21)

B20. (ASK ONLY IF NOT CLEAR) Have you (HEAD) ever had any children? V. 138

YES

NO (GO TO C1)

B21. When was your (HEAD'S) first child born? _____

(YEAR OR AGE)

SECTION C: CARS

(ASK EVERYONE)

C1. Altogether, how many people are there in your family here who can drive? V. 139

NONE (GO TO C3)

C2. Do you or anyone else in the family here own a car? V. 140

YES

(TURN TO C6)

NO

C3. Does not having a car cause you (FAMILY) any difficulties? V. 141

YES NO (GO TO C5)

C4. What are they? _____

C5. Is there public transportation within walking distance of here that is adequate for you? V. 142

YES NO

(TURN TO PAGE 7, D1)

C6. How many cars do you and your family living here own? V143

(ASK FOR EACH CAR OWNED)

C7. What year model is it?

C8. What make of car is it?

C9. Is it in good, fair, or poor condition?

C10. Do you owe any money on it?

	CAR #1	CAR #2	CAR #3 <u>V144</u>
C7. What year model is it?			
C8. What make of car is it?			
C9. Is it in good, fair, or poor condition?			<u>V.147 V146</u>
C10. Do you owe any money on it?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES (GO TO C13) <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES (GO TO C13) <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES (GO TO C13) <input type="checkbox"/> NO

(IF NO MONEY OWED ON CAR)

C11. Is that car insured? <u>V149</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO - (GO TO A)	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO - (GO TO A)	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO - (GO TO A)
C12. (IF YES) How much do you pay for your car insurance?	\$ _____ per _____	\$ _____ per _____	\$ _____ per _____

A GO TO C7 FOR NEXT CAR, OR TO C17.

(IF MONEY OWED ON CAR)

C13. How much are your payments?	\$ _____ per _____	\$ _____ per _____	\$ _____ per _____
C14. How many payments do you have left? <u>V.150</u> <u>V.151</u>	_____	_____	_____
C15. Do they include <u>V.149</u> insurance?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES - (GO TO B) <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES - (GO TO B) <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES - (GO TO B) <input type="checkbox"/> NO
C16. (IF NO) How much is the insurance cost per year?	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____

B GO TO C7 FOR NEXT CAR, OR TO C17.

C17. Does the car you (HEAD) drive most of the time have seat belts? V152

YES
 NO (TURN TO C19)
 DOES NOT DRIVE (TURN TO C19)

C18. (IF YES) Do you have them fastened all the time while you are driving, V153 part of the time, or practically none of the time?

ALL THE TIME
 PART OF THE TIME
 PRACTICALLY NONE OF THE TIME

C19. Do you (or your family) do any of your own repair work on your car(s)?

V154

YES NO (GO TO D1)

(IF YES)

C20. What kinds of things have you done on your car(s) in the last year? V155

C21. In the last year do you think you saved more than \$50 that way? V156

YES NO (GO TO D1)

C22. (IF YES) About how much do you think you saved? \$ _____

C23. About how much time did that take you altogether? _____ V157
(HOURS)

SECTION D

D1. We have talked about homes and cars. Do you (FAMILY) make any regular payments for other things you have bought?

YES NO (GO TO D3)

D2. (IF YES) About how much do you have to pay each month? \$ _____

D3. Are you (HEAD) covered by some hospital or medical insurance like Blue Cross?

V158

YES

NO

D4. (ASK ONLY IF 2 OR MORE PEOPLE IN FAMILY)

Does this insurance cover the entire family?

YES NO

(TURN TO D6) V158

D5. Can you get free medical care in any way such as from medicare, medicaid, or as a veteran?

V158

D6. Do you (FAMILY) have any savings, such as checking or savings accounts, or government bonds? V159

YES

NO

D7. (IF YES) Would they amount to as much as two months' income or more? V.160

YES - (GO TO E1)

NO →

D8. Was there a time in the last five years when you had as much as two months' income saved up? YES NO V161

SECTION E

(ASK EVERYONE)

E1. Now I have a few questions about food and clothing. About how many times a week do you (FAMILY) eat out at restaurants or drive-ins? V162

E2. About how much do you (FAMILY) spend in a week eating out, including lunches at work (or at school)? V163

\$ _____

E3. Do you have any of your milk delivered to the door? V.164

YES

NO - (GO TO E5)

E4. About how much do you (FAMILY) spend on that milk in a week or month? V165

\$ _____ per _____

E5. About how much do you spend a week on all the (other) food you use at home? V.166

\$ _____

E6. How about alcoholic beverages -- how much do you (FAMILY) spend on that in an average week? V167

\$ _____ NONE - (TURN TO E8)

E7. Is that included in the food bill? V.168

YES

NO

V. 169

E8. Do any of you smoke?

YES NO (GO TO E11)

E9. (IF YES) About how many cigarettes do you (FAMILY) smoke in a day or week?

_____ per _____
(CIGARETTES, PACKS, OR CARTONS) (DAY, WEEK)

E10. Is that included in the food bill? YES NO

V170

E11. Are there any special ways that you try to keep the food bill down?

YES NO (GO TO E14)

E12. (IF YES) What special ways do you have for keeping the food bill down?

V171

E13. Anything else? _____

V172

E14. (ASK IF 2 OR MORE PEOPLE IN FAMILY) How much of the time does the family sit down and eat the main meal of the day together? _____

V174

E15. Do you have any special ways of saving on clothing costs?

V175 V176 V177

YES NO (TURN TO F1)

E16. (IF YES) What are they? _____

E17. Did you (FAMILY) save more than \$50 on your clothing bill this way last year?

V178

YES NO (TURN TO F1)

E18. (IF YES) About how much did you save this way in the last year?

\$ _____

SECTION F

(ASK EVERYONE)

F1. Now we would like to know about your present job, are you working now, unemployed, retired or what? V. 196

WORKING NOW
OR LAID OFF
ONLY TEMPORARILY

UNEMPLOYED
(TURN TO
G1 PAGE 14)

RETIRED, HOUSEWIFE,
OR STUDENT
(TURN TO H1, PAGE 17)

OTHER _____

(GO TO F2 IF HAS JOB,
TURN TO H1 OTHERWISE)

(IF WORKING)

F2. What is your main occupation? (What sort of work do you do?) V197

(IF NOT F3. Tell me a little more about what you do? _____
CLEAR)

F4. Do you work for someone else, yourself, or what? V. 198

SOMEONE ELSE BOTH SOMEONE ELSE AND SELF SELF ONLY (TURN TO F11)

F5. How important is it for you to make your own decisions on a job? V. 199

F6. How long have you been working for your present employer? V. 200

(IF 10 YEARS OR MORE TURN TO F11)

(IF LESS THAN 10 YEARS)

F7. What happened to the job you had before -- did the company fold, were you laid off, or what? V201

F8. Would you say your present job is a better job than the one you had before? V202

(IF NOT F9. Does it pay more than the previous job? _____
CLEAR)

F10. How many different employers have you had in the last ten years? V203

F11. Have you ever moved out of a community where you were living in order to take a job somewhere else?

V204

YES
(GO TO
F13)

NO →

F12. Have you ever turned down a job because you did not want to move?

YES

NO

V205

F13. How good would a job have to be before you would be willing to move somewhere else in order to get it? V207

F14. Do you plan to try for a new job or line of work or will you keep the job you have now? V208

TRY FOR NEW JOB,
OR LINE OF WORK

KEEP JOB HAVE NOW (GO TO F20)

F15. What kind of job do you have in mind? _____ V209

F16. How much might you earn? \$ _____ per _____ V210

F17. Would you have to get additional training to qualify? _____ V211

F18. Have you been doing anything in particular about it? V212

YES NO (GO TO F20)

F19. (IF YES) What have you done? _____ V212

F20. How much do you like a job where you are told exactly what to do? V213

F21. Would you have any trouble getting another job if you wanted one? V214

YES NO (GO TO F23)

F22. (IF YES) Why is that? _____ V214

F23. Have you ever had an illness or accident that laid you up for a month or more? V215

YES NO (GO TO F25)

F24. (IF YES) When was that? _____ (YEAR) V215

F25. Do you have a physical or nervous condition that limits the type of work or the amount of work you can do? V216

YES NO (GO TO F27)

F26. (IF YES) How much does it limit your work? _____

F27. Are there times when you are late getting to work? V217

YES NO GO TO F29)

F28. (IF YES) About how often does that happen? _____ V217

F29. Are there times when you don't go to work at all, even though you are not sick? V218

YES NO (GO TO F31)

F30. (IF YES) How often does that happen? _____ V218

F31. Have you ever been out of a job or on strike for two months or more at one time? V219

YES NO (GO TO F33)

F32. (IF YES) When was the last time that happened? _____ (YEAR) V219

F33. In the last year, how many days were you unemployed, laid off, or without work?

_____ V220

F34. How many days of work did you miss on your main job in the last year because you were sick or otherwise unable to work?

_____ V221

F35. And how many weeks of vacation did you take last year? _____ V222

F36. Then how many weeks did you actually work on your main job in 1967? _____ V223

F37. Did you have a standard workweek on your main job?

V224

YES

NO

F38. How many hours a week is that? _____ V225

F39. Did you have any overtime or extra work on your main job? _____ V226

YES NO (GO TO F42)

F40. How many hours did that amount to last year? _____ V226

(GO TO F42)

F41. On the average, how many hours a week did you work on your main job last year? _____ V225

(GO TO F42)

F42. Did you have any other jobs, or any other ways of making money in addition to your main job? _____ V227

YES

NO (TURN TO F47)

(IF YES)

F43. What did you do? _____ V228

F44. Anything else? _____ V227

F45. About how many hours in all did that amount to in the last year? _____ V229

F46. About how much did you make per hour for this? \$ _____ (PER HOUR)

F47. Could you have worked more if you had wanted to in 1967?

V 230

YES (GO TO F49)

NO

F48. Would you have liked to work more? V 231

YES (TURN TO PAGE 18, 11)

NO (GO TO F49)

F49. Could you have worked less if you had wanted to?

V 232

YES (TURN TO PAGE 18, 11)

NO

F50. Would you have preferred less work even if you had earned less money? V 233

YES

NO

(TURN TO PAGE 18, 11)

SECTION G: IF UNEMPLOYED

G1. What do you do when you work? (What is your occupation?)

V 197

G2. Did you work at all last year?

YES

NO (TURN TO G5)

(IF YES)

G3. How many weeks did you work last year?

V 223

G4. About how many hours a week did you work (when you worked)?

V 225

G17. Have you ever had an illness or accident that laid you up for a month or more? V215

YES NO (GO TO G19)

G18. (IF YES) When was that? _____
(YEAR)

V215

G19. Do you have a physical or nervous condition that limits the type of work, or the amount of work you can do?

V216

YES NO (GO TO G21)

G20. (IF YES) How much does it limit your work? _____

V216

G21. When you were working, were there times when you were late getting to work? V217

YES NO (GO TO G23)

G22. (IF YES) About how often did that happen? _____

G23. Were there times when you didn't get to work at all, even though you were not sick?

V218

YES NO (GO TO G25)

G24. (IF YES) How often did that happen? _____

V218

G25. Have you ever been out of a job, or on strike for two months or more at one time?

V219

YES NO (GO TO G27)

G26. (IF YES) When was the last time that happened? _____
(YEAR)

V219

G27. Are there jobs available around here that just aren't worth taking?

V237

(IF JOBS NOT
WORTH TAKING)

G28. How much do they pay? \$ _____ per _____
(YEAR) (HOUR, WEEK)

V238

G29. How important is it for you to make your own decisions on a job?

V199

SECTION H: IF RETIRED, HOUSEWIFE, OR STUDENT

H1. During the last year (1967) did you do any work for money?

YES NO (GO TO H5)

(IF YES)

H2. What kind of work did you do when you worked? (What was your occupation?) _____ V197

H3. How many weeks did you work last year? _____ V223

H4. About how many hours a week did you work (when you worked)? _____ V225

(GO TO H11)

H5. Are you thinking about going to work?

V235

YES NO (GO TO H11)

(IF YES)

H6. How many places do you have your name in for a job? _____ V235

H7. Have you applied for a job anywhere in the last two weeks? _____ V236

YES NO (GO TO H9)

H8. (IF YES) How many places did you apply? _____ V236

H9. Are there jobs around here that just aren't worth taking? _____ V237

(IF JOBS NOT WORTH TAKING) H10. How much do they pay? \$ _____ per _____ V238 (HOUR, WEEK)

H11. Do you have a physical condition, or nervous condition that limits the type of work or the amount of work you can do?

YES NO (TURN TO I 1)

H12. (IF YES) How much does it limit your work? _____

(TURN TO I 1)

SECTION I

(ASK EVERYONE)

I 1. Are you married, single, widowed, divorced, or separated?

V239

MARRIED

SINGLE →

I 2. Have you ever been married? YES NO (GO TO I 6)

I 3. When were you first married? V240
(SPECIFY DATE OR AGE)

GO TO I 6

WIDOWED

DIVORCED

SEPARATED

I 4. For how long? V241 (YEARS)

I 5. When were you first married? V240
(SPECIFY DATE OR AGE)

GO TO I 6

I 6. INTERVIEWER: CHECK BOX

CHILDREN UNDER 12
AND HEAD WORKS

NO CHILDREN UNDER 12 OR HEAD
IS NOT WORKING (TURN TO PAGE 20, J1)

I 7. How were the children taken care of while you were working? V242

I 8. About how much did that cost you last year? \$ _____

(TURN TO PAGE 20, J1)

(IF MARRIED)

I 9. Did your wife do any work for money last year?

V243

YES

NO (TURN TO I 16)

I 10. What kind of work did she do? V243

I 11. About how many weeks did she work last year? V244

I 12. And about how many hours a week did she work? V245

I 13. INTERVIEWER: CHECK BOX

CHILDREN UNDER 12

NO CHILDREN UNDER 12 (TURN TO I 16)

I 14. How were your children taken care of while your wife was working?
V242

I 15. About how much did that cost you last year? \$ _____

(IF MARRIED -- CONTINUED)

I 16. How many grades of school did your wife finish? _____ V246

I 17. Did she have any other schooling? _____ V246

YES NO (GO TO I 21)

I 18. What other schooling did she have? _____ V246

(IF COLLEGE) I 19. Does she have a college degree?

YES NO (GO TO I 21)

I 20. What degree(s) did she receive? _____

I 21. Is this your (HEAD'S) first marriage? _____ V247

YES

NO

I 22. When were you married? _____ V240

(SPECIFY WHETHER YEAR OR AGE)

I 23. When were you (HEAD) married for the first time? _____ V240

(SPECIFY WHETHER YEAR OR AGE)

I 24. (INTERVIEWER: SEE PAGE 4, Q. B2, (LISTING BOX) AND CHECK ONE)

WIFE UNDER 45

WIFE 45 OR OLDER (TURN TO J1)

I 25. Do you expect to have any more children? _____ V248

YES

NO

I 26. When do you think you might have another child? _____ V248

(TURN TO J1)

I 27. How sure are you that you won't have any (more) children? _____ V248

(TURN TO J1)

SECTION J: INCOME

(ASK EVERYONE)

To get an accurate financial picture of people all over the country, we need to know the income of all the families that we interview.

J1. (INTERVIEWER: CHECK BOX)

FARMER NOT A FARMER (GO TO J5)

J2. What were your total receipts from farming in 1967, including soil bank payments and commodity credit loans?	V 249 \$ _____ A
J3. What were your total operating expenses, not counting living expenses?	\$ _____ B
J4. That left you a net income from farming of? A - B =	\$ _____ A-B

J5. Did you (R and Family) own a business at any time in 1967, or have a financial interest in any business enterprise?

V 250

YES NO (GO TO J8)

J6. Is it a corporation or an unincorporated business, or do you have an interest in both kinds?	V 250
<input type="checkbox"/> CORPORATION (GO TO J8)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNINCORPORATED	
<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	
<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW	
J7. How much was your (family's) share of the total income from the business in 1967 -- that is, the amount you took out plus any profit left in?	\$ _____

(ASK EVERYONE)

J8. How much did you (HEAD) receive from wages and salaries in 1967, that is, before anything was deducted for taxes or other things? \$ V 251

J9. In addition to this, did you have any income from bonuses, overtime, or commissions?

YES NO (TURN TO J11)

V 252

J10. How much was that?	\$ _____
-------------------------	----------

J11. Did you (HEAD) receive any other income in 1967 from:

V 253

(IF "YES" TO ANY ITEM, ASK "How much was it?" ENTER AMOUNT AT RIGHT)

(IF "NO" ENTER "0")

- a) professional practice or trade? \$ V 253
- b) farming or market gardening, roomers or boarders? \$ V 254
- c) dividends, interest, rent, trust funds, or royalties? \$ V 255
- d) ADC, ADCU ? \$ V 256
- e) other welfare? \$ V 257
- f) Social Security? \$ V 258
- g) other retirement pay, pensions, or annuities? \$ V 259
- h) unemployment, or workmen's compensation? \$ V 260
- i) alimony? \$ V 261
- j) help from relatives? \$ V 262
- k) anything else? _____ \$ _____
(specify)

J12. (INTERVIEWER: CHECK ONE)

V 263

HEAD AND WIFE

SINGLE MAN OR WOMAN (TURN TO J16)

J13. Did your wife have any income during 1967?

YES

NO (TURN TO J16)

J14. (IF YES) Was it income from wages, salary, a business or what? Any other income?

(SOURCE)

(SOURCE)

J15. How much was it before deductions? \$ _____ + \$ _____ = \$ V 264

J16. INTERVIEWER: SEE PAGE 4, B2, (LISTING BOX) FOR ANYONE (OTHER THAN HEAD AND WIFE) AGED 14 AND OLDER, AND CHECK BOX

NO ONE 14 OR OLDER EXCEPT HEAD AND/OR WIFE - (TURN TO J28)

OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 14 AND OLDER

↓
LIST ALL OTHER FU MEMBERS 14 AND OLDER BY RELATION TO HEAD AND AGE →

J17. Did (MENTION MEMBER) have any income during 1967?		<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO (GO TO A) V. 265
(IF HAD INCOME)	J18. Was that from wages, a pension, a business, interest or what?	_____ (SOURCE)
	J19. How much was that?	\$ _____
	J20. Did (he/she) have any other income?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO (GO TO J23)
(IF OTHER INCOME)	J21. What was that from?	_____ (SOURCE)
	J22. How much was that?	\$ _____
(IF ANY FROM WAGES, OR A BUSINESS)	J23. How many weeks did (he/she) work last year?	_____
	J24. About how many hours a week was that?	_____
	J25. (IF NOT CLEAR) Did (he/she) work more than half time?	_____
	J26. Does (he/she) share in the family's expenses, or what?	_____ _____
	J27. Is (he/she) likely to stay here with you or might (he/she) move away within the next few years?	_____ _____ _____

A	REPEAT J17-J27 FOR NEXT PERSON LISTED; IF NO OTHER PERSON, TURN TO J28.
----------	---

<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO (GO TO A)	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO (GO TO A)	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO (GO TO A)
↓	↓	↓
_____ (SOURCE) \$ _____	_____ (SOURCE) \$ _____	_____ (SOURCE) \$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO (GO TO J23)	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO (GO TO J23)	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO (GO TO J23)
↓	↓	↓
_____ (SOURCE) \$ _____	_____ (SOURCE) \$ _____	_____ (SOURCE) \$ _____
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____

INTERVIEWER: FOR ALL PERSONS AGED 18-61 LISTED IN J16:

IF ANYONE LISTED ABOVE MEETS THESE CRITERIA BELOW, CONSIDER THIS/THESE PERSON(S) SUBFAMILIES, AND ARRANGE AT END OF INTERVIEW TO TAKE INTERVIEW WITH EACH ONE. (IF HUSBAND AND WIFE, CONSIDER AS ONE SUBFAMILY). The criteria are as follows:
 (1) Has \$2000 or more in income, (2) Answers "NO" to J26, (3) "Might move away within the next few years," or some similar response to J27. ALL THREE MUST HOLD BEFORE CONSIDERING AS SUBFAMILY.

J28. Did you get any other money in the last year -- like a big settlement from an insurance company, an inheritance, or anything? V 266
Source V267

YES NO (GO TO J30)

J29. (IF YES) How much did that amount to? V 266
\$ _____

J30. Did anyone here get more than \$50 worth of food or clothing as a part of their pay? V 268

YES NO (GO TO J32)

J31. (IF YES) About how much would that be worth? \$ _____

J32. Did you (FAMILY) get any free food, clothing, or food stamps worth \$50 or more in 1967? V 269

YES NO (GO TO J34)

J33. (IF YES) About how much did that save you last year? \$ _____

J34. Was your family's income a lot higher or lower than usual this past year (1967)? V 270

NO (GO TO J36) HIGHER THAN USUAL LOWER THAN USUAL

V 271

J35. Why was that? _____

J36. Does your family's income change from month to month, stay the same over the year, or what? V 272

STAYS THE SAME - (TURN TO J38) CHANGES FROM MONTH TO MONTH

V 273

J37. Why does it vary? _____

(TURN TO J38)

J38. Would you say you are better off financially than you were a few years ago, *V 274*
or are you in the same situation?

J39. Is there anything that makes your family's expenses unusually high? *V 275*

YES NO (GO TO J41)

J40. (IF YES) What is that? _____ *V 275*

J41. Is anything likely to happen over the next few years that will make things much *V 276*
different for your family -- like more or less earners, a better job for you,
or fewer people living here?

YES NO (GO TO J44)

(IF YES)

J42. What is that? _____ <i>V 276</i>
(IF <u>NOT</u> <u>CLEAR</u>) J43. Will that make things better, or worse, financially? _____ <i>V 277</i>

J44. Are there any people that do not live with you who are dependent on you for more *V 278*
than half of their support?

NO - NONE (GO TO J47) YES

(IF YES)

J45. How many are there? _____
J46. How much did that amount to in the last year? \$ _____

J47. Do you (FAMILY) have parents or other relatives that you would feel that you had *V 279*
to help (more), if you had more money?

YES NO

SECTION K: TIME USE

K1. We're interested in how people spend their spare time. What things do you (HEAD) usually do in your spare time? V280

Second Mention V281
No of things V283

K2. How often do you (HEAD) go to church? V284

K3. Are you (HEAD) taking any courses or lessons? V285

YES NO (GO TO K5)



K4. (IF YES) What are they? _____

K5. About how many hours do you (HEAD) usually watch television on an average weekday? V286

K6. How often do you (HEAD) read a newspaper -- every day, once a week, or what? V287

_____ NEVER

K7. About how many people in this neighborhood do you know by name? V288

K8. Do you (FAMILY) have any relatives who live within walking distance of here?

_____ V289

K9. Did you spend more than 40 hours helping friends or relatives last year? V290

YES NO (TURN TO K11)



K10. (IF YES) About how many hours was that? V290

K11. Did you get any free help with housework, baby sitting, or anything like that in the last year (1967)?

YES

NO (GO TO K15)

K12. Did it save you as much as \$50 during the year?

YES

NO (GO TO K14)

K13. (IF YES) About how much did it save you? \$ _____

K14. Was it from someone who doesn't live here? _____ V291

K15. How often do you (HEAD) go to social clubs or organizations? _____ V292

K16. How often do you (HEAD) go to a bar or tavern? _____ V293

V294

K17. Do you (HEAD) belong to a labor union?

YES

NO (TURN TO L1)

K18. (IF YES) How much did your union dues amount to last year? \$ _____ V294

SECTION L: FEELINGS

Here is something different -- some questions about how you feel towards things.

(INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT SIMPLY REPEATS ONE OF THE ALTERNATIVES GIVEN IN A QUESTION, CIRCLE THAT WORD OR PHRASE. "YOU" MEANS HEAD IN THIS SECTION.)

- L1. Have you usually felt pretty sure your life would work out the way you want it to, or have there been more times when you haven't been very sure about it?

V295

- L2. Are you the kind of person that plans his life ahead all the time, or do you live more from day to day?

V296

- L3. When you make plans ahead, do you usually get to carry out things the way you expected, or do things usually come up to make you change your plans?

V297

- L4. Would you say you nearly always finish things once you start them, or do you sometimes have to give up before they are finished?

V298

- L5. How much do you like to do things that are difficult and challenging?

V299

- L6. Would you rather spend your money and enjoy life today, or save more for the future?

V300

- L7. Would you rather have a job that you like even if the chances for a raise were small, or a job you don't like which offers a good chance for making more money?

V301

- L8. Are you more often satisfied, or dissatisfied with yourself?

V302

- L9. Do you have some limitations that keep you from getting ahead as far as you would like?

v 303
- L10. Do you get angry fairly easily,
or does it take a lot to get you angry?

v 304
- L11. How much does it matter what other people think about you?

v 305
- L12. Do you trust most other people, some, or very few?

v 306
- L13. Do you spend much time figuring out ways to get more money?

v 307
- L14. Do you think a lot about things that might happen in the future,
or do you usually just take things as they come?

v 308
- L15. Do you think the life of the average man is getting better
or is it getting worse?

v 309
- L16. Are there a lot of people who have good things they don't deserve?

v 310

SECTION M: THE PAST

Now, just a few questions about things you've done in the past.

M1. Where did you (HEAD) grow up? V311
(SPECIFY STATE, IF U.S., COUNTRY IF FOREIGN)

M2. Was that on a farm, in a large city, small town, or what? V312

M3. How many grades of school did you (HEAD) finish? V313

(IF 6 GRADES OR LESS)

M4. Did you get any other training? V314
 YES NO - (GO TO M6)
 ↓ V314
 M5. What was it? _____

 M6. Do you have any trouble reading?

 (GO TO M11)

(IF 7 GRADES OR MORE)

M7. Did you have any other schooling? V314
 YES NO - (GO TO M11)
 ↓ V314
 M8. What other schooling did you have? V314

 (IF COLLEGE) M9. Do you have a college degree?
 YES NO - (GO TO M11)
 ↓
 M10. What degree(s) did you receive?

 (GO TO M11)

(ASK EVERYONE)

M11. Are you (HEAD) a veteran? YES NO V315

M12. How many brothers and sisters did you have? V316

M13. Were your parents poor when you were growing up, pretty well off, or what?
 _____ V317

M14. How much education did your father have? V318

(IF NONE OR DON'T KNOW) M15. Could he read and write? V318

TURN TO PAGE 4 OF COVER SHEET

SECTION N: BY OBSERVATION ONLY

N1. Who was present during interview? V 179

N2. Who was respondent (relation to head)? V 180

N3. Race? WHITE NEGRO OTHER V 181
(SPECIFY)

N4. Number of calls? V 182

N5. How clean was the interior of the DU? V 183
 VERY CLEAN CLEAN SO-SO NOT VERY CLEAN DIRTY

N6. How much reading material was visible in the DU? V 184
 A LOT SOME NONE

N7. About how many times did you have to repeat a question? V 185

N8. About how many times did you have to ask R to repeat a reply? V 186

N9. Does R have any obvious disfigurements or habits that could make it difficult for him to get a job? V 187

N10. What is the name of the nearest city of 50,000 population or more?
V 188
CITY STATE

N11. How far is this DU from the center of that city? V 189
 LESS THAN 5 MILES 5-14.9 MILES 15-29.9 MILES 30-49.9 MILES 50 OR MORE MILES

N12. TYPE OF STRUCTURE IN WHICH FAMILY LIVES:

V190

- TRAILER
- DETACHED SINGLE FAMILY HOUSE
- 2-FAMILY HOUSE, 2 UNITS SIDE BY SIDE
- 2-FAMILY HOUSE, 2 UNITS ONE ABOVE THE OTHER
- DETACHED 3-4 FAMILY HOUSE
- ROW HOUSE (3 OR MORE UNITS IN AN ATTACHED ROW)
- APARTMENT HOUSE (5 OR MORE UNITS, 3 STORIES OR LESS)
- APARTMENT HOUSE (5 OR MORE UNITS, 4 STORIES OR MORE)
- APARTMENT IN A PARTLY COMMERCIAL STRUCTURE
- OTHER (Specify) _____

N13 NEIGHBORHOOD: Look at 3 structures on each side of DU but not more than 100 yards or so in both directions and check as many boxes as apply, below.

v 191
Vlq'L

- VACANT LAND ONLY
- TRAILER
- DETACHED SINGLE FAMILY HOUSE
- 2-FAMILY HOUSE, 2 UNITS SIDE BY SIDE
- 2-FAMILY HOUSE, 2 UNITS ONE ABOVE THE OTHER
- DETACHED 3-4 FAMILY HOUSE
- ROW HOUSE (3 OR MORE UNITS IN AN ATTACHED ROW)
- APARTMENT HOUSE (5 OR MORE UNITS, 3 STORIES OR LESS)
- APARTMENT HOUSE (5 OR MORE UNITS, 4 STORIES OR MORE)
- APARTMENT IN A PARTLY COMMERCIAL STRUCTURE
- WHOLLY COMMERCIAL OR INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE
- OTHER (Specify) _____

N14. Is this DU located in a public housing project? YES NO V 193

Thumbnail Sketch

V194

Part 3.

Interviewers' Instruction Book

The entire Instruction Book is reprinted here except for Section I, the contents of which are already covered in Section I of this manual. Section II of the Instruction Book describes in detail the instructions to the interviewer in carrying out the dwelling-unit sampling. The Field Notes section gives details of the communication that goes on between the Ann Arbor office and the interviewers. Section IV describes the objective of each question, often with an example of what might be an adequate reply to a question.

Following Section IV of the Instruction Book is the set of supplementary instructions for the Census sample. This details the procedures for interviewing the families, rather than sample dwellings.

The University of Michigan
Survey Research Center

Project 45768
Spring 1968

INSTRUCTION BOOK

Panel Study of Family Economics

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- Respondent Letter
- Progress Report Forms

SECTION II

7.

SAMPLING PROCEDURES FOR THE
CROSS-SECTION SAMPLE

NOTICE

The sampling instructions that follow apply to the segment sample from the 74 primary areas in the Survey Research Center's national sample of dwellings. At a later date sampling instructions for the Census sample will be sent to each interviewer who is to participate in that part of study 45768.

Sample of Dwellings

The entire segment sample is composed of dwellings not previously used in an SRC study. It will be necessary to list or to update listings for all assigned segments.

Sampling Materials for the Study

1. New Blue and Yellow Folders for New Chunks
For chunks being used for the first time, and there are many of these, both Blue and Yellow folders will be sent to the office contact. (Please refer to a subsequent section on "Disposition of Obsolete Yellow Folders.")
2. Blue Folders for Old Chunks
When a chunk has been used on an earlier study, only the Blue Folder will be mailed to the Office Contact since the Yellow Folder is already in her/his files.
3. Maps
A map for each sample place has been or is being sent to the Office Contact. These maps on which chunks are numbered and outlined in color are to be used to determine the general location of the chunks. If these maps become misplaced or badly worn, please notify us so that we may send replacements. Furthermore, if chunk boundaries on the maps are not identical with chunk boundaries in the segment folders or if there are differences between maps and folders in chunk numbers, at your earliest convenience please send the map(s) to us so that we may make corrections and return the map(s) to you.
4. New Listing Sheets, S210
A new listing form, S210, is to replace the old listing sheet, S203. Whenever a new listing is to be prepared or an old listing supplemented, please use the new form which has ten lines, instead of 20, so that you will have adequate space for dwelling descriptions and notes. (See paragraph on "Changes in Listing Procedure.")
5. Unaddressed Cover Sheets
The cover sheets, all unaddressed, are of two forms:
 - a. White Cover Sheets
A white cover sheet is to be made out for each sample dwelling, whether occupied or vacant. At an occupied dwelling the white cover

8.

sheet is used for the Primary Family respondent.

b. Green Cover Sheets

A green cover sheet is to be made out for secondary family respondents and for subfamily respondents. (The determination of subfamilies is explained in a later paragraph.)

Changes in Listing Procedures

No prelistings are being sent to you for new segments, whether Take-Part or Take-All. Each new segment is to be visited and listed on a new listing sheet, Form S210, before the sample dwellings are selected for study 45768. The lister's name and the date are to be recorded in item A of Form S210.

On chunk sketches, please use a small square to show locations of dwelling units. For additional instructions on listing refer to the Interviewer's Manual.

Unlisted Dwellings at Listing Sheet Addresses

On page 3 of the white cover sheet you are asked to determine the number of dwelling units at the Listing Sheet address referred to in Item 8, page 1, of the cover sheet. If one or more unlisted DUs are discovered, make out a new white cover sheet for each. Be sure to record on both the cover sheet and the Listing sheet the identification (up, down, front, back, etc.) for each such DU. Use the same listing sheet line number for all of those DUs. Interview at each DU unless the total number at the listing sheet address exceeds 5. When there are more than 5 DUs at a listing sheet address, do not interview there but notify the office and wait for instructions.

Updating Listing for Take-Part Segments

For instructions on updating listings for Take-Part segments used on earlier studies, please refer to "Updating Segment Listings", a 3-page pink supplement to the Interviewers' Manual. This supplement was sent to all Interviewers working on the January-February study p. 772. If you did not receive a copy, request one from the Field Office immediately.

Sampling Procedures in Large Segments

1. TARE-ALL Segments

If, after completing the listing of a Take-ALL segment, you find that the segment contains more than 12 DUs, do not interview in the segment. Return the blue folder containing the complete listing and a sketch showing DU Locations, to us immediately. Attach an Immediate Action Form (bright pink) to the folder and call our attention to the fact that you have 13 or more DUs assigned in this segment on P45768. We will then make another selection of Lines and return the blue folder to you as quickly as possible.

2. TARE-PART Segments

In Take-Part segments, if the number of listed addresses exceeds the highest line number appearing in column 5 of the blue folder cover, send the folder (Immediate Action Form attached), with the Listings and a rough sketch of the segment, to the Field Office. After reviewing the materials, we will send instructions to you.

Noninterview and Nonsample Addresses

Whenever you have a sample address (an address on an assigned Line on the S210), you are to make out a cover sheet for it, even if the structure no longer exists, is no longer a dwelling, is vacant, or is under construction.

If you are unable to obtain an interview with a respondent, (refer to section on respondent selection), please report the appropriate information on the noninterview page of the cover sheet.

Return of Blue Folders to Ann Arbor

After a segment has been visited and the listing sheet in the blue folder updated or a new listing prepared, only then is the blue folder to be returned to the Ann Arbor office. However, do not keep the blue folders any longer than is necessary. Work from the yellow folder and return the blue folder to us.

Whom to Interview

Preferred respondents are heads of families, although in some cases, explained below, a wife or another responsible family adult may be interviewed. Some definitions and explanations follow. For a definition of primary family, please refer to page 68 of Interviewers' Manual.

1. Head of Family

The preferred respondent is the head of the family. The head should always be interviewed unless he is going to be unavailable for the entire study. Only as a last resort should you interview the wife, or, if there is no wife, another responsible adult in the family. Use the "DETERMINING FAMILY HEAD" card to determine just who the head is. (Orange 8 1/2 x 11" card). In general this is the (1) husband in case of head and wife, (2) the main financial provider if not a married couple, or (3) the person closest to age 45 if (1) and (2) don't work. (For those of you who worked on the Survey of Consumers, this is the procedure used in that study.)

2. Head of Subfamily

In the course of the interview you will be asking about the income and earnings of persons other than the head of the family. Some of these individuals who are related to the head of the family we may want to interview. A subfamily must meet the following criteria before being interviewed: (1) He (or she) must have \$2000 or more income, (2) he must not share the family's expenses, (3) it must be expected that he might move away within the next few years. These criteria are printed on the questionnaire, on page 23. Green Cover Sheets are to be used

10.

for these subfamilies. If the subfamily consists of a husband and wife, e.g., daughter and son-in-law of the head, interview the son-in-law only. The subfamily will usually be a young person who is about ready to leave his parental home. On the Green Cover Sheet, you are to indicate whether or not it is being used for a subfamily or an unrelated secondary family. Use the questionnaire as you did for the head of the total family.

3. Unrelated Secondary Families

Check for secondary families at all addresses in the Cross Section Sample. The Green Cover Sheets are to be used for these secondary family heads found at addresses appearing on white cover sheets. Interview the head of these secondary families as well.

Disposition of Obsolete Yellow Folders

We request that the Office Contact retain all Yellow Folders until we send specific instructions for the disposition of each yellow folder not in the current chunk sample. Our plans are to mail such instructions to Office Contacts within the next few weeks.

FIELD NOTES

Study Dates

March 5 - May 30

The above dates represent the interviewing period for the cross-section part of this study. The Census sample interviewing, however, will begin and end later, since SRC has not been able to start the sampling work on this part. Since the Census sample is beginning as the second wave of interviewing a panel of named individuals who have been interviewed before, the time interval allowed to complete that part of the sample may be longer. Details will be sent with the Census sample.

Practice Interview

Moat of you were sent a questionnaire to be used for taking a practice interview in mid-February, which was marked in the upper right-hand corner, "PRACTICE AND TRAINING PURPOSES ONLY"; hence, most of you should already have taken your practice interview and received comments on it from your supervisor. If, for some reason you did not receive a practice interview at that time, use one of the questionnaires sent with your materials for this purpose. Study your materials, and then take your practice interview. Don't take production interviews until you have taken a practice interview, gone over it very carefully, and sent it to your supervisor. If you have not received your supervisor's comments on the practice interview when you are ready to start interviewing, you may start without hearing from her.

Denote this interview with the word "PRACTICE" prominently on the first page of the practice interview so that there will be no possibility of its later getting confused with a production interview.

Materials You Should Have for P. 45768

- Instruction Books 1 per interviewer, plus and
extra one in larger PSUs
- Questionnaires 1 per address, plus extras
- Respondent Letters 1 folded and 1 unfolded for each
"Dear Head of Household" address
- Envelopes for Respondent Letters. . . . 1 per address, plus 3 extra
per PSU
- "Why Do We Ask, You?" Folders 1 per address, plus extras
- Interviewer's Card 1 per address, plus extras

(continued on next page)

12.

Materials You Should Have for P. 45768 (cont.)

Card for Determining Family Head	1 per interviewer
Progress Report Forms and Project Completion Form	1 set per PSU (for OC's use)
Copies of Press Release ,	2 for smaller PSUs and 4 for larger ones
Sample Address Summary Forms	Dependent upon number of interviewers and sample size
Envelope(s) Sampling Materials	(contains segment folders, White and Green cover sheets)

Respondent Letters*

For this cross section part of the study, there is only one type of respondent letter. Its salutation is "Dear Head of Household." The folded letters are for sending out in the mail before you visit and the unfolded ones are to carry with you to show and/or leave with Rs who say they didn't receive a letter. You will have to use some of the extra unfolded letters to send to newly-discovered DUs (unless you have some left-over folded letters).

Since this sample consists entirely of cross-section addresses, all letters should be sent to "Head of Household."

Call Procedures

1. a. In take part segments that were partially used on an earlier study mail letters before making your first visit to the segment. On your first visit you should first update the listing and then make contacts at some of the addresses which have received letters. Be sure to allow enough time on your first visit to the segment to both update the listing and take an interview.
- b. In segments that are to be listed for the first time, you probably should make a separate trip to list and then return to interview after mailing the letters. However, if there are places in the segment without mailable addresses you should contact one or more of them on your first visit as soon as you have done the listing.
- c. In all cases make the first visit during day light hours for the sake of accuracy.

*Spanish translations of the Respondent letter and the "Why Do We Ask YOU)" folder are available and may be ordered.

Call Procedures (cont.)

2. Return a cover sheet to the office if it is RA or NAH after four calls in an urban or rural non-farm area, or after three calls at a rural farm address if:
 - a. Calls were made at all parts of the day - morning, afternoon, and evening, and
 - b. Calls were made on weekend days as well as weekdays, and
 - c. Your PSU has reached a minimum response rate of 85%.

If all three of these conditions are not true, continue to call on an NAH or RA until all conditions are met, or the maximum limit of eight calls has been reached. The only exception to this rule is in those cases where you find a house vacant on your first call. In this case do not call back, even if someone is moving in the next day. As far as we are concerned, these addresses will remain HVs for the duration of the study, since it is perfectly possible for the people who move in to have come from another address in the sample. The rule also applies in reverse, that is, if you find a DU occupied on your first contact but the people move out before you can interview them, the address becomes an NI-Other and you don't have to make additional callbacks.

3. It is often useful to exchange your refusals with another interviewer's refusals. Often a different person calling at the address will impress the respondent with the importance of his being interviewed.

If you feel a personal letter from the office might reverse a refusal, please write and request a persuasion letter. In a request for a persuasion letter include the following information:

- (1) mailing address, plus segment and line number.
- (2) whether head is male or female so we will know whether salutation should be "Dear Sir" or "Dear Madam."
- (3) circumstances of refusal - if some other person kept you from getting to the head, be sure to indicate that the refusal was from someone other than the head so that the letter can be so adapted.
- (4) any information you might have about R and/or family which might be useful in adapting a letter to the individual circumstances.

The letter we send may not always reflect all the information you send in your request for a persuasion letter, because whenever possible we will use the standard persuasion letter composed for this study, but we do need to have the types of information listed above so that we will at least not send a letter which is inappropriate in any way. And, if you furnish us complete information, you will equip us to write a very relevant and perhaps effective letter if time pressures in the office permit.

We will send a carbon copy of the persuasion letter to you on the same day we send the original to the respondent.

14.

Progress Report Forms - General Procedures

We will use the weekly progress report form. We are asking for the number of hours worked, number of miles travelled, and amount of other expenses incurred only at the end of the study. Remember that the Field Office should receive only one progress report from the office contacts midway through the study on April 19. The supervisor should receive all of the progress report forms, including a copy of the April 19 progress report. The project completion form, of course, is sent to the Field Office and the supervisor at the end of the study.

Here are the procedures for using the progress report forms:

1. As soon as you receive your sample, write each address on the Sample Address Summary Form. (The office contact will also have to keep a "master list" for the entire PSU,) Keep these Summary Forms up to date throughout the study. Every time you take an interview, or find a DU that is NI or NS, or find an extra DU, indicate this beside the appropriate entry on the Sample Summary Form. Bring your Form up to date after each trip to a segment.
2. The office contact and the interviewers should agree on a time for relaying the information for the Progress Report Form. This time should be mutually convenient but, once it has been set, it is the interviewer's responsibility to call the office contact at that time, and the office contact's responsibility to be available for the call.
3. When the interviewer calls the office contact, it is the interviewer's responsibility to provide information for every item on the Progress Report Form. The interviewer should be prepared to report a figure for every item on the Form, including her response rate (Item 7). If the office contact notices a discrepancy in the figures, she should, of course, ask the interviewer about it. However, it should not be necessary for the office contact to figure out each interviewer's response rate, nor to check all figures (use Appendix A to your Interviewers' Manual to compute response rates quickly).
4. By consulting her Sample Address Summary Form, the interviewer can fill out the blanks in one column of a Progress Report Form. The blank forms provided at the back of this instruction book can be used for that purpose. The first column, now labelled Office Contact, on the first form, can be used for the first week of the study, the second column on the first form for the second week, etc. The columns, of course, are cumulative.
5. The office contact will then mail the copy of the Progress Report Form for her entire PSU to her supervisor on each Friday of the study period, starting March 15 of the study period. If the office contact has not heard from each interviewer in her PSU by the specified time,, and is unable to contact the interviewer, then the office contact will have to leave the column for the interviewer blank and mail the form anyway.

Notice that there is a column on the Progress Report Form for each interviewer in the PSU who is working on the study. If there are more than four interviewers (including office contact) working on a study, it will be necessary for the office contact to use the extra form provided for the additional entries.

At the midpoint of the study, on Friday, April 19, the office contact should send two copies of the form; one to the supervisor and one to the Field Office. For the last week of the study, please use the Project Completion Form instead of a Progress Report Form. Send one copy of the Project Completion Form to your supervisor and one to the Field Office, and keep one for your files, as usual.

Project Completion Form

Three copies of the Project Completion Form have been sent to each PSU. These forms should be filled out by the office contact upon the completion of the study in the PSU. One copy should be sent to us with the final mailing of materials for the study; the second copy should be sent to the supervisor; the third copy is for the PSU files.

Use the form below to record your hours, miles, and amount of other expenses before you send in your pay forms on the 10th & 25th of each mo. so you will have the figures called for on the project completion form.

<u>Reporting Period</u>	<u>Hours Worked</u>	<u>Miles Claimed</u>	<u>Amount Claimed for Other EXPS.</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL FOR STUDY (To be reported on Project Completion Form)	_____	_____	_____

16.

Returning Interviews and Cover Sheets

Securely assemble all the materials for one interview together; use paper clips or just insert the cover sheet in the questionnaire. Please do not use staples, scotch tape, or the "fold and tear" method since all materials for each interview are assigned a code number in the office and then separated to insure anonymity.

Mailing Schedule

As you well know, it is very important to maintain a steady flow of interviews throughout the study period. This insures that work will not pile up at your end and that each respondent will have a good chance to be found and interviewed. This steady flow also enables us here in Ann Arbor to keep up with the processing and coding of interviews as they arrive each day.

Mailing Rules

- A (1st, and last weeks) -- Mail all interviews before noon of the day following the interview. Use Air Mail in all PSUs except Detroit, Genesee, Hancock, Marshall, St. Joseph, and Toledo.

- B (2nd week through week before last week) -- Mail in groups of three, unless you have not completed three interviews within the seven-day period following your last mailing. In this case mail however many you have on hand. NEVER HOLD COMPLETED INTERVIEWS LONGER THAN A WEEK, DO NOT COLLECT MORE THAN THREE INTERVIEWS BEFORE MAILING. Use regular First Class envelopes to mail during this period.

General Editing Instructions

Please try to edit your interviews right after you take them, while you still remember the respondent and the interview situation clearly. The following points are listed so that you can easily refer to them and make sure they are well covered while you are editing:

1. LEGIBILITY.
2. Inappropriate questions are clearly marked "Inap." or "slashed." (Make sure the questions you mark "Inap." are really inappropriate according to the questionnaire instructions. "Omitted" or "Skipped" should be used to account for questions not asked for some other reason. See page 36 of the Interviewers' Manual.)
3. Full thumbnail sketch to give reader a good idea of the interviewing situation. Particularly note any unusual situations and other information about the respondent not stated in the interview.
4. All probes (and any other remarks by you) indicated in parentheses.
5. All unclear responses clarified (by your parenthetical notes).
6. Your name label appears on the questionnaire and on the cover sheet.

Press Release

We are sending three copies of the press release to each PSU, charging the OC with the responsibility of taking the release to the papers in her PSU in which it is most likely to get printed. We suggest that you localize the story by noting the areas that will be interviewed, the names of the interviewers, etc.

Show Cards

The show cards are to be shown as they are called for on the questionnaire. Use them in the customary manner.

Interviewer's Cards, "Why Do We Ask You?" Folders

The Interviewer's Card was designed to leave you as much leeway as possible in its use. Two possibilities are to write a message on it when you find no one at home at an address and/or use it as a calling card by writing your name and a "Thank you" on it (or having your name printed on it or putting your name label on it) and handing it to the respondent at the end of the interview. Many respondents find it reassuring to know the name of the person who has interviewed them.

You may include the "Why Do We Ask You?" folder with the respondent letter. The folder can also be used at the door or after the interview has been completed.

Contacting Local Authorities

As usual, we feel it is important that the OC (by letter or by telephone) contact the local Police Chief or Sheriff, as well as the Better Business Bureau or Chamber of Commerce, and give these people the following information before interviewing begins:

1. A brief statement about the study (similar to what you will be telling your respondents);
2. The names of all the local interviewers working on the study;
3. A general indication of the interviewing dates, and the neighborhoods where interviews will be taken.

If you are interviewing in several towns, you'll need to do this for each one. Feel free to show your ID card, the "Why Do We Ask You?" folder, and the Respondent Letter. If the person wants a direct confirmation from Ann Arbor, let us know immediately and we'll send a letter; or, if necessary, the person may contact us directly. In such a case he should write John Scott in the Field Office or call him at area code 313, 764-8356.

18.

Section IV

QUESTION-BY-QUESTION OBJECTIVES

SECTION A: Housing

A2 When did you move into this (house/apartment)?

If family did not move in together ask when head moved in. If R tells you the year he bought the house, probe to find out when he moved in.

A3 How many rooms do you have here for your family (not counting bathrooms)?

Include only whole rooms, e.g., kitchens, bedrooms, dining rooms, living rooms, permanently enclosed sun porches of substantial size, finished basement or attic rooms, or other rooms suitable or used for living purposes and rooms used for office purposes by a person living in the DU. Count as only one room a combined kitchenette and dinette separated only by shelves or cabinets.

Exclude bathrooms, strip or pullman kitchens, halls or foyers, alcoves, pantries, laundries, closets or storage space, unused basement or attic rooms not suitable for living quarters, rooms subleased for office purposes by a person not living in the dwelling unit, and rooms used for business in a dwelling unit. (These procedures are from the U.S. Census.)

A4 Do you own this (home/apartment), pay rent, or what?

1. Where two unrelated family units are co-owners of a DU or share the rent, please note this on the questionnaire.
2. If R is buying a home by making mortgage payments check OWNS or IS BUYING box.
3. Some examples of families who neither own nor rent the DU they live in are:
 - a) janitors, domestic servants, farm laborers, etc., who receive living quarters as part of their pay.
 - b) people who live in houses or rooms provided rent-free as a gift from someone.
 - c) people who have sold their house but have not yet moved at the time of the interview.

A5 How much did all your utilities like heat and electricity cost you last year -- was it less than \$100, \$100-200, \$200-300, \$300-400, or more than \$400?

We realize that this is a difficult question to answer precisely, but it is an important component of housing costs. We encourage R to make a rough estimate on this. (Same question also for renters A13, and for those who neither own nor rent, A18.) If the costs cover two homes, each for part of a year, that is all right.

A6 Could you tell me what the present value of this house (farm) is?
I mean about what would it bring if you sold it today?

1. We want R's estimate of what he would get if he were to sell his house now, but NOT under conditions of forced sale. Include the land value.
2. For farmers include value of the land and other buildings with the house.

A7 Do you have a mortgage on this property?

1. If a buyer took out a mortgage when he bought his home but has paid it off, "NO" should be checked.
2. Mortgages, land contracts, and deeds of trust are all a "YES" to this question because of the terms of each are such that, if the debtor does not make his payments, the organization or person that loaned the money can take possession of the house. But IF R borrowed money on a personal loan, the answer to A7 is "NO" (but enter the personal loan payments in Section D). Land contracts and deeds of trust differ from mortgages only because legal title to the house is held by the seller, or a trustee.

A9 How much is the remaining principal on this mortgage?

Get amount still owed on the principal, not original loan nor the total remaining payments, which include interest.

A10 Do you also have a second mortgage?

Sometimes two mortgages are taken out at the time a house is purchased. For example, part of the down-payment may be borrowed on a second mortgage. Another way two mortgages can come about is if a person who already has one mortgage on his house needs cash. If his house is worth more than his first mortgage, he may be able to take out another mortgage to obtain cash.

All About how much rent do you pay a month?

1. For the primary family total rent for the dwelling is required.
2. If R belongs to a secondary FU and pays rent to the primary or shares the rent, we want to know only how much he pays.
3. If the rental rate has changed during the year give the most recent rent per month.

However, if rent is paid irregularly or on a "pay as I can" basis as may be the case for some secondary FUs or a primary renting from relatives or friend, obtain the respondents best estimate of "an average month's rent."

4. If a weekly rate is given, be sure to indicate this so that we can make the conversion.

20.

A14-15 FOR THOSE WHO NEITHER OWN NOR RENT

How is that? Do you do some work in return for your housing? (What?)

This set of questions is to determine whether this housing should be counted as part of the respondent's earned income or whether it is effectively a gift. The housing may be part of the benefits on one's regular job - room for a live-in servant, parsonage for a minister. Or work done for housing may be an extra way of saving money - custodian in an apartment house. Find out enough about what they do to distinguish work substantial enough to pay for housing from essentially free living quarters.

A16 How much would it rent for if it was rented?

If R asks, we want rent for a comparable house or apartment including whatever furnishings and utilities the landlord provides. We use this to make a better estimate of the family's economic status.

A17-18 Utility payments if "Neither Owns Nor Rents" - see A5

A19 Did you have any work done on this (house/apartment) during the last year, or do any work on it yourselves?

We want to know whether any work has been done around the house, either do-it-yourself projects by someone in the household, or work which someone else was asked to do. Painting, repairs, and redecorations all count. We include work done on any house/apartment the family lived in during 1967.

A20 What was done?

Here we want enough detail to separate simple things from those requiring complex skills. Responses such as "installed/built kitchen cabinets," "painted the house (outside)," "fixed a broken window," are acceptable.

A21-22 Did you (or your family) do any of it? What did you do?

The object here is to find out how much (if any) of the work was done by members of the household. From this question, in conjunction with A20, we want to be able also to infer the level of skill exhibited by members of the household. Thus "All of it" is an acceptable response if the answers to A20 are clear. Other examples are "All but the electrical work" (for a family room or the like); "I carried the bricks for the mason." If some of the work was done free by a friend or relative not in the household note that clearly. For instance: "I did the carpentry, a friend did the plumbing. (Free?) Yes ."

A23-24 Did you save more than \$50 by doing it yourself? How much did you save?

Work done oneself is a form of non-money income which we want to include in our measure of economic status. The value of such work is the difference between what the job would have cost if he had hired someone else to do it, and what he actually spent in doing it himself. In most cases he will not have saved the entire cost of having someone else do the job since he has purchased materials etc.

The \$50 cutoff is to avoid spending time trying to get an exact figure when the amount isn't large enough to be important. For those who saved more than \$50, an estimate to the nearest \$50 is acceptable, although a more precise figure is better if the respondent offers it.

A25 Do you still owe anything on it?

This may be money owed for materials used in doing the job oneself or for work done by someone else.

A26-27 Is what you owe for it included in your mortgage payments you told me about? (IF NO) How much are your monthly payments?

Our purpose in asking about payments is to get a measure of the total committed money outflows. We are not interested in the total amount of debt outstanding. If the money owed is included in the mortgage, the payments have already been covered in A8 & A9. For renters who happen to owe money of this sort, the "included in mortgage?" question is poorly worded but should be automatically answered no. There are likely to be very few such cases. For money owed, not included in the mortgage, be sure to note the frequency (weekly, monthly) as well as the amount of the payments.

A28-29 Do you think you might move in the next couple of years? Why might you move?

We will code different type of reasons by degree of planning and purposiveness: "I am going to move to take a better job"; "We are going to move so that our children can attend better schools," versus "I've been transferred to a plant in Georgia"; "There's a highway coming through and this place will be torn down."

22.

SECTION B

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

In this study, so as to start interviewing with something less threatening than the formal listing of those in the dwelling, the housing section precedes the household composition. If you feel that you need to ask these questions first because of some complex family situation or because you want to postpone asking the value of the house, that is all right. We doubt that having the listing box here should cause you any serious problems. In any case, if you do get this far and find that after you have listed all the people living in the DU, you are interviewing the wrong person, you will not have gone very far into the questionnaire. You might want to ask page 4 first for people in expensive private homes, but start with housing for the others.

B1 How many people live here altogether?

No matter which sample you are interviewing from, we want the number of people actually living within the DU -- whether or not related to the family you are interviewing. One purpose here is to get a measure of the degree of crowding of the DU.

B2 How old are they and how are they related to you?

Enter relation to HEAD, age, and sex, for everyone on the DU. For unrelated persons specifications such as "friend," "roomer" are acceptable. Be sure to include everyone in the listing box. This listing box should be the same for all interviews taken at one DU, i.e., if there are secondary interviews at the address, the listing box should be the same for that interview as for the primary.

B3-B4 Is (he/she) in school? How many years of school did (he/she) finish?

We apologize for the complex appearance of this sequence, but it should flow quite smoothly. For those aged 5-25 and not now in school, we want to know how much schooling they completed. We do not want the information here for the head and wife since we get that elsewhere in the questionnaire, nor are we interested in pre-schoolers.

B6-10 Do you have children under 25 who don't live here with you? Are they sons or daughters? How old is (he/she)? Is (he/she) in school, working, in the army, or what? How many years of school did (he/she) finish?

Children here refers to natural children of the head, whether by present spouse or previous marriage. They need not be presently supported by this family. Do not include sons-in-law or other "children" related only by marriage. This set of questions gives us some information on children in the armed services or in institutions, which we do not sample. It also gives additional information on the educational orientation of the family. B9 and 10 need not be asked for pre-schoolers.

B11-12 Has anyone moved into your household in the last year? Who moved in?

This question is especially important for that part of the sample drawn from the Census records (on Yellow or Pink cover sheets). It enables us to reconcile the differences between the family listing obtained by Census in 1967 and the present listing. The concern is with new members living with the main family who were not present in early 1967. For all such persons, related or unrelated, circle their line number in the listing box. New babies are also considered to have "moved in" and should be circled.

B13-14 Has anyone moved out in the last year? who moved out?

Again, this question is crucial for the Census sample respondents. People moving out should include unrelated individuals as well as related individuals, whether through divorce, death, forming a new household, or whatever. It is especially important that individuals aged 18+ who moved out of households in the Census part of the sample be accounted for, because we wish to interview them in this wave of the study. At the end of the interview there is a set of questions on the yellow cover sheet which refers you back to this question to check whether there are such persons who moved out. If there are, you will list name and address in the space provided and later transfer them to the pink cover sheet. (It is not necessary to obtain addresses of those who have moved out for the Cross Section sample, so these questions have been omitted from the white cover sheet.) In the case of moving out because of divorce, we know that we are asking something that is difficult, but try, with as much tact as possible, to get the new address of the divorcee.

B16 Have you (or your wife) ever attended any meetings of a parent-teacher organization?

We are referring to organizations, usually known as PTA, and not private conferences with the teacher requested because the child has some sort of problem. Our purpose here is to find out the degree of concern and interest the R has for his children's education: it is voluntary participation that counts.

24.

B18-19 How much education do you think your children will have when they stop going to school? What do you really think will happen?

Here we mean the number of years or grades the head expects them to finish. Allow R to give one response for all the children taken together or let him answer for each child individually. Note the probe, but do not probe too much, since inability to reply does give us some information as to the degree of R's planning.

B20 Have YOU (HEAD) ever had any children?

This question is asked only to determine whether B21 is appropriate. Ask if children have not been mentioned previously, regardless of marital status.

B21 When was your (HEAD'S) first child born? (TO BE ASKED OF ALL HEADS WHO HAVE EVER HAD ANY CHILDREN)

This will give us a standard sociological variable "age at birth of first child." Be sure to make clear whether the figure is age or date. The figure 30, for instance, might be either 30 years of age or 1930.

SECTION C: CARS

Some of you who have worked on the Survey of Consumers may note some similarity between the section on cars in this questionnaire and that of the Survey of Consumers. Our general purpose here is a bit different, however. In addition to some financial detail, we are interested in the quality of the family's transportation or difficulties they have if they don't own a car. Note also that the definition of "car" is expanded to include any car or truck available for the family's personal use.

C1 Altogether, how many people are there in your family here who can drive?

We want the number who are able to drive and who have a license.

c2. Do you or anyone else in the family here own a car?

Because of our different objectives, we want to broaden the definition of car to include trucks of all description. But do exclude cars or other vehicles which are not usable or do not have current license plates. Of course, if in doubt, do include the vehicle with an explanation as to its use.

C3-4 Does not having a car cause you (FAMILY) any difficulties? What are they?

We want to know whatever is most salient to the respondent in this regard. It may be anything from inability to get to a job to inability to get to a drive-in movie. If the respondent offers reasons why this is not a problem, record that also! "No, there's good bus service." "No, we have a motorcycle."

c5 Is there _____ public transportation within walking distance of here that is adequate for you?

Public transportation excludes intercity carriers such as Greyhound buses, unless the intercity buses or trains, etc., are the ways that one gets from a rural area to the nearest area for shopping, etc. Generally, public transportation includes things like the city bus service, subway or other local train services.

c7-9 What year model is it? What make of car is it? Is it in good, fair, or poor condition?

Here our objective is to find out the adequacy of the family's resources in transportation. If the respondent offers a two-word answer to the make of car (Olds, F-85) record it, but a single word is acceptable.

C10 Do you owe any money on it?

Because auto insurance can either be included in car payments or paid for separately, we need two different sequences, selected on the basis of this question.

C11-12 Is that car insured? How much do you pay for your insurance?

By "insured," we mean at least liability insurance, whether or not there is also collision insurance or other coverage. This is important as a measure of risk avoidance. The amount of the payments is added to our committed payments measure. Be sure to indicate the frequency (monthly, quarterly, yearly) as well as the amount of payments.

C15-16 Do they include insurance? How much is the insurance cost per year?

Here again we want to know the amount of committed payments. If R offers the information that the car is uninsured write "no insurance" in C16.

26.

C17-18 Does the car you (HEAD) drive most of the time have seat belts? Do you have them fastened all the time while you are driving, part of the time, or practically none of the time?

The car the head drives most of the time may or may not be one of the cars mentioned above; it may be a vehicle to which he has access only during the course of his job. This is all right in the light of the objective of this question, which is to determine how much the respondent avoids risk. A car with seat belts in left front only counts as having belts.

C19 Do you or your family do any repair work on your car?

The procedure is clear if the response is simply "yes" or "no." For responses such as "some," "occasionally," and even "not much" you should continue on with C20, since we are interested whether or not this saved him a substantial sum or not.

c20 What kinds of things have you done on your car(s) in the last year?

We will want to code these for skill level, so record all the detail the respondent offers. Typical responses are "points and plugs and change the oil," "ground the valves," "put in new rings and bearings," "overhauled transmission," "fixed brakes." If it becomes apparent that someone did a great deal to a car such as building a hot rod or restoring an antique, we don't need a mass of detail.

C21-23 In the last year do you think you saved more than \$50 that way? About how much do you think you saved? About how much time did that take you?

Same objectives as work around the house (see A20-24). Again the amount saved is the difference between what it cost him to do the job and what it would have cost if a garage had done it. It will be equal to the total cost in a garage only if he didn't have to buy any parts.

The time question applies to the same work that he saved money on. Thus we can get an approximate hourly rate on this do it yourself work.

SECTION D: DEBTS AND RESERVES

In previous sections we have been developing various parts of our measure of economic status. On the income side we have asked questions to estimate the value of work done around the home (money saved) so as to add it to money income. On the outflow side we have asked about regular payments for housing and cars. Here we ask a cleanup question to get regular payments which the respondent makes for other things. We also ask about medical insurance and about the amount of saving available in case of emergency.

D1-2 We have talked about homes and cars. Do you (Family) make any regular payments for other things you have bought? About how much do you pay each month?

As mentioned above this is a cleanup question so we don't want to include things we have already measured in the housing and car sections. It is possible, however, that the respondent is making payments for a summer cottage or a motor cycle or a non-mortgage home loan which were not included previously and should be included here. Other things for which the family might be making payments are household appliances, a T.V., revolving charge accounts at a department store, medical expenses, educational expenses, or personal loan which may have gone for any number of purposes. If the respondent mentions more than one payment, use the space above D1 to add them and record the different purposes the money was used for if offered.

If the respondent states that he has lump sum debt or debts on which he does not make regular payments, note this in the space above D1 with any information about the purpose for which the debt was incurred when offered. We do not ask about payments on debts not connected with purchases, since they are usually small.

D3 Are you (Head) covered by some hospital or medical insurance like Blue Cross?

If the respondent is covered by standard Blue Cross, Blue Shield, Major Medical, or other contributory medical insurance the answer will be a straightforward "Yes" and you should continue on with D4. Medical payment provisions in auto insurance do not count: they are too restricted in coverage.

R may, however, explain that he has benefits such as workmen's compensation, Medicare, veteran's medical benefits, or various programs available to welfare recipients, all of which are non-contributory. In these cases, write down what R says in the space above the boxes for D4 and D5 and then ask both of these questions.

28.

D4 (ASK ONLY IF 2 OR MORE PEOPLE IN FAMILY)

Does this insurance cover the entire family?

Answers may in some cases be of the sort: "All but my son who is over 18." Write such an answer below the box. But a "yes" or "no" will do.

D5 (ASK IF NO INSURANCE OR NOT CLEAR. SEE D3)

Can you get free medical care in any way such as from Medicare, Medicaid, or as a veteran?

From this question, in conjunction with D3, we want to be able to tell whether the family can cope with a serious illness or accident without financial disaster. We are also interested in the distinction between insurance programs which involve some initiative on the part of the respondent and free programs over which he has no control. (Initiative may be in the respondent's choice of a job with medical fringe benefits.) Hopefully his answer to this question will clarify the situation if his answer to D3 is unclear. Medicaid and most veteran's care are available only to those with low incomes, but accept the respondent's interpretation.

D6 Do you (Family) have any savings, such as checking or savings accounts or government bonds?

We are interested in money available for a "rainy day." This can also include money hidden in the house and stocks that can be readily sold.

D7-8 Would they amount to as much as two months' income or more? (IF NO) Was there a time in the last five years when you had as much as 2 months' income saved up?

If he has difficulty with the income comparison but does offer a dollar amount we can make the comparison when we code the question. The savings should include those of all members of the family in the DU, & exclude those of anyone not living there.

SECTION E: FOOD AND CLOTHING

Many of the questions in this section are new with this study. We are concerned primarily with the efficiency of use of resources in the home. Since this is usually the domain of the wife or other adult female in the home it will be desirable for her to be present when this section is asked. She can answer the questions herself or help with the details.

E1 Now I have a few questions about food and clothing. About how many times a week do you (Family) eat out at restaurants and drive-ins?

This question is mainly an opener for E2 so you needn't worry about probing to get a precise answer here. Answers such as "twice a week," "almost never," "my husband eats his lunches at a cafeteria," "we go out as a family about once a month" are all acceptable.

E2 About how much do you (Family) spend in a week eating out, including lunches at work (or at school)?

We want here the cost of all meals purchased away from home by the family or individuals in the family. You may need to use the margin to figure out and add up the various components - school lunches, restaurants, etc. The "week" here is the "average week" which excludes vacations, unusual trips, wedding receptions and the like. We will use the figure, along with the other food bill questions, to get an estimate of the total amount spent on food. The makings for lunches prepared at home to be carried to school or work are usually included in the ordinary grocery bill and thus their cost should be excluded from this figure.

E3-4 Do you have any of your milk delivered to your door? (IF YES) About how much do you (Family) spend on that in a week or month?

This is another correction factor for the food bill. If they have their milk delivered to the door this figure will be added to the amount they spend at the supermarket. If they don't have it delivered, the cost of milk will ordinarily be included in the answers to Q. E5.

30.

E5 About how much do you spend on all the (other) food you use at home?

This figure should include the main weekly bill at the supermarket plus any other amounts spent on groceries during the week.

There will be some cases where the family is receiving food stamps. Sometimes they are free and in other cases the family pays part of the cost. We need at least the amount that the family spends on the stamps. "We pay \$20 a month for food stamps" is an adequate answer. An answer such as "We get \$52 worth of food stamps for \$30," is helpful if the respondent offers it. The amount saved by food stamps is also to be reported later in question J32-33. If the respondent spends money on food in addition to food stamps, that should be included in the answer to E5.

E6-7 How about alcoholic beverages, how much do you (Family) spend on that in an average week? Is that included in the food bill?

'Alcoholic beverages - beer, wine, whiskey - are not food so we will subtract them out if they have been included in the food bill. This is to be done here in Ann Arbor.

This question doesn't seem to bother non-drinkers who can simply say "I don't drink" or "none." Other people drink a lot and admit it freely.

E8-10 Do any of you smoke? About how many cigarettes do you (Family) smoke in a day or week? Is that included in the food bill?

Cigarettes are also often included in the food bill and we want to be able to subtract them out (again the subtraction will be done in Ann Arbor). Note that the question asks for a family total. You may record either a simple total or a compound answer such as "I smoke a pack a day, my wife smokes about 1/2 a pack." Be sure to specify whether it is cigarettes, packs or cartons.

In view of the Surgeon General's Report, we may also include smoking as a negative component in our risk avoidance index. We do not ask about cigars or pipes.

E11-13 Are there any special ways that you try to keep the food bill down? What special ways do you have for keeping the food bill down? Anything else?

There will be many types of answers to this question, from "shopping at sales" to various ways of managing the budget, using leftovers, casseroles and using vegetable proteins such as beans. The family may also raise some of its own food or preserve or freeze food. Some may get a substantial amount of meat from hunting or fishing. The wife's answers will be especially helpful for the meal planning type answers.

E14 How much of the time does the family sit down to eat the main meal of the day together?

The main purpose of this question is to get an idea, however limited, of how well the family functions together as a unit. Organization to the point of having regular meals together should be an indication of this.

E15-18 Do you have special ways of saving on clothing costs? What are they? Did you (Family) save more than \$50 on your clothing bill this way last year? About how much did you save this way in the last year?

Again, the replies of the wife or adult female are helpful here. Saving money can include reduction in total purchases, sewing, purchasing at sales, buying at various nonprofit outlets, use of "hand-me-downs," etc. If R mentions that someone in the family sews but something other than clothes are made, e.g., draperies, curtains, slipcovers, etc., they should be included here, as well. Again, the \$50 threshold is to avoid asking for a dollar amount except in cases where it's large enough to be important. An answer to the nearest \$50 is acceptable.

SECTION F: OCCUPATION

F1 Are you working now, unemployed, retired, or what?

Working now or laid off only temporarily:

This includes all persons who have an employer (or are self-employed) and are working now or reasonably likely to return to work in the near future. The latter category may include those who are home sick or temporarily disabled, those out on strike, and those who have been laid off but know they will be going back to work soon.

Unemployed:

All persons who are not now working and do not have an employer to whom they know they will return. Such a person must be in the market for a job though not necessarily actively so. If the respondent is temporarily sick or disabled but will be in the market for a job in the future he should be asked the unemployed sequence.

Retired, Housewife, or Student:

Persons totally and permanently disabled are considered to be retired. A housewife who is the head of the household is to be included in the category only if she is neither employed nor looking for work, otherwise she should be asked the employed or unemployed sections instead. If a Student is working more than half time (20 hours a week, 1000 hours a year), he should be asked the employed section.

32 .

F2 (G1 , H2) What is your main occupation? What do you do when you work?
What kind of work did you do when you worked?

Sections F,G,H refer to Head of the family.

1. Probe for a clear, complete answer.
2. The name of the place at which R actually works is an insufficient response to the occupation question (e.g., if R works in a bank he may be the manager, a teller, or the janitor).
3. Job titles at the lower end of the occupational scale are likely to be less descriptive than they are for professionals. Try to avoid vague job titles which may apply to a wide range of occupations.
 - a) For example, if R tells you that he is an engineer, he may
 - i) design bridges or airplanes
 - ii) operate a railroad locomotive
 - iii) tend an engine in a power plant
 - or iv) shovel coal into a furnace.

We obviously need more specific information than "engineer" here, so that a distinction between skilled and semi-skilled and unskilled workers can be made, which is our objective,

4. If the Head is unemployed or retired, we need to know what he did when he worked, with the above detail.
5. Particularly unacceptable answers are:
 - Factory worker
 - Construction worker
 - Driver (of what?)
 - Engineer (what does he do in his job?)
 - Nurse (registered, practical, or what?)
 - Sailor (officer, enlisted man, deck hand, or what?)

F4 Do you work for someone else, yourself, or what?

Do not assume that R is self-employed or not. Ask the question, it may help us to be sure we get & his jobs.

F5 How important is it for you to make your own decisions on a job?

&
G29

We want here not an indication of how much the individual does make decisions on his current job, but a measure of intensity of the importance to him of making such decisions. Replies such as "some-what," "I wouldn't take a job unless I could make decisions," are suitable replies to this question. "I don't make any decisions on my job," is not an adequate reply, however.

F6 How long have you been working for your present employer?

Employer in this question means "The New York City Public School System" or the "General Electric Corporation." If an individual has worked all over the country and received numerous promotions and relocations over the years with the General Electric Corporation, we consider him to have worked for the same employer the whole time. However, the same job, say school teacher, with a different school system is not the same employer. The purpose here is to get a measure of the steadiness of the head's employment.

F7 What happened to the job you had before -- did the company fold,
& were you laid off, or what?
G5

For some young respondents, this question may be irrelevant, since they may have just recently entered the labor force. Replies more positive than the alternatives given are certainly acceptable: "I quit to take a better job," "I wanted to move to California." The "job before" refers to a different employer, not a different job for the same company.

F8 Would you say your present job is better than the one you had before?

It may be better or worse because of working conditions, type of work, pay, or what have you. These factors may even go in opposite directions. Thus, "Worse, but it pays more" would be an acceptable response. If the respondent does not mention comparative pay specifically than you should ask F9.

F9 Does it pay more than the previous job?

The term "pay more" can mean that the hourly rate is higher, the annual salary is higher, or that the job enables one to work longer hours and therefore earn more money. If R asks, in a case where he switched jobs several years ago, we are interested in a comparison on the basis of what his previous job would pay now.

F10 How many different employers have you had in the last ten years?

&

G6

"Different employers" does not mean working for one company in a number of branches or plants. It can mean having the same job with a different company, however.

F20 How much do you like a job where you are told exactly what to do?

&
G16

Here we want an intensity of feeling response, such as "very much," "I would never take a job where I wasn't told exactly what to do," or "I couldn't stand it." Note that this is almost the opposite of F5 (or G29). If the replies seem inconsistent to you, leave them and by no means try to force R to reconcile these inconsistencies.

F21-22, Would you have any trouble getting another job if you wanted one?
G11-12 Why is that?

This question may pick up behavior about which we are reluctant to ask direct questions: whether he is a high risk because of frequent industrial accidents or has had his wages garnish&too frequently; whether he has a police record or evidences of other antisocial behavior, Or it may get more usual reports of no skill, or too specialized a type of training. Do not probe here.

F23-24, Have you ever had an illness or accident that laid you up for a
G17- 18 month or more? When was that?

By "laid you up" we mean prevented him or her from working. "When was that?" refers to the most recent time.

F25-26 Do you have a physical or nervous condition that limits the type
G19-20, of work or the amount of work you can do? How much does it limit
H11-12 your work?

Our real concern here is whether or not the person's disability affects the family's economic situation, by reducing the amount the individual can earn or by requiring additional expenses. Hence, we are not interested in the disability per se, but only in the limitations and restrictions it puts on the individual insofar as working for money or carrying on everyday activities are concerned. Some individuals may be obviously handicapped but state that their condition does not limit their work. This is okay, do not press R to make him tell you that he has a physical handicap. If a disability obviously has a very serious effect on the family's economic status you should explain this in the thumbnail.

F27-28 Are there times when you are late getting to work? About how
G21-22 often does that happen?

This question gets at a small manifestation of how conscientious the respondent is about his work. If he offers an explanation for a "No" answer, write it down.

36.

F29-30,
G23-24 Are there times when you don't go to work at all even though you
are not sick? How often does that happen'?

This is another aspect of conscientiousness on the job. Accept the respondents answer - don't probe. Response may range from "the first day of fishing season" to "whenever I store up a couple of sick days." But if he gives some special reason that explains, put it down.

F31-32,
G25-26 Have you ever been out of a job or on strike for two months or
more at one time? When was the last time that happened?

If R asks, by "out of a job" we mean completely without work - we want to find out whether or not R has been completely without work for what might well be a disastrously long period of time. Otherwise, accept R's answer and then note anything he mentions about interim employment while off from his main job.

F33 In the last year, how many days were you unemployed, laid off, or
without work?

Again, unemployed means completely without work. However, you should accept his answer and then note any additional information he offers about interim employment. If R replies in terms of weeks, you will have to ask him how many days he lost from work.

F34 How many days of work did you miss on your main job in the last
year because you were sick or otherwise unable to work?

Weather, illness of children, death in the family, or even not feeling like going to work should all be considered as reasons why one was unable to work. This does not include the days when the respondent was unemployed which have already been counted in F33.

F35 About how many weeks of vacation did you take last year?

Be sure to specify whether the figure R gives is days or weeks. A reply such as "1/2 a week" is adequate, as is "3 days." Vacation time, unemployment, and sick time will all be subtracted from total time in the year to get the total time he worked in 1967.

F36 Then how many weeks did you actually work on your main job in 1967?

"Weeks actually worked" means after deduction for vacations, sickness and unemployment. For instance if R were neither sick nor unemployed during 1967 but took a two-week vacation, the number of weeks actually worked should be "50." If he were sick for 2 1/2 weeks and took a 2-week vacation, the number of weeks actually worked should be "47 1/2."

F37 Do you have a standard workweek on your main job?

Some people have very well defined work weeks, usually about 40 hours, and anything over that is overtime. For such persons, the sequence F38-40 is the simplest way of getting the hours worked per week and the amount of overtime hours, if any. Others, often those who work in small companies, will have a workweek that varies with the amount of work to be done. In such cases there is often no clear distinction between regular time and overtime so we ask only about the time worked "on the average," see Q. F41.

F38-40 (IF STANDARD WORKWEEK) How many hours a week is that? Did you have any overtime or extra work on your main job? How many hours did that amount to last year?

The answers to the first question may be something like "40 hours but I usually get 6 hours overtime;" hence, write down "40 and usually 6 overtime," and then in F40 find out how much overtime in actual hours he had last year. Some multiplication may be necessary here.

F41 (IF NO STANDARD WORKWEEK) On the average, how many hours a week did you work on your main job last year?

To get the total hours worked on the main job in 1967, for those with no standard workweek we will multiply weeks worked (F36) by hours worked per week on the average (F41). If this is awkward for R and he prefers to give the total number of hours worked in 1967 directly, this is okay; just give an explanation in the margin.

F42-46 Did you have any other jobs, or any other ways of making money in addition to your main job? What did you do? Anything else? About how much did you make per hour for this?

If R is reluctant to indicate what he did on his second job, do not pressure him into a response. What we are really interested in is the amount of time spent on this second job and his remuneration for it, If R finds it difficult to recall on the spot how many hours he worked on his second job, ask him first how many weeks he worked at his second job, and about how many hours per week he worked on this second job. Make sure, if you are in doubt, that these hours are not already counted in reply to hours spent on the main job.

38.

F47-50 Could you have worked more if you had wanted to in 1967? Would you have liked to work more? Could you have worked less if you had wanted to? Would you have preferred less work even if you earned less money?

We want to know how much freedom R has to determine his hours of work and whether or not he liked the number of hours that he worked last year. "Could you" means "did you have the freedom to work more hours" or "was there more work available that R could have done." "Would you have liked (preferred)" means "Would you have changed your work hours if you had had the opportunity?" Thus we assume that those who answer "Yes" to both of the "could you" questions had a free choice as to how much they worked and are satisfied with their current hours of work. For those who did not have a free choice we ask what they would have chosen if they had had the opportunity.

SECTION G: UNEMPLOYED

G1 See F2

G2-4 See F36-41

G5 See F7

G6 See F10

G7-8 See F11-12

G9 Do you think you will be able to find steady work around here, or will you have to move?

The objective here, is to get the respondent's impression of the local labor market conditions. "Will you have to move," the last of the question, does not mean to ask if R is actually going to move, but whether or not he perceives that he would have to move to get steady work.

G11-12 See F21-22, even though the wording differs slightly.

G13 How many places do you have your name in for a job?

We are trying to find out the amount of effort being put into securing employment. The number of places mentioned by R should be interpreted to mean the number of places where he thinks he currently has his name in for a job.

G14-15 Have you applied for a job anywhere in the last 2 weeks? How many
places did you apply?

Again, the objective is the amount of activity R is putting forth to try to find a new job. "Places" refers either to actual places where one can work or to employment agencies, private or public.

G16 See F20

G17-18 See F23-24

G19-20 See F25-26

G21-22 See F27-28, even though the wording differs slightly.

G23-24 See F29-30, even though the wording differs slightly.

G25-26 See F31-32. The "last time" here may be R's current seige of unemployment.

G27-28 Are there jobs around here that just aren't worth taking?
& How much do they pay?

H9-10

We want to know what level of pay the respondent considers to be unacceptable. An affirmative answer may be simply "Yes" or he may mention a job such as "car wash." You should then ask G28. He may reply, however, "There just aren't any jobs in the area," which is an adequate reply to G27, and in which case G28 need not be asked.

G29 See F5. We realize that sometimes it may not be the pay, but the working conditions that are bad.

40.

SECTION H: RETIRED, HOUSEWIFE, OR STUDENT

H1-2 During the last year (1967) did you do any work for money? What kind of work did you do when you worked? (What was your occupation?)

See F2 for a suitable reply to the occupation question. Note that we ask the occupation only of those who worked in 1967. For those who are retired from a previous job, this means what they did last year, and not what they were doing at the time they retired.

H3-4 See F36-41, remembering that our objective is the number of hours that R actually worked in 1967.

H5-8 Are you thinking about going to work? How many places do you have your name in for a job? Have you applied for a job anywhere in the last two weeks?

Even though these questions might be somewhat inappropriate for those students who may not have worked last year and who do not plan to work in the immediate future, do ask them, so that we can get a measure of the plans for all those heads of households who are currently not working. Also see G13-15.

H9-10 See G27-28.

H11-12 See F25-26.

SECTION I: MARITAL STATUS, EMPLOYMENT OF WIFE

I 1 Are you married, single, widowed, divorced, or separated?

This refers to the current status of the head of the family. There are likely to be some single women with children and married women with no husband in evidence, but accept whatever answer the respondent gives.

I 2-3 Have you ever been married? When were you first married?

Be sure that you ask I 2 for all those who are currently single, and I 3 if appropriate. If the respondent answers "Yes" to I 2, he probably should have answered "widowed, divorced, or separated" to I 1. You needn't change this yourself unless the respondent volunteers the information after being asked I 2.

14-5 For how long? When were you first married?

If R has been widowed, divorced, or separated more than one time, the "for how long" query refers to the most recent time. However, the marriage question refers to the most distant marriage, i.e., the first husband or wife.

I 6-8 (If single, widowed, etc., and children under 12 and Head working)

How were the children taken care of while you were working? About how much did that cost you last year?

The "CHILDREN UNDER 12" means any children in the household whether or not they are the Head's natural children. In some cases there may be an extra adult in the household who is the obvious one to take care of the children while the head is working. You should ask the questions anyway. The cost of child care will be counted as a cost of earning income in our analysis.

I 9-10 See F1-2.

I 11-12 See F36-41.

I 13-15 CHECK BOX, How were your children taken care of while your wife was working? About how much did that cost you last year?

Note the implicit assumption of the check box - that the head of the family as well as the wife was working. In case the head is not working, we would prefer to ask the question and get the obvious answer that he cares for them (in which case you can skip the cost question) than miss a few cases where someone else is paid to care for the children.

I 21-23 Is this your (HEAD'S) first marriage? When were you married? When were you (READ) married for the first time?

These questions are for background purposes. Be sure to specify whether you are recording the head's age or the calendar year.

I 24-27 CHECK BOX, Do you expect to have any more children? When do you think you might have another child? How sure are you that you won't have any (more) children?

Family planning or lack of it is one of this study's most important measures of foresight and planning, as well as degree of risk taking. You do not need to probe for replies to I 26, "when do you think you might have another child" since the "don't know" response in itself gives us evidence of the amount of planning, Answers such as "positive," "you never know," are acceptable replies to the "How sure are you," question. Some people are not fertile, so being sure they won't have any more children does not necessarily mean that they are using birth control. We do not ask which is the case.

42.

SECTION J: INCOME

The income asked about in this section is, of course, the largest single component in our measure of economic status. Thus it is important that you try to get complete and accurate responses. If the respondent is reluctant to answer some of the income questions explain that this is an important part of the study, and that our interviews and individual interview data are not available to the Internal Revenue Service or to anyone else. They are held in strictest confidence. If you should be asked why we do not obtain income information elsewhere, you should explain that neither we nor anyone else have access to individual income tax returns. Such information is strictly confidential, and is not released by the Internal Revenue Service for research purposes.

We regard the Family Unit as having had the same composition all through 1967 (and 1968) as it has at the time of the interview. So, if R got married last June, we want the whole year's income for both husband and wife & that is, include wife's income before they were married. There is one exception to this rule:

If there has been a death in 1967 or 1968 of a former member of the family, we still want his 1967 income, even though he is no longer living at the time of the interview.

And if there is an unrelated adult who pools his income with the family, or is dependant on them, or cannot possibly be interviewed separately, ask about his work and earnings too.

J1 Farmer Not a farmer

A farmer for our purposes is anyone whose main source of income is farming. We pick up farming as a secondary source of income in J11b, for non-farmers.

J2 What were your total receipts from farming in 1967, including soil bank payments and commodity credit loans?

The following are included here as receipts from normal farming operations:

- 1) money from sale of cash crops
- 2) receipts from the sale of livestock, dairy products, poultry, eggs, fruits, and vegetables
- 3) soil bank payments
- 4) receipts from commodity credit loans

Do not include as farming receipts:

- 1) money from sale of land - this is not income
- 2) rent from tenant farmers - put this under rent
- 3) crop loans - not income

J3 What were your total operating expenses, not counting living expenses?

Farm operating expenses may include:

- 1) Expenses for feed, seed, lime, fertilizer, insurance, fuel, tires, repairs to trucks and farm machinery, rent for machinery, crop storage, irrigation water, ginning, veterinary expenses
- 2) Amount spent to purchase livestock
- 3) Wages
- 4) Custom work (price paid for work done by a man who brings his own machinery.)
- 5) Depreciation
- 6) Interest on loans
- 7) Property taxes (but not Federal Income Taxes)

J4 That left you a net income of ---- (A-B =) ?

Simply defined, farm income equals total receipts less operating expenses. Doing the subtraction and then asking J4 will enable you to discover omissions and correct errors.

J5 Did you (R and Family) own a business at any time during 1967, or have a financial interest in any business enterprise?

The respondent need not be a businessman for this question to be appropriate. The business may be something like a small beauty shop in which his wife has a part interest. The key feature is that the respondent (or family) has money invested in the enterprise.

J6 Is it a corporation or an unincorporated business, or do you have an interest in both kinds?

If the respondent does not seem to understand the question, assume that the business is unincorporated. (Having a business incorporated requires considerable work and R would know whether he had done this.) If R says he owns stock in a large corporation, check "corporation" but note in the margin that he just owns stock. Be sure to ask J11c clearly for such persons.

44.

J7 (FOR UNINCORPORATED BUSINESSES) How much was your family's share of the total income from the business in 1967 - that is, the amount you took out plus any profits you left in?

The figure should include the total profits from the business in 1967, including that which may be attributable to or accounted for as the head's salary. If he does give you separate figures for salary and other business profits, write them both down, with identification, and add. If the wife or other member of the family is paid wages or a salary by the business, that should also be labeled and added in here.

J8 How much did you (Head) receive from wages and salaries in 1967, that is, before anything was deducted for taxes and other things?

This question applies only to the Head of the family and its objective is to get the total amount of wages and salaries in calendar 1967. For most wage earners this is the income reported on one's W-2 form(s). It should include income from a second job if the respondent had one. It's a good idea to probe to make sure in cases where he has two jobs. Cases where you should be careful are:

1. Fixed salary rates: If R tells you that he makes \$5000 a year, this need not mean that he actually made \$5000 in 1967. He may, for example have had a raise in September, or have started work after graduating from college in June. Again, we want total 1967 income - not R's current salary rate.
2. Complicated work history: If R moved around several jobs and was unemployed during part of the year, you may have to help him reconstruct his income. It would help us if you wrote down your figuring and sent it along.
3. Businessmen: The wages and salaries unincorporated businessmen pay themselves should not be listed here - this should be taken care of in the business sequence. However, wages they get from some other job should be included here.

J9-10 In addition to this, did you have any income from bonuses, overtime or commissions? How much was that?

Note the phrase "In addition to this."

If R has already included some or all of his income from these sources in J8, just note that there is no need to separate it. This question is included only as a check in case this sort of thing has been left out of the J8 figure.

J11a Did you (Head) receive any other income in 1967 from a professional practice or trade?

1. Income BEFORE TAXES but AFTER EXPENSES is called for here.
2. Examples of PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE are:
Self-employed doctors, lawyers, certified public accountants, etc. Income from consulting for a business firm or government is also included here.
3. TRADE - examples:
Self-employed plumbers, radio-repairment, etc; A carpenter may receive wages from a construction company and do independent work in the evenings - and the latter is included here.

J11b farming or market gardening, roomers or boarders?

(Again income BEFORE TAXES but AFTER EXPENSES is called for)

1. FARMING OR MARKET GARDENING:
If farming is R's primary occupation, his income should come in Q. J2-4 and not be duplicated here, but if he receives most of his income from a source other than farming and some from a small farm, you should include the amount from farming here.

Income from renting farm property is "rent" not "farming" income, however.
2. ROOMERS OR BOARDERS
Money paid for rent, room or board between members of the respondent's family is not included as income here.

46.

J11c . . . dividends, interest, rent, trust funds, or royalties?

1. DIVIDENDS:

Dividends are the amounts paid to owners of common and preferred stock. If R is the owner of a small incorporated business, the salary he paid himself should be entered under J8. He may also have taken profits out of the business by paying a dividend to himself on his common stock. These dividends and also income received on any other stocks he may own belong here. "Dividends" on insurance policies are not to be counted at all.

2. INTEREST:

Receipts here include primarily income from government and corporate bonds, all kinds of savings accounts, mortgages owned as well as interest received on personal loans made.

3. RENT:

In addition to his own home, R may own other real estate that he rents to others. The income should be net, i.e., after deducting expenses and janitorial services, heat, light, and water, real estate taxes (but not income taxes), minor repairs (but not major additions).

4. TRUST FUNDS:

A trust fund is money invested by a person or group of persons for another person known as a beneficiary. If R is a beneficiary, these payments belong here.

5. ROYALTIES

These include such things as payments for the use of property for mining or drilling oil wells, use of copyrights and inventions and payments to authors when copies of their books are sold.

J11d . . . ADC ADCU

ADC is Aid to Dependent Children while ADCU is Aid to Dependent Children of Unemployed Fathers. Both are noncontributory public welfare programs, and administered by States, counties, or large cities, but generally supported by Federal grants-in-aid. These two programs cover more individuals than any other single public welfare program. ADC covers needy mothers with young children, who have no husband, while ADCU covers where the father is present in the household, but unemployed. Even though ADC and ADCU are supported by Federal Grants-in-aid there is great variation among the 50 states in the number of dollars received by those covered under this program.

(J11d continued on next page)

J11d ADC ADCU
(cont.)

We are very interested in getting a fairly good estimate of the importance of this form of welfare, as distinct from all other types of welfare, so make sure that if the family is covered by a number of programs that the dollar amount for this program is separate from all other forms of public welfare.

J11e other welfare

Other welfare includes all other Public programs contingent upon the individual's (family's) showing need. Included here are the following:

1. OAA (Old Age Assistance - do not confuse with OASDI)
OAA for persons 65 or older who are not working and who find that they are not eligible for Social Security or some other retirement pension, or find that the benefits to which they are entitled under these programs are smaller than what is needed for survival.
2. AB (Aid to the Blind)
3. APTD (Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled)
This program covers those who find themselves unable to work because of disability, but yet unable to collect a pension, or for some reason, ineligible to collect benefits under the Social Security's Disability Benefit Program.
4. General Assistance This is the catchall, covering the needy who are not eligible for any of the above "categorical" welfare programs. Most of the funds here come from the states or the local units of governments themselves, with no Federal Government participation.

J11f Social Security

Unlike public welfare, benefits received under Social Security are his by right, so long as you do not earn too much, in the way of wages and salaries and the scale of benefits is based on the amount one contributes to these programs before collecting benefits. OASDHI is the abbreviation for all benefits coming under the Social Security Program. (Old age, survivors, disability, and Health Insurance) Generally, there are three types of regular benefits, not counting medicare.

1. Benefits paid to those 65 or older who are "insured" and retired. Such benefits are paid to anyone who has paid the Social Security tax for 10 years or more.
2. Workers 50 or older who become disabled, as well as certain groups of disabled children are eligible for disability benefits.
3. Survivors benefits are paid to widows (and widowers) whose spouse was covered. Unmarried children under 18 are also paid a certain allowance as well.

(j11f continued on next page)

48.

J11f (cont.) Some people may be receiving reduced benefits because of a fairly large amount of post-retirement wage and salary income, even though they are "eligible" for Social Security benefits because of their contributions to the system.

J11g other retirement pay pensions or annuities

OTHER RETIREMENT PAY

Some retired people will be receiving deferred compensation from funds set up by companies for their employees.

PENSIONS

Private pensions from previous employers will be the main income source which fits in here. There are also various types of armed service benefits and state government pensions. Military pensions include:

- a) Disability pension - for a permanent injury received while in military service.
- b) Retired serviceman's pension - an officer or an enlisted man is eligible for such a pension after 20 years service, even though he may be under 40 years old.
- c) Educational benefits - enter only payments made directly to R, not those paid to an educational institution.
- d) Family Allotments - dependents of servicemen on active duty receive these allotments from the government. If R has told you that her son or husband is in service, be alert for an answer here.

ANNUITIES

Pay received from a retirement insurance (annuity) policy will go into this category, usually financed personally.

J11h unemployment or workmen's compensation

1. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION: All 50 states participate in this program which is administered by the states, with the funds coming mostly from employer contributions and the Federal Government. Even though all states cover workers, there is a great variation between states in the amount of benefits. Such compensation covers those working only in enterprises of a certain minimum size. Agricultural workers, family workers, domestic servants in private homes, and the self-employed are usually ineligible for these benefits.
2. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION: This is a program which is entirely state administered with no participation or standard setting whatsoever from the Federal Government. Benefits are paid to a worker if he incurs an injury in connection with his job, Among the 50 states, there is wide variation in coverage, i.e., some states cover only those engaged in hazardous occupations, some exclude government employees. A person collecting such benefits should usually be considered to be "WORKING NOW."

J11i alimony

ALIMONY

Income to a divorced or separated woman should be included here. If she is also receiving child support payments, note this and record them separately, if possible.

J11j help from relatives

This is a catchall category to pick up support received from relatives from outside the household, Exclude such things as minor X-mas gifts.

J11k s anything else?

Since a greater than average number of our respondents have fairly low incomes some of their means may come from sources listed below:

1. FOOD STAMPS:

If the respondent mentions income in the form of food stamps, it should be recorded in J32, hopefully as a separate item. See instructions for that question.

2. TRAINING PROGRAM ALLOWANCES:

The Manpower Development and Training Act provides vocational training to individuals, as well as paying them subsistence allowances. Unemployed teenagers are sometimes receiving this form of income, which should be included.

3. ILLEGAL SOURCES OF INCOME:

This is indeed income and we would be happy to pick it up here or anywhere else. Don't probe for it, however.

NOTE: Benefits recieved under a program such as workmen's compensation or Social Security which are only for the cost of hospital or medical bills should not be considered income. It is unlikely that it would be reported accidentally, since such payments are usually-made to the hospital directly and not the individual.

50.

J12-15 Wife's Income

1. Make sure the wife's income from all sources is recorded, however small the amount.
2. It is a regular practice for an owner of common stock to list some of his shares in his wife's name. So if R has indicated that he is an owner of stocks or corporate bonds, be on the lookout for dividend or interest income in the wife's name too.
3. If some or all of the wife's income is from work in the family business it may already be included in J7. If so, note "Included in business income" in the margin. If the amount specifically attributable to this source wasn't given, get an estimate here.

If she had a clearly defined wage or salary from the business which was not included in J7 it can be listed here but circle it and note the source and the fact it was not included in J7.

J16-17 CHECK BOX, Did (MENTION MEMBER) have any income during 1967?

Be sure to actually ask Q. J17 for all members in the household 14 and older; do not assume anything. And be sure to identify other FU members by both relationship to head and age, e.g., "SON, 21". If you think some family members are working for nothing on a family farm or in a family business, ask J23-25 anyway.

J18-19 Was that from wages, a pension, a business, interest or what?
How much was that?

The most common source here will be wages, whether from regular employment or odd jobs. If the respondent mentions a specific job or occupation write it down (summer job - garage mechanic). Retired or disabled adults in the household are likely to have income from Social Security or other pension plans. Children under 18 may also have income under various provisions of the Social Security law. This should be listed here if it has not already been included in J11f. Income from interest, dividends, and trust funds should also be included. All of the above should be clearly identified.

J23-25 How many weeks did (he/she) work last year? About how many hours a week was that? Did (he/she) work more than half time?

This series of questions is for our objective of determining the number of hours worked by all members of the family. Also if the respondent is not sure about how much income some "other" had, he may know more about the amount of time spent working. In the criteria for subfamilies, 1000 hours in 1967 (about half time) may be taken as equivalent to \$2000 income if the income is not available. "More than half time" here refers to the average over the year.

J26 Does (he/she) share in the family's expenses or what?

This question is phrased so that it can be answered by a simple "Yes" or "No," with some space for elaboration if the respondent offers it. If R indicates the degree of sharing is small, the person should not be considered as sharing. The person should be sharing a substantial portion (roughly half or more) of his income in order for J26 to be answered "Yes."

J27 Is (he/she) likely to stay here with you or might (he/she) move away within the next few years?

This is another one of the criterion questions used in determining whether or not the individual in question should be considered a "subfamily." "Move away" means move into another DU, not necessarily out of town. "Within the next few years" is purposely indefinite to allow for different planning horizons. A "Yes" or "No" is not sufficient here since we won't know to which of the alternatives the "Yes" or "No" applies. Might move and other more positive responses - "probably will move," "yes, he'll move" etc., fulfill the criteria. Equivocal answers "he might move - he might not" and more negative answers do not fulfill the criteria. If you get a "Don't Know" answer, probe to find out which is more likely.

SUBFAMILY DETERMINATION

There are three criteria, all of which must be met if an extra adult (or family) is to qualify as a subfamily to be interviewed separately. Thus there is no point worrying about fine distinctions on one of the criteria if it is clear that one of the others is not met.

The criteria are:

1. More than \$2000 income in 1967

If the respondent doesn't know the income for this person he may know the hours of work so 1000 hours of work in 1967 may be taken as an alternate criterion. If that is also unknown or unclear the respondent ought at least to be able to tell whether the person in question worked a lot or a little - more or less than half-time in 1967 -so we use a positive answer to J25 "Did (he/she) work more than half time" as a second alternative criterion. The reason for the double back-up is that the respondent is apt to know less about those members of the household who are more independent,

2. Does not share in the family expenses

Especially in cases where this is the deciding factor, we want it interpreted more stringently. "Does not share a substantial portion of his income in meeting family expenses." See instruction for J26.

3. Is likely to move out in the next few years

If an extra adult fulfilling the other criteria is more likely than not to move out, then this criterion is fulfilled.

52.

J28-29 Did you get any other money in the last year - like a big settlement from an insurance company, an inheritance, or anything?

This question is designed to pick up sums of money which may be important in determining the family's current financial status but which may not be included in strict concepts of income. In the case of insurance settlement we don't want sums which went directly to pay for medical expenses and the like, but we do want the amount left over after such expenses. Insurance settlements which might be included are payments for "pain and suffering" and life insurance payments. Other things to be included are inheritance of money, large gifts from someone outside the household, or money from repayment of a loan to someone in the family by someone outside the family. Money from the sale of property should also be included. The amount given in J29 should be the total of such amounts for all members of the household. If the respondent mentions an inheritance or large gift of property it should be noted in the margin with an approximate value.

J30-31 Did anyone here get more than \$50 worth of food or clothing as part of their **pay**? About how much would that be worth?

Note that this question is restricted to food and clothing -- it should not include such things as transportation or medical care received while on the job. Also, it is restricted to those in the family who worked last year because we are interested in food and clothing received as a job benefit. It should include such things as lunches or other meals received, the amount saved from subsidized meals, special shoes, uniforms, etc., that R did not have to buy himself. The dollar amount given in reply to J31 should include the total for all members of the family. This should be especially relevant for domestics and other service workers who quite often receive food as part of their pay.

J32-33 Did you (Family) get any free food, clothing, or food stamps worth more than \$50 in 1967?

This is free food and clothing as opposed to that which was received from an employer as part of one's income. The latter was covered in J30-31.

The \$50 threshold here is to avoid worrying about relatively unimportant amounts. Above \$50, accuracy to the nearest \$50 is adequate.

Food stamps present a special problem because the family often pays part of the cost of food. For instance they might pay \$20 for \$45 worth of food stamps. In such cases you need to determine how much they saved because what they paid for the stamps should have been included in E5. If the above family received stamps twice a month for six months then their saving last year would be $\$25 \times 12 = \300.00 . If the family received both food stamps and other free items, we want to know the separate amounts.

J34-35 Was your family's income a lot higher or lower than usual this past year (1967)? Why was that?

All of the income questions we have asked refer to this past year. Our interpretation of the family's economic status will be different if it was an unusually high or low income year, than if it was normal. The question is phrased "a lot higher or lower than usual" to exclude small variations like a cost of living increase or a little less overtime, but if the respondent answers with such in mind accept and go on. Typical reasons for larger variations are - wife working or not working if she had been, illness or unemployment, head having a second job or a promotion. Don't include extraordinary expenses in the answer, they belong in J39-40.

J36-37 Does your family's income change from month to month, stay the same over the year or what? Why does it vary?

The question asks about income variation within the year as opposed to the year to year variation asked about in J34. This sort of variation is important because of the necessity for careful planning - saving in months with higher income so as to meet expenses when income is low. Reason for variation might include seasonal unemployment or overtime, unsure health of the main earner, wife's freedom to work when children are in school, etc.

J38 Would you say you are better off financially than you were a few years ago or are you in the same situation?

This is a broader question than the previous sets of questions, since it refers to both income and expenditures, and to anything else that affects one's economic situation. The family might be better off because of fewer mouths to feed, or because the head's job is steadier even if it does not pay more. The head might be making more now but be "about the same" because of the higher cost of living. Any number of expenses or income factors or even dissatisfaction with rate of progress might lead the respondent to say his situation is worse than a few years ago. The answer must specify at least "better," "same," or "worse." "Yes" or "no" answers are inadequate.

339-40 Is there anything that makes your family's expenses unusually high? What is that?

This question refers to the current situation, and can include such things as educational expenses, unusual medical expenses, legal expenses, high debt payments, or anything the respondent sees as making his expenses higher than those of an average family. We want to know this even if the family economizes on other things to bring total expenses down.

J41-43 IS anything likely to happen over the next few years that will make things much different for your family -- like more or less earners, a better job for you, or fewer people living here? What is that? Will that make things better or worse financially?

This question again refers to the overall economic situation that we asked about in J38 but here we are asking the respondent to look ahead to his future situation. If he finds this difficult and gives only a noncommittal answer or "don't know" do not push him or probe, since replies to succeeding questions would probably be forced and meaningless. The respondent may give a change, the economic consequences of which are unclear; "My son is leaving" might mean fewer mouths to feed or it might mean less income, - hence the final probe. Our use of "less earners" instead of "fewer" is more colloquial than correct but is intentional.

J44 Are there any people who do not live with you who are dependent on you for more than half of their support? How many are there? How much did that amount to last year?

This refers to dependents who can be claimed for tax purposes, such as a child in college, an aged parent in an institution, or other dependents outside the household. We want the total dollar amount that this entire family, not just the head, contributed to all these dependents' support during 1967. If R volunteers that part of this sum is going for an expense such as college tuition which is not a living expense, note this in the margin with the dollar amount that goes for this if possible.

J46 Do you (Family) have parents or other relatives that you would feel you had to help (more), if you had more money?

Our objective here is to find out if there might be a negative incentive to R's earning more money, since it would have to go for care of others rather than to him. A "Yes" or "No" reply is adequate here.

SECTION K

We are interested in all the ways the respondent spends his non-working hours, from rest and relaxation to spare-time work helping relatives, but particularly those that may help him find bargains, jobs, etc. We also ask about activities such as taking courses which may have economic significance.

K1 We're interested in the ways people spend their spare time. What things do you (Head) usually do in your spare time?

"Spare time" means time not spent working for pay, doing regular housework, eating, sleeping, etc. It should include, however, time spent working on do-it-yourself projects or for community service organizations. "I don't have any spare time" is a relatively frequent response to the question. In such cases probe "Why is that?" or "How do you mean that?" in order to find out whether (he/she) spends all of the time working, or whether spends some of it doing things we would consider to be spare time activities. In the latter case we want to know what the activities are. Activities may be those done by the head alone or together with the family.

K2 How often do you (Head) go to church?

Church refers to any type of religious services. A specific quantitative reply like "once a month" is desirable but partially quantitative responses such as "occasionally" or "frequently" are acceptable as well.

K3-4 Are you (Head) taking any courses or lessons? What are you (Head) doing?

"Courses or lessons" can refer to practically anything - all the way from taking college courses to bowling lessons. This should include any Manpower Retraining Course or on-the-job training that the Head may be involved in.

K5 About how many hours a day do you (Head) usually watch television on an average weekday?

By "watch" we mean give attention such that it excludes doing other work. We do not mean by "watch" having the TV going all the time and working around it. If, for instance, the respondent says "I watch it while I'm doing housework," write this down and then ask how much time she actually sits down to watch programs. Here, "about two hours," "all evening," are acceptable replies.

K6 How often do you (Head) read a newspaper - every day, once a week, or what?

Our objective here is twofold -- first to get a measure of whether or not the Head ever uses such an information source, second as a preliminary indication of whether he might have difficulty reading. Again, replies such as "every day," "once a week," or "never" are acceptable.

K7 About how many people in this neighborhood do you know by name?

This means number of adults. It serves as a measure of connectedness to the local community. The geographic size of the "neighborhood" will vary. It might be a few blocks in the city or an entire small town. Accept whatever R thinks of as 1 is neighborhood. In general neighbors are within easy walking distance.

56.

K8 Do you (FAMILY) have any relatives who live within walking distance of here?

"Relatives" of anyone in the family is what we mean by relatives in this question. A "Yes" or "No" is an adequate reply here. Be alert for R's parents or children living somewhere else. Many people think of such close kin as being family, not relatives, but they should be recorded here if within walking distance.

K9-10 Did you spend more than 40 hours helping friends or relatives last year? About how many hours was that?

We mean friends and relatives outside the DU where the family lives. Our purpose here is to get a measure of family help patterns. Do not include here time that R may have given to churches, charity, or other institutions. Again there is a threshold, so as not to bother those working only a few hours with a "how many" question.

K11-14 Did you get any free help with housework, babysitting, or anything like that in the last year (1967)? Did it save you as much as \$50? About how much did it save you? Was it from someone who doesn't live here?

Include here any help received by the family, whoever it is from. Nursing services, housekeeping services, and free care of children (even if they are left at someone else's house) are examples of such help. If they received any other kinds of help which saved them money and which have not been evaluated before, include them here with explanation. The \$50 threshold is to save time if the amount is small. We edit out help from people in the same household.

K15 How often do you (Head) go to social organizations or clubs?

These can be fraternal, charitable, religious, community action, neighborhood clubs, etc. Include here meetings or activities sponsored by the organization, and casual attendance.

K16 How often do you (Head) go to a bar or tavern?

When asked matter-of-factly this question rarely bothers anyone. If R volunteers night clubs, race tracks, gambling casinos, etc., you should include them here. This is important as a possible source of disproportionate expenditure. Answers such as "rarely" or "every two weeks" are acceptable here.

K17-18 Do you (Head) belong to a labor union? How much did your union dues amount to last year?

Two objectives are wanted from this question. First, belonging to a union can make it easier to get a job and make the job he now has more secure. Second, union dues, coupled with initiation fees are quite expensive, and hence the annual dollar outlay for such expenses are important to know.

SECTION L: ATTITUDES AND FEELINGS

The purpose of this section is to tap the respondent's image of himself, and some of his attitudes and feelings about life in general. We are particularly interested in his feelings about his economic situation and attitudes which may affect his economic behavior. Most of the questions give two alternatives from which the respondent selects one. We have left space to write down what the respondent says but if he simply repeats one of the two phrases, you can save time and energy by simply circling the phrase he repeats and writing any additional comments he makes in the space provided.

We will code free form answers and qualified responses on a scale between the two alternatives so you needn't force a response into one category or the other. Be sure to write down such brief additional comments as "usually" or "definitely."

- L1 Have you usually felt pretty sure your life would work out the way you want it to, or have there been more times when you haven't been very sure about it?
- L2 Are you the kind of person that plans his life ahead all the time, or do you live more from day to day?
- L3 When you make plans ahead, do you usually get to carry out things the way you expected, or do things usually come up to make you change your plans?
- L4 Would you say you nearly always finish things once you start them, or do you sometimes have to give up before they are finished?

The first four questions have been used on a number of our studies to form a scale, sometimes called sense of personal efficacy. They should create no problems except for an occasional respondent who starts talking about the way he or the world should be, instead of the way it is, in which case you should repeat the question.

- L5 How much do you like to do things that are difficult and challenging?

This question should lead to answers varying from very much to not at all. For normative answers such as "not as much as I should" you should repeat the question "How much do you actually like to do things . . . ?"

- L6 Would you rather spend your money and enjoy life today or save more for the future?

Again, this will be coded on a scale so answers from "save" or "spend" to "I save enough for security and spend enough to live comfortably" are acceptable. "I ought to save more" is inadequate, but "I ought to save but I never do" is acceptable.

58.

L7 Would you rather have a job that you like even if the chances for a raise were small, or a job you don't like which offers a good chance for making more money?

For this question try to get the respondent to choose one alternative or the other, and then record any additional qualification. If he wants to know how much more money say 25% more.

L8 Are You more often satisfied, or dissatisfied with Yourself?

This question has been used in a number of studies with no great difficulty. Again, one of the alternatives or something like "usually satisfied" or "constantly dissatisfied" are appropriate responses.

L9 Do you have some limitations that keep you from getting ahead as far as You would like?

Some discussion as to what his limitations are may be the result of asking this question, but we don't intend to use this for analysis, so a "Yes" or "No" reply is sufficient here.

L10 Do you get angry fairly easily, or does it take a lot to get you angry?

Do not accept normative replies such as, "I shouldn't get angry as easily as I do," but try to get the respondent to say what he actually does.

L11 How much does it matter what other people think about you?

Accept replies indicating intensity of feeling here, such as "a lot," "I don't give a damn about what others think," etc. Do not, however, accept normative replies, like, "I try not to let it matter to me," or "It shouldn't bother me so much."

L12 DO YOU trust most other people, some, or very few?

Replies such as "I trust my friends," or "I trust too many people" are not acceptable replies. Try to get R to select one of the three alternatives.

L13 Do You spend much time figuring out ways to get more money?

"Yes," "No," "All the time," "Some," "No way I can get more," etc., are all acceptable.

L14 Do you think a lot about things that might happen in the future, or do you usually just take things as they come?

Again, do not accept replies such as, "I try not to," but try to get R to give his impression of what he actually does. Selection of one or the other of the alternatives is sufficient.

L15 Do you think the life of the average man is getting better or is it getting worse?

The word "Better" or "Worse" is an adequate reply. If the respondent answers in two or more frames of reference, "There's more jobs but there's air pollution and the war too" write it down and then ask whether he thinks it's better, worse, or about the same overall.

L16 Are there a lot of people who have good things they don't deserve?

If R asks what is meant by "good things," you can say money, wealth, a good job, and economic good fortune in general. "Yes" or "No" are adequate replies here. "Some, not a lot" and "Not for me to judge what other people deserve" are also acceptable.

SECTION M: THE PAST

This is the demographic section and questions here are similar to many that have been asked before; many of our objectives here are quite obvious.

M1 Where did you (HEAD) grow up?

"Grow up" refers to the period between about ages 6 and 16. If R mentions several places, tell him we want the place where he spent the largest number of years between ages 6 and 16.

M2 Was that on a farm, in a large city, small town, or what?

If R replies "small city," "village," this is okay.

60.

M3-5,7,8 How many grades of school did you (HEAD) finish? Any other training? What?

A simple number here is adequate as are answers such as "I finished high school in night school." Some respondents may mention G. E. D. T. ____ which is a high school equivalency certificate given by the armed services.

On the basis of the answer to M3 you should ask either the sequence for 6 or less grades or 7 or more. Both sequences first ask about any additional training. This encompasses apprentice training, training under some Federal retraining program, adult education course, beauty college, university education, etc.

M6 (FOR THOSE WITH 6 GRADES OR LESS)

Do you have any trouble reading?

Inability to read is a serious handicap in filling out job applications, etc. It is likely to be relatively frequent among those with little education and will help explain a respondent's economic status.

The question is phrased in such a way as to let someone who feels embarrassed get himself off the hook with a reply like "Yes, I have trouble with my eyes." Don't probe if it seems sensitive.

M9,10 Do you have a college degree? What degrees did you receive?

These questions are asked only if respondent attended an academic college (Barber, or Beauty, or Secretary "Colleges" are simply varieties of "other training, schooling.")

We want to know whether they graduated and what degrees they got. Appropriate answers for M10 are BS, MSW, MD, BA.

M11 Are you a Veteran?

A veteran is anyone who has been a member of the U.S. Armed Services and is hence entitled to veteran's benefits. He need not be a war veteran.

M12 How many brothers and sisters did you have?

We want the number of siblings in the Head's family when he was growing up. They need not all be alive now.

M13 Were your parents poor when you were growing up, pretty well off, or what?

We want the respondent's subjective estimate here. If he mentions that he was not living with his parents then the question applies to the family he grew up with. "Poor," "Average," "Comfortable," "It was the depression but we were no poorer than anyone else," are all acceptable. If the respondent had no family, note this and continue.

M14- 15 How much education did your father have? Could he read and write?

If the R indicates no recollection of a male head of family when he was growing up, omit these questions.

If the Head's father died while he was very young, you may ask these questions about the male who was his step-father or guardian about the time when he was growing up.

NOTE : When you have asked all the questions in this section you should next go to the Cover Sheet, Page 4, IN ALL CASES. The questions asked on page 4 of the cover sheet differ according to which sample you are interviewing, and according to which part of those samples. Instructions for using the word list follow, after the instructions for Section N (By Observation Section), as do instructions for asking the questions necessary to securing a reinterview.

SECTION N

Do not ask any of these question of your R, but complete this section as soon as possible after the interview, while you still remember the interview situation.

N1 Who was present during interview?

This should include people present long enough so that they could either be distracting or perhaps influence the replies of the respondent. Children and other adults, by relation to head if you can tell, should be given here. "Three children in and out" is an adequate reply. You needn't record yourself here.

62.

N2 Who was respondent?

We have asked you to interview the head of the FU, but in cases where he will be away for the entire interviewing period, someone other than the head may have been your R.

N3 Race?

This question refers to the HEAD of the family, but note in margin if family is racially mixed.

N4 Number of calls

Count as separate calls, those that are one hour or more apart; information can be transferred from the Call Record on Page 1 of the Cover Sheet.

N5 How clean was the interior of the DU?

All that is needed here is your impression of the room you were in when taking the interview and nearby rooms that may have been visible to you. A look of chaos or temporary disarray does not necessarily imply dirtiness, so the fact that toys, newspapers, and hobbies are all over the place should not influence your reply, nor should the cost, quality, or newness of the DU or its furnishings influence your answer,

N6 How much reading material was visible in the DU?

Reading material does not refer to things that obviously belong to the children, e.g., children's comic books, children's school books, etc. It does refer to things that might be read by the head of the family and/or his wife. Obviously the reply here might be slightly biased since the room where the interview was taken may be the only room where there is no reading materials. But do not ask to inspect the DU for reading material.

N7 About how many times did you have to repeat a question?

Repeating questions for any purpose should be counted. A qualitative reply such as "many times" is acceptable, but if you write "R.Q." (repeat question) by those questions you had to repeat, you should be able to provide us with a quantitative reply.

N8 About how many times did you have to ask R to repeat a reply?
Whether or not you had to ask R to repeat a reply because of a foreign accent, regional accent, speech defect, low voice, or whatever, it should be counted as having to ask R to repeat a reply.

N9 Does R have any obvious disfigurements or habits which might make it difficult for him to get a job?

Examples of such handicaps might be severe nervousness, speech defects, extreme obesity, severe scars or birthmarks, cerebral palsy, other paralysis, obvious alcoholism, etc. Exclude minor annoyance such as an unpleasant voice. We expect these characteristics to apply only to a small fraction of the population.

N10 What is the name of the nearest city of 50,000 or more?

It would be a good idea to have a state road map when answering this question. Remember that in large metropolitan areas there are often suburban cities over 50,000. If this address is closer to such a suburban city than to the central city then we want the name of the suburban city here.

There will be some ambiguous cases. The DU may be closer to a large sprawling city if you measure to the city limits but not as close as to another if you measure to the central business districts. In such cases, list both and explain.

N11 How far is this DU from the center of that city?

Center of the city refers to the central business district. If the situation is ambiguous, explain, and perhaps sketch a map.

N12 Type of structure in which family lives

1. Trailer - include those which have been set up permanently on a lot, even if additional rooms have been added.
2. Detached single family house - structure housing one family and not attached to another dwelling.
3. 2-Family house, 2 units side by side, often called a duplex. It usually has separate entrances for each unit.
4. 2-Family house, 2 units one above the other. This may have been originally designed as two units, or have been converted from a 1 family house. May or may not have separate entrance.
5. Detached 3-4 family house this can include a large house converted to apartments or a small apartment house. If the building is attached to others in the block, cross off the word "detached."
6. Row house: This is a single family unit with a separate entrance in a row of such units, attached so that they share common side walls.
7. Apartment in a partially commercial structure. This may be an apartment located above or in back of a store or business or living quarters that are part of one place of business. Include also large apartment buildings with shops on the first floor. A doctor's or lawyer's or other professional's office - a single home should not be counted.
8. If you have any doubts describe the structure.

64.

N13 Neighborhood

1. Check the types of 3 structures that are in the respondent's immediate neighborhood on each side but not more than 100 yards away -- the length of a football field. Do not include the structure in which R himself lives, houses on the other side of the street or houses in back of R's house which form another street.
2. The "vacant land ONLY" category applies in cases where there is no structure within 100 yards of R's DU on either side. If the land is vacant only on one side of R's DU, then just check the appropriate box(es) for structures on the other side.

N14 Is this DU located in a public housing project?

By "public housing project" we mean government sponsored low rent housing. Projects are usually distinguished by a large number of units with similar, usually uninspired, architecture. The respondent is also likely to refer to it as a project during the interview.

THUMBNAIL SKETCH

Please describe things which may indicate the amount of family solidarity or friction and the respondents interest in the interview. Also are there any factors which would be important in explaining the families economic status but which were not covered fully or at all in the interview? We would also like you in this Thumbnail sketch to rank the condition of the dwelling unit and the neighborhood in which this family lives. So far as the housing is concerned no&especially whether or not there is evidence of only an outside toilet, no running water, or whether there are any really basic repairs that need to be done. When ranking the neighborhood, you might take the following into consideration: junk and litter in the streets or alleys, the presence of many old abandoned houses, the presence of drunks and other human derelicts around the area.

The University of Michigan
Survey Research Center
March 1968

SUPPLEMENT TO P. 45768 INSTRUCTION BOOK - INSTRUCTIONS FOR CENSUS SAMPLE

INTRODUCTION

These instructions are to be used in conjunction with the main instruction book for the Panel Study of Family Economics. Those of you who have both cross-section and Census samples have already received the main instruction book and those of you who have only the Census sample will receive it with these supplementary instructions. Section I and IV of the main instruction book are applicable in their entirety to both samples; Section II is applicable only to the cross-section; some parts of Section III are applicable to both samples and others are applicable to only the cross-section. Interviewers who have Census sample only, then, may skip over Section II of the main instruction book but must read the other three sections.

SAMPLING PROCEDURES FOR THE REINTERVIEW SAMPLE

Sample of Families

The names sent to you on addressed cover sheets identify a sample of families interviewed in 1967 by the Census Bureau. YOU may in some cases receive the name of two families at the same address. Whatever the situation may be, YOU are to interview only in those families identified by the names and addresses appearing on the yellow cover sheets. **YOU** are not to inquire about additional families within the dwelling or about additional dwellings at an address. Furthermore, if a sample family has moved from the address shown on the cover sheet, you are to try to determine the present address of the family and interview the family head at the new address if it is within your sample area. (Do not interview the new family at the 1967 address from which the sample family has moved.) If the new address is outside of your area, send the cover sheet with the new address noted, to the Field Office.

If an adult family member has left the family during the past year, you are to determine the new address of the adult and interview the head of the new family unit at the new address (or send the cover sheet to the Field Office when the new address is located outside your area).

If there are any adults who qualify as subfamilies within the sample family, each subfamily head is to be interviewed.

Sampling Materials for the Study

1. Addressed yellow Cover Sheets

In item 6 on page one the name of the family head and the 1967 address appear. In addition the age, sex and race of the head, and the number of persons in the family unit (FU) have been recorded.

2. Unaddressed pink Cover Sheets

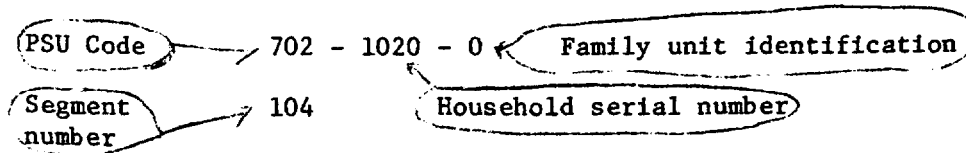
A pink cover sheet is to be made out for: (a) each subfamily within a main family whose name and address is on a yellow cover sheet; and (b) each adult who has left the main family since the 1967 interview was taken.

3. Sample Address Summaries (green)

The sample address summaries have been prepared to help the office contact with record keeping. These forms are not to be returned to the Field Office.

Locating the 1967 Addresses

Generally, the address on the yellow cover sheet will be clear and complete and can be located without difficulty. Because the original sample was a segment sample, you may find that there are several addresses within a neighborhood. The codes appearing in the upper right-hand box on the yellow cover sheet include a segment number and a household serial number, as well as PSU and family codes, arranged as follows:



Therefore, within a PSU, we may expect that cover sheets having the same segment number will have nearby addresses; if you can locate one address within a segment, the others should not be difficult to find.

Notice that in addition to the address, item 6 on the yellow cover sheet sometimes contains a telephone number which may help you to locate the sample family.

If you are unable to locate a sample address, write the Field Office.

Whom to Interview

The preferred respondents are heads of families as explained on pages 9 and 10 of the Instruction Book for the Panel Study of Family Economics.

Page 3 of the yellow cover sheet and the interview with the family head will give you direction on when to interview a subfamily or an adult who left the main family during the past year.

Use of Pink Cover Sheets

When it has been determined (from the interview with the main family) that an adult who left the family, or a subfamily is to be interviewed, a pink cover sheet is to be prepared by entering information on page 1, as follows:

1. To the upper right-hand BOX, transcribe the identification codes from the corresponding box on page 1 of the yellow cover sheet.
2. In item 2 record the PSU name as it appears in item 2 of the yellow cover sheet. Items 3, 4 and 5 are to be completed later, as appropriate.
3. The identifying information to be recorded in item 6 is determined in the following way:
 - a. If the pink cover sheet is to be used for an adult who left the main family: Transcribe the name and address from section 2, page 3, of the yellow cover sheet.
 - b. If the pink cover sheet is to be used for a subfamily: On the pink cover sheet record the name of the adult (or of the subfamily head when there is more than one person in the subfamily). The address is to be the current address of the subfamily (person).

4. To determine the box to be checked in item 6a, refer to item 6a, page 1, of the yellow cover sheet:
 - a. If the first box is checked on the yellow cover sheet, check the first box on the pink cover sheet;
 - b. If the second box is checked on the yellow cover sheet, check the second box on the pink cover sheet.
5. Item 7:
 - a. Check the first box if the pink cover sheet is to be used with a subfamily interview;
 - b. Check the second box if the pink cover sheet is to be used for an adult who has left the main family.

NOTICE

Now that the pink cover sheet has been printed, we find our terminology confusing. We suggest that the term "primary" in item 6 and 7, page 1, be interpreted as "main" family identified by the name and address on page 1 of the yellow cover sheet.

When To Use Word List

Please refer to item 6a on page 1 of the cover sheet, yellow and pink:

- a. If the first box is checked, USE WORD LIST.
- b. If the second box is checked, DO NOT USE WORD LIST.

Respondents in Nondwelling Unit Quarters or on Military Reservations

We are including in the current study some 1967 respondents who at that time were living in nondwelling unit quarters or in dwellings on military reservations. If you have problems in locating or contacting such respondents, get in touch with the Field Office.

Study Dates

The starting date of interviewing for the Census sample will vary because the mailing of materials will be done over a period of time. We will start mailing materials on March 18 and from then on will send them as they are prepared. The ending date will be specified individually for each PSU in order to take into account the work load and other individual contingencies. Your PSU should finish its assignment by MAY 31

Practice Interview

If You are working on the cross section sample too, then you have already taken a Practice interview, but if you are working on only the Census sample and have not Yet taken a practice interview, you must do SO before you start production interviewing. In order to practice with a typical respondent, you should go into the nearest low-income area and ring doorbells until you find the head of a family available and willing to be interviewed, preferably someone under age 60. Edit your practice interview immediately and send it to your supervisor. She will review it and send it back to you with notes and comments. If you have not received Your supervisor's comments on the practice interview when you are ready to start interviewing, you may start without hearing from her.

Denote this interview with the word "PRACTICE" prominently on the first page and be sure to attach your name or other identification.

Materials You Should Have For P. 45768 Census Sample

- Instruction Book with Beige Cover and Supplementary Instructions
for Census Sample 1 per interviewer
- Questionnaires 1 per yellow cover
sheet , plus 20%
extras, plus 2 per
interviewer
- Respondent Letters to send to head of family who is
named on yellow cover sheet 1 folded and 1 unfolded
per yellow cover
sheet
- Respondent Letters to send to adult members of family
who have moved away since last year 5 per interviewer
- Franked Envelopes for Respondent Letters 1 per yellow cover
sheet plus 3 extras
per interviewer
- Word List Show Card. . . , 1 per interviewer. in
specified PSUs
- Green Postcard for Respondents to send in January 1969
to update addresses 1 per yellow cover
sheet, plus 10%
extras
- "Why Do We Ask You?" Folders 1 per yellow cover
sheet, plus 10%
extras
- Interviewer's Card 1 per yellow cover sheet
plus 10% extras
- Card for Determining Family Head 1 per interviewer
- Progress Report Forms and Project Completion Form. 1 set per PSU (for
Office Contact's use)
- Copies of Press Release. 2 per PSU
- Envelope(s) of Sampling Materials (Contains addressed yellow cover sheets,
pink cover sheets, maps in some cases)

Respondent Letter

You should send a respondent letter to each family for whom you have a yellow cover sheet, timed to arrive just a few days before you plan to call. Address the letters by name and mailing address. In some cases you will not have mailable addresses and will not be able to send a respondent letter in advance - in this case you should just hand a letter to the person who comes to the door. The folded letters are for sending out in the mail before you visit, and the unfolded ones are to carry with you to show and/or leave with respondents who say they didn't receive a letter.

you will note that we have stamped "Address Correction Requested" on the franked envelopes we have furnished for respondent letters. This is to take advantage of a new postal service whereby, when mail is forwarded, the sender is furnished the forwarding address for a 15 cents charge. Please paste one of your interviewer's labels over the Field Office return address printed on the envelope before you send each letter so that the forwarding address will be furnished to you rather than to US. Then, when a respondent has left a forwarding address, the letter will be forwarded and a Post Office form showing the new address will be delivered to YOU and the 15 cents charge collected.

We are also sending letters for those who have moved away from the Original 1967 family. Use these as the occasion arises.

Refusals and Persuasion Letters

It is often useful to exchange your refusals with another interviewer's refusals. Often a different person calling at the address will impress the respondent with the importance of his being interviewed.

If you feel a personal letter from the office, signed by the Center Director, Angus Campbell, might reverse a refusal, please write and request that a persuasion letter be sent. In a request for a persuasion letter include the following information:

- 1) Name and mailing address, plus segment and serial number for further identification.
- 2) Whether you talked personally to the head, or whether some other person kept you from getting to the head.
- 3) Circumstances of refusal, plus any information you might have about respondent and/or family which might be useful in adapting a letter to the individual circumstances.
- 4) Whether you or another interviewer is going to call again after the persuasion letter is sent, so that we can mention in the letter the name of the person who is going to call.

We will send a carbon copy of the persuasion letter to you on the same day we send the original to the respondent.

Progress Report Forms

The person who is the office contact in each PSU must fill out one of these forms each Friday and mail it to her/his supervisor. She/he need send one to the Field office only on Friday, April 19. We will be using the same progress report form for the Census sample as for the cross section sample, so the form

is not quite appropriate in some regards, such as, for example, item 1 mentions including newly discovered DUs at sample address, whereas for the Census sample you will not be concerned with any DUs other than the one where the sample family lives. Include split-off members and subfamilies in the total sample size figure. Classify movers for whom you are unable to get a new address as NS, not NI. Make a separate notation of the number of cover sheets that you have returned to the office because the family moved to a place more than 50 miles from an interviewer in your PSU, because this type of case does not fit under any of the items on the form.

Mailing Rules

Rule A in the beige instruction book is not applicable. Use Rule B throughout your interviewing on the Census sample.

General Information About the Census Sample

See pages 1 through 4 of the main instruction book for general information, especially "Census Sample Details" on page 3.

Each yellow cover sheet will have typed in at item 6, the name of the head of a sample family, the address where the family lived when interviewed in March or April 1967, the age, sex, and race of the head, the number of people in the family at the time of the spring, 1967, interview, and the phone number as of last year's interview. Basically, your job will be to locate all persons currently between the ages of 18 and 61 who were members of the sample family last year and to interview the person determined to be the head of the family at each location where at least one of such family members now lives. In most cases, the adult members of the family will still be together in the same household, either at the same address or at a new address that they have moved to together. But when persons between the ages of 18 and 61 have separated from the main nucleus family in the past year (as picked up at Q.13 in the questionnaire), then you must try to get their new address (and enter it at item 2 on page 3 of the yellow cover sheet) and fill out a pink sheet and interview them too.

Since the Census sample is a sample of named families, you should interview at an address only those families named on a yellow cover sheet. Ignore and do not interview unrelated secondary families unless, of course, you have a separate cover sheet.

Format of Cover Sheets

The use of pages 1 and 2 of the yellow and pink cover sheets will be quite clear. Page 3 of the yellow cover sheet is for entering information about families who have moved together to another address, members of the family 18-61 who have left the family since last year (split-offs), and family members who meet the criteria for consideration as a subfamily (pages 22 and 23 of the questionnaire). Page 3 of the pink cover sheet is blank because that cover sheet is itself used for a split-off or a subfamily and thus those items are not applicable. Page 4 of the cover sheets is a continuation of the questionnaire. You will note that at the end of Section M in the questionnaire (page 30) you are instructed to turn to page 4 of the cover sheet. Item 5 is the word list question which you should ask or skip depending on which box is checked at item 6a on page 1 of the cover sheet. We will check one of the boxes at 6a on the yellow cover sheets and you will need to check the same box on a pink cover sheet filled out for any member of that family. This word list is being used for only about one-fourth of the Census families (it is not being used at all for the cross section

sample). The remaining follow-up and payment items should be covered for everyone in this sample as indicated.

Note that the title of the pink cover sheet at the top of the page says "For Moved Adult Family Members," but the pink cover sheet is also to be used for a subfamily determined to exist in a Census sample family. Subfamilies will be rare in the Census sample because one of the criteria is an income of \$2,000 or more and it isn't likely that a member of a poor family, other than the head, would have that much income.

Call Procedures

YOU should attempt to make the first contact and set up an appointment for an interview by phone, whenever the family has a phone. This will be economical and yet we feel will not result in a higher refusal rate because these families will not be likely to refuse since they have already been interviewed at least once and, in the majority of cases, twice, and have signed a release to allow their responses to be given to the OEO.

Whenever you find out that a family has moved and you cannot locate them through telephone information or the telephone directory, and you do not get a new address from the Post Office (via "Address Correction Requested" procedure) after a reasonable length of time, please return the cover sheet with a detailed description of your efforts to locate the family. We have available the name and address of a relative or friend of the family who should know their whereabouts, given by the respondent when he was interviewed last year, and we will send you this information if you draw a blank from telephone information and the Post Office. When you are able to get a new address for a moved family, YOU should enter that new address at item 1 on the top of page 3 of the yellow cover sheet, and then proceed **to** try to get an interview with them at the new address if it is within about 50 miles of an interviewer in your PSU, or send the cover sheet in to the Field Office for possible reassignment to a closer PSU if it is more than 50 miles from any interviewer in your PSU.

Paying Respondents

We are making provision for paying only the Census sample families. The cross-section sample respondents will not be paid, or at least not this year. There are a number of justifications for paying these Census families. First, we are asking for their cooperation for a number of years, perhaps four or five. It is hoped that this payment will motivate these families to cooperate with **US** over this long-term study. Furthermore, these families we are paying are believed to have lower than average incomes and, therefore, there is a financial need. In addition, it is known that low-income families move frequently and leave few traces so that it would likely be prohibitively expensive to try to locate them in any other way than paying them to keep us informed as to their whereabouts. It is true that some of the cross-section respondents will be as poor as the respondents from the Census sample; however, we are interviewing them for the first time, and probably will decide to pay them if we do follow-up and interview them the second year. You should never make mention of remuneration at all to any of the cross-section respondents.

There are two different types of respondent letters, one for the Census sample families being paid, and one for the cross-section addresses where no payment will be made. The letter received by the one group of potential respondents will mention remuneration while that for the other group will make no mention of it. If you are interviewing both Census and cross-section samples, you must be very careful to send (or show) only the right letter.

The Census sample was selected originally using a procedure not unlike that used by SRC, i.e., segments are used, so it is likely that these families will be located in clumps of blocks, while your cross-section addresses will be located in other (different) clumps of blocks. Hence, the chance of communication between the two groups of respondents is slight, and furthermore, the probability of overlapping is remote. We, therefore, are quite confident that Paying one group and not the other will not cause you any problem.

Read carefully pages 66-68 of the main instruction book for specific procedures for paying respondents.

Part 4.

Letter and Other Forms

The letter on the following page is a sample of a letter sent to respondents announcing that the interviewer is going to call on them for an interview. Following the letter are the cover sheets used for the cross-section sample and the Census supplementary sample. Their use is described in Part 1 of this section.



March 1968

SURVEY
RESEARCH
CENTER

Dear Head of Household:

One of our local interviewers will be calling at your home soon in connection with one of our regular surveys. We would like to interview the head of your family.


The Survey Research Center of The University of Michigan has been conducting nationwide surveys for over 20 years on topics of public interest. These studies are based on personal interviews taken at addresses which have been scientifically selected to represent a national cross section.

We wanted to let you know in advance about the visit of our interviewer so that you would not mistake him, or her, for a salesperson. Each of our interviewers carries an identification card as an employee of The University of Michigan, and is happy to show it.

We think you will find this interview interesting and worthwhile. The information you give us will be kept in complete confidence. We will be happy to send you a report of our findings on this study free of charge as our way of saying thank you for your cooperation in this important research.

If you have any further questions, please ask our interviewer.

Sincerely,


Angus Campbell
Director


INSTITUTE FOR
SOCIAL RESEARCH

THE UNIVERSITY
OF MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR,
MICHIGAN 48106

AC:mb
P. 768

(INTERVIEW NUMBER)

	SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN	<i>(Do not write in above spaces.)</i>
	1. Interviewer's Label	2. P. S. U. _____ 3. Your Interview No. _____ 4. Date _____ 5. Length of Interview _____

6. Segment No. _____ 7. Line No. _____

8. Address (or description): _____

9. City _____ 10. State _____

11. Call record

Call Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	More (specify)
Hour of the Day (plus AM or PM)							
Date							
Day of Week							
Results							

12. IN INTERVIEW TAKEN, COMPLETE PAGES 3 AND 4 OF THIS FORM AND ATTACH COVER SHEET TO INTERVIEW, AND MAIL TO FIELD OFFICE.

13. IF NO INTERVIEW IS TAKEN, COMPLETE PAGES 2 AND 3 OF THIS FORM AND MAIL TO FIELD OFFICE.

2

NONINTERVIEW NONSAMPLE FORM: (FILL OUT FOR ADDRESSES AT WHICH NO INTERVIEW WAS OBTAINED)

1. INTERVIEWER: Check one

- HV ---- House Vacant; not being lived in. Record below if seasonal DU.
- AND ---- Address Not a Dwelling. Describe below (commercial, house burned, etc.)
- NAH ---- No one at Home; DU being lived in but no one at home after required calls.
- RA ---- Respondent Absent; someone at DU, but respondent absent. Describe below.
- Ref ---- Refusal. Give detailed description below.
- Other -- No interview obtained for reason other than above; explain fully below.

2. INTERVIEWER: Please supply as much of the following information as you can, without making inquiries of neighbors. Supply a-e for all cases. (Complete the Listing Box on page 4 of cover sheet if possible.)

a. What is the name of the nearest city of 50,000 population or more?

CITY STATE

b. How far is this DU from the center of that city?

- LESS THAN 5 MILES
- 5-14.9 MILES
- 15-29.9 MILES
- 30-49.9 MILES
- 50 OR MORE MILES

c. Type of structure in which family lives:

- TRAILER
- DETACHED SINGLE FAMILY HOUSE
- 2-FAMILY HOUSE, 2 UNITS SIDE BY SIDE
- 2-FAMILY HOUSE, 2 UNITS ONE ABOVE THE OTHER
- DETACHED 3-4 FAMILY HOUSE
- ROW HOUSE (3 or more units in an attached row)
- APARTMENT HOUSE (5 or more units, 3 stories or less)
- APARTMENT HOUSE (5 or more units, 4 stories or more)
- APARTMENT IN A PARTLY COMMERCIAL STRUCTURE
- OTHER (Specify) _____

d. Neighborhood: Look at 3 structures on each side of DU but not more than 100 yards or so in both directions and check as many boxes as apply, below:

- VACANT LAND ONLY
- TRAILER
- DETACHED SINGLE FAMILY HOUSE
- 2-FAMILY HOUSE, 2 UNITS SIDE BY SIDE
- 2-FAMILY HOUSE, 2 UNITS ONE ABOVE THE OTHER
- DETACHED 3-4 FAMILY HOUSE
- ROW HOUSE (3 or more units in an attached row)
- APARTMENT HOUSE (5 or more units, 3 stories or less)
- APARTMENT HOUSE (5 or more units, 4 stories or more)
- APARTMENT IN A PARTLY COMMERCIAL STRUCTURE
- WHOLLY COMMERCIAL OR INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE
- OTHER (Specify) _____

e. Is this DU in a Public Housing Project? YES NO

f. Estimated monthly rent of dwelling unit:

- UNDER \$50
- \$50-99
- \$100-199
- \$200 OR MORE
- CAN'T TELL

g. How many adults in primary family? ONE (GO TO Q. i) TWO THREE OR MORE DON'T KNOW

h. Is there a married couple in this primary family? YES NO DON'T KNOW

i. Race: WHITE NEGRO OTHER _____ DON'T KNOW

j. Sex of Head: MALE FEMALE DON'T KNOW

k. Estimated age of Head: 18-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64 65 OR OVER DON'T KNOW

3. INTERVIEWER: Space for COMMENTS on this noninterview situation

(FOR EACH ADDRESS)

1. Determine the number of Dwelling Units at the Listing Sheet address referred to in Item 8, page 1, and check one:

- NO DU's. Complete Nonresponse Form on page 2.
- Exactly 1 DU.
- There are _____ (SUPPLY NUMBER) dwellings that have NOT been listed separately on the Segment Listing sheet - S210.

↓

Make out the required number of white cover sheets and interview at each DU. Add to item 8, page 1 a description of the DU for which this cover sheet is used. On each white cover sheet be sure to describe the dwelling specifically.

2. Determine whether or not any unrelated secondary families in DU, and check one:

- NO UNRELATED SECONDARY FAMILIES
- THERE ARE _____ (SUPPLY NUMBER) UNRELATED SECONDARY FAMILIES

↓

Enter all persons in the Listing Box on Page 4 of the questionnaire, transferring information from the Primary Family interview to that of the secondary. Make out a GREEN cover sheet for each Secondary Family, and take an interview with each one of them.

(FOR EACH ADDRESS WHERE A PRIMARY INTERVIEW OBTAINED)

3. Note below if any subfamilies in Primary FU of DU -- (See pages 22-23 for criteria of subfamilies) -- and check one:

- NO SUBFAMILIES
- SUBFAMILIES


↓

Make sure all such persons are in the Listing Box on page 4 of the questionnaire, transferring information from the Primary Family interview to that of the secondary -- by their relation or connection with head of the primary family; make out GREEN cover sheet for each subfamily and take interview with each one.

UNRELATED SECONDARIES OR SUBFAMILIES
CROSS SECTION ADDRESSES

Project 768
Spring 1968
Family Economics Study

(INTERVIEW NUMBER)

	SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN	(Do not write in above spaces.)
	1. Interviewer's Label	

- 2. P. S. U. _____
- 3. Your Interview No. _____
- 4. Date _____
- 5. Length of Interview _____

6. Segment No. _____ 7. Line No. _____

8. Address (or description): _____

9. City _____ 10. State _____

11. CHECK ONE:

- Unrelated Secondary Family
- Subfamily -- Related to Primary, but meets criteria of subfamily (See pp. 22-23 of Questionnaire)

12. Call record

Call Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	More (specify)
Hour of the Day (plus AM or PM)							
Date							
Day of Week							
Results							

13. IF INTERVIEW TAKEN, COMPLETE PAGE 4 OF THIS FORM AND ATTACH COVER SHEET TO INTERVIEW, AND MAIL TO FIELD OFFICE.

14. IF NO INTERVIEW IS TAKEN, COMPLETE PAGE 2 OF THIS FORM AND MAIL TO FIELD OFFICE.

COVER SHEET FOR
REINTERVIEW SAMPLE
FAMILY AT ADDRESS LAST YEAR

Project 768
Spring 1968
Family Economics Study

(INTERVIEW NUMBER)



SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER
INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

1. Interviewer's Label

- 2. P S U _____
- 3. Your Interview No. _____
- 4. Date _____
- 5. Length of Interview _____

6. _____

Name of Head _____ Street & No. _____

_____ Age _____ Sex _____ Race _____ # in FU

City & State _____ Zip _____

_____ Local Tel. # _____

- 6a. CHECK ONE: Use Item 5 on Page 4 for this family (Word List)
- Do not use Item 5 on Page 4 for this family (Word List)

7. Is this where (LAST NAME) live(s)?

- Yes (INTERVIEW THE FAMILY HEAD)
- No, someone else here _____
- House Vacant _____
- Address not a dwelling _____

DO NOT INTERVIEW AT THIS ADDRESS.
Try to get the new address(es)
of the adult members of the (NAME)
family who lived here last year.
ENTER ON PAGE 3 OF THIS FORM.

8. Call Record

Call Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 or more
Hour of the Day (plus AM or PM)							
Date							
Day of Week							
Results							

- 9. IF INTERVIEW TAKEN COMPLETE PAGES 3-4 OF THIS FORM AND ATTACH COVER SHEET TO INTERVIEW AND MAIL TO FIELD OFFICE.
- 10. IF FAMILY HAS MOVED OUTSIDE YOUR AREA, RETURN THIS SHEET TO THE FIELD OFFICE IMMEDIATELY.
- 11. IF NO INTERVIEW TAKEN, OR FAMILY LOST, COMPLETE PAGE 2 OF THIS FORM.

1. INTERVIEWER: Check One

- Ref ---- Refusal. Give detailed description below.
- NER ---- No eligible respondent.
- LOST --- FU moved, cannot locate new address. Describe efforts to locate R.
- Other -- Explain.

2. INTERVIEWER: Please supply as much of the following information you can, without making inquiries of neighbors. Supply a-e for all cases. (Complete listing box on page 4 of questionnaire if possible -- attach it to this cover sheet before returning to Field Office.)

a. What is the name of the nearest city of 50,000 population or more?

_____ CITY _____ STATE

b. How far is this DU from the center of that city?

LESS THAN
5 MILES

5-14.9
MILES

15-29.9
MILES

30-49.9
MILES

50 OR MORE
MILES

c. Type of structure in which family lives:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> TRAILER | <input type="checkbox"/> APARTMENT HOUSE (5 or more units, 3 stories or less) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DETACHED SINGLE FAMILY HOUSE | <input type="checkbox"/> APARTMENT HOUSE (5 or more units, 4 stories or more) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2-FAMILY HOUSE, 2 UNITS SIDE BY SIDE | <input type="checkbox"/> APARTMENT IN A PARTLY COMMERCIAL STRUCTURE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2-FAMILY HOUSE, 2 UNITS ONE ABOVE | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify) _____ |
| THE OTHER | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DETACHED 3-4 FAMILY HOUSE | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ROW HOUSE (3 or more units in an attached row) | |

d. Neighborhood: Look at 3 structures on each side of DU but not more than 100 yards or so in both directions and check as many boxes as apply, below:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> VACANT LAND <u>ONLY</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> APARTMENT HOUSE (5 or more units, 3 stories or less) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> TRAILER | <input type="checkbox"/> APARTMENT HOUSE (5 or more units, 4 stories or more) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DETACHED SINGLE FAMILY HOUSE | <input type="checkbox"/> APARTMENT IN A PARTLY COMMERCIAL STRUCTURE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2-FAMILY HOUSE, 2 UNITS SIDE BY SIDE | <input type="checkbox"/> WHOLLY COMMERCIAL OR INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2-FAMILY HOUSE, 2 UNITS ONE ABOVE | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify) _____ |
| THE OTHER | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DETACHED 3-4 FAMILY HOUSE | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ROW HOUSE (3 or more units in an attached row) | |

e. Is this DU located in a Public Housing Project? YES NO

f. Estimated monthly rent of dwelling unit: UNDER \$50 \$50-99 \$100-199 \$200 OR MORE CAN'T TELL

g. How many adults in this family? ONE (GO TO Q.i) TWO THREE OR MORE DON'T KNOW

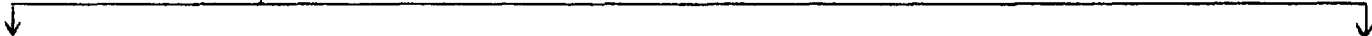
h. Is there a married couple in this family? YES NO DON'T KNOW

i. Race: WHITE NEGRO OTHER _____ DON'T KNOW

j. Sex of Head: MALE FEMALE DON'T KNOW

k. Estimated age of Head: 18-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-61 CAN'T TELL

3. INTERVIEWER: Space for COMMENTS on this noninterview situation



1. PLACE INTERVIEWER'S LABEL HERE

2. PSU _____

3. Your Int. # _____

4. Date _____

5. INTERVIEWER: SEE ITEM 6a ON PAGE 1 OF THIS FORM. USE THIS Q. ONLY WHEN INDICATED

Now here is one last thing that is a little different. We want to know whether you are familiar with some words. (HAND PICTURE CARD TO RESPONDENT)

Here is a card with four pictures on it. I'll read some words, and you tell me the number of the best picture for each word I say. If the word is not familiar to you, just say so.

<u>READ THESE WORDS</u>	<u>RECORD PICTURE NUMBER</u>	<u>READ THESE WORDS</u>	<u>RECORD PICTURE NUMBER</u>
dancing	<u>1</u>	respectful	<u>4</u>
fence	<u>3</u>	daring	<u>3</u>
music	<u>1</u>	pedestrian	<u>4</u>
pepper	<u>2</u>	fluid	<u>2</u>
woman	<u>1</u>	discipline	<u>4</u>
school	<u>4</u>	saccharin	<u>2</u>
couples	<u>1</u>	cordiality	<u>1</u>

(ASK EVERYONE)

6. Thank you for helping in this research. When I send this interview into the Survey Research Center, the University will send you five dollars, but for them to do this, I must have your name and the proper mailing address:

RESPONDENT'S NAME _____
(FULL FIRST NAME OR 2 INITIALS, AND SURNAME)

MAILING ADDRESS _____
(Street and Number) (City and State)

7. We will be calling back on you again about this time next year. Here's a postcard that is worth another five dollars if you save it and return it to the University after the first of the year, in January of 1969. I'll O.K. it now with my name, but to receive the extra five dollars you have to remember to save it and fill it out with the address of wherever you are next January.

(ENTER R'S NAME AND YOURS, PLUS YOUR INTERVIEW NUMBER ON CARD: GIVE TO R)

8. If we want to contact you by phone, could I have that number?


(AREA CODE) (LOCAL NUMBER) NO PHONE REFUSED

9. Just in case you move and forget to return the card, would you give me the name and address of someone who would know where you would be, like a close relative?

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____
(Street and Number) (City and State)

COVER SHEET
FOR ADULT FAMILY MEMBER LIVING
OUTSIDE 1969 REINTERVIEW HOME

	SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48106	(Do not write in above space)
---	---	-------------------------------

1. Interviewer's Label

2. PSU _____

3. Your Interview No. _____

4. Date _____

5. Length of Interview _____
(Minutes)

INTERVIEWER:

MAKE OUT PINK COVER SHEET FOR ANY ADULT FAMILY MEMBERS LIVING AWAY FROM 1969 REINTERVIEW FAMILY WHO ARE ENTERED IN ITEMS 3 & 4, PAGE 3 OF WHITE COVER SHEET. CHECK BOX WHICH APPLIES.

SOMEONE 18 OR OLDER MOVED OUT

SOMEONE IN ARMED FORCES, COLLEGE OR OTHER INSTITUTION IN 1968 - NOW ESTABLISHED IN OWN HOUSEHOLD

6. Name (from White Cover Sheet) _____

7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____
Street & No. City State

IF MALE OR UNMARRIED FEMALE, INTERVIEW PERSON RECORDED. IF PERSON RECORDED IS MARRIED FEMALE, INTERVIEW HUSBAND. COMPLETE LISTING BOX, PAGE 2 OF THIS COVER SHEET.

10. Call Record

Call Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	More (specify)
Hour of the Day (plus AM or PM)							
Date							
Day of Week							
Results							

- 11. IF INTERVIEW TAKEN, ATTACH COVER SHEET TO INTERVIEW AND MAIL TO FIELD OFFICE.
- 12. IF ADDRESS (items 7, 8, & 9) IS OUTSIDE YOUR AREA, RETURN THIS COVER SHEET TO FIELD OFFICE IMMEDIATELY FOR POSSIBLE REASSIGNMENT TO OTHER PSU.
- 13. IF NO INTERVIEW POSSIBLE FILL OUT NONINTERVIEW FORM ON PAGE 4.

1. How many members of your family are living here? _____

LIST ALL PERSONS, INCLUDING CHILDREN, LIVING IN THE FU

2. Listing Box

2a. Relation to Head	2b. Age	2c. Sex	2d. May I have (his/her) first and last name?	2e. Check (R)
1. HEAD				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

GO TO QUESTION A1
IN QUESTIONNAIRE

TO BE ASKED AT END OF INTERVIEW

- 1. Thank you for helping with this research. When I send this interview in, the University of Michigan will send you a check for \$5.00, but for them to do this, I must have your name and proper mailing address.

Respondent's Name _____

Mailing Address _____

City, State & Zip _____

- 2. In case we need to contact you by phone, could I have your telephone number?

NO PHONE

REFUSED

- 2a. Is this phone listed in your name?

YES (GO TO 3)

NO 2b. In whose name is it listed? _____

- 3. We will be calling on you again about this time next year. Here's a postcard that is worth another \$5.00 if you save it and return it to the University in January 1970. I'll O.K. it now with my name, but to receive the extra \$5.00 you must remember to save the card and fill it out with the address of wherever you are living next January.

INTERVIEWER: PRINT R'S NAME AND CURRENT ADDRESS ON POSTCARD, SIGN YOUR NAME AND GIVE POSTCARD TO R.

- 4. Just in case you move and forget to return the card, would you give me the name of someone, such as a close relative, who would know where we could get in touch with you.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone (if known) _____

INTERVIEWER: NOTE BELOW RELATIONSHIP (if any) OF CONTACT PERSON TO R

NONINTERVIEW FORM (For Panel Families from whom no interview was obtained)

Check one

- Ref ---- Refusal. Give detailed description below.
- NAH ---- No one at home; DU occupied by Panel Family (to best of knowledge), but no one at home after required calls.
- RA ----- Respondent absent; Panel Family at DU, but respondent absent. Describe below.
- LOST --- Family moved and unable to obtain new address. Describe below efforts to get new address.
- OTHER -- No interview obtained for reason other than above. Explain fully below.

Space for COMMENTS on this noninterview situation



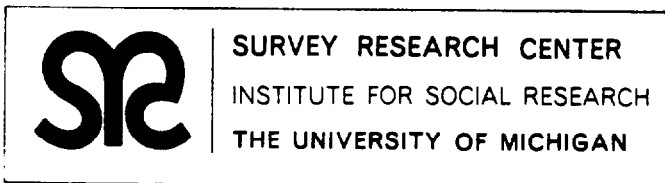
Part 5.

Documentation of Regional Data

Locational and environmental factors are important determinants of a person's economic status as well as his personality and behavior. Consequently, information derived from the personal interviews has been supplemented with data on the employment and income characteristics of the county in which the family lives. The county or SMSA of residence was chosen as the relevant data unit since the characteristics of such an area are relevant to everyone living there. Further, county demographic and employment data are comparatively easy to secure. Operationally, the situation in each area was measured by employment conditions in the county, the per pupil expenditures on public education, and the amount of per capita public assistance in the county.

Since published statistics on county employment characteristics are generally out-of-date, in the spring of 1968 a questionnaire was sent to state unemployment offices asking them about the current employment market situation in the counties that were in our sample. The questionnaire is reproduced on the next page. Replies to the three questions are the source of variables 412-414, and their distributions are given below in Section V of the Code.

In addition to the information secured from this short questionnaire, data on county education expenditures as measured by 1962 per pupil dollar expenditures were secured from the Census of Governments 1962. A measure of the adequacy of public welfare payments was also secured from the same source. To get a potential measure of the county's growth rate, the five-year percentage



P. 45768

STATE CITY OR TOWN COUNTY

1. We are interested in the market for unskilled temporary labor in the area listed above. Would you say that there are:

- Many more jobs than there are applicants
- More jobs than applicants
- Most people are able to find jobs
- A number of unskilled workers unable to find jobs
- Many unskilled workers unable to find jobs

2. What is the typical wage that such a worker might receive?

\$ _____ per _____
hour, day, week

3. What is the unemployment rate in the above area?

- Under 2%
- 2-3.9%
- 4-5.9%
- 6-10%
- over 10%

4. Additional comments if any:

change in employment was used. County Business Patterns was the source of this information. These three items make up variables 415-417. Their distributions for the families in the sample are given in Section V.

SECTION IV

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

This section describes in detail the procedures that were used in processing interviews once interviewing had been completed and all interviews had been received by the Survey Research Center. Part 1 deals with editing, the procedure used in transforming replies to numerical values when they could not be entered directly onto the codesheet from the interview. Part 2 describes coding, the process of direct conversion of replies to numerical values so that they could be keypunched. Following the editing and coding, the data were checked for errors and logical consistency within the interview. These data-cleaning operations are detailed in Part 3. Part 4 presents the logical framework for the construction of some of the more important index measures. Part 5 gives the response rates for this wave of the survey and briefly describes the weighting.

Part 1

Editing

Introduction

The questionnaire covered a great deal of potentially quantitative information pertaining to the status of the sample family. Insofar as possible the questions were designed to elicit the necessary information while minimizing the burden of arithmetic on both the interviewer and the respondent. This design necessitated an editing process to transform the questionnaire responses into

the desired numerical form.

Respondents were usually able to give what seemed to be quite accurate numerical responses to questions on common economic variables. Money income, hours worked on the job, and expenditure on foods and housing were remembered and reported by almost all respondents. The editing process for these variables consisted chiefly of performing simple arithmetic to convert responses that were given in weekly or monthly units to annual amounts and recording the figures on work sheets from which they could be key-punched. The forms of the responses were sufficiently varied so that these initial manipulations could not practically be done by computer. The editors also maintained an overview of the particular family situation and were able to use information from other parts of the questionnaire when interpreting a given response. A student, for instance, might report zero food expenditure after reporting a single payment for room and board in the housing sequence. The editor would split that payment into the two components.

Assignment of Missing Data

Virtually all of the important economic status variables used in this study, from total money income to the complex "well-offness measures," involved combining numerous components. In order to avoid relegating these measures to a "not ascertained" category when a single component was missing, a value was assigned to replace the missing data. In some cases a value could be estimated by gathering information from other parts of the questionnaire. When such information was inadequate, expected values were taken from assignment tables based on multivariate analyses of data from other national surveys.

Accuracy Codes

Many of the components of the status measures are interesting economic variables themselves. In order to allow analysis of these variables uncontaminated by assigned values, an accuracy code was associated with each one. These variables, which may be used to filter out assigned cases, were coded as follows:

0. Adequate response: no estimates or assignments were necessary. This code cannot, of course, take account of the respondent's reporting errors. Complete responses were accepted at face value in the absence of contrary evidence.
1. Response was inadequate but estimates could be made with a probable error of less than \$300 or 10 percent of the value of the variable, whichever was larger.
2. Response was inadequate and no extra information was available on which to base a good estimate. A value was assigned from an assignment table.

The accuracy codes were also used to identify unusual treatment of specific variables. These cases are listed below and explained more fully in the variable by variable discussion.

A code of 3 in the house value-property taxes accuracy code (Variable 7) identifies cases of complex property. In these cases the reported house value included the value of business property in addition to that of the family's living quarters.

A code of 4 in the accuracy codes for "Value of additions and repairs done self" (V17) and "saved on car repairs" (V25) identifies transfer of services. The value given represents work done free of charge by someone not in the sample family.

A code of 5 in the accuracy codes for annual mortgage payments, annual rent, annual car debt payments, and annual food expenditures, identifies cases in which the extrapolation of current (Spring '68) weekly or

monthly flows, to get an annual flow applicable to 1967, was clearly inappropriate. Only extreme cases such as a family unit of newlyweds who had previously lived in parental households were so identified.

Values Assigned for the Full Sample

The assignments discussed in the preceding section were made on only a small percentage of cases for any given variable. For a small class of variables pertaining to non-market time use, values were estimated or assigned for all cases. Direct questions on these items were omitted because of the necessity of keeping interviewing time on the first wave within reasonable limits and because a recent study of time use provided a good basis for assignments. The estimating conventions and assignment procedures are treated in the discussion of specific variables, which follows. We begin with Worksheet 1.

Worksheet 1

House Value V5

Most assignments were made on the basis of a distribution table giving mean house value by family income bracket and belt code. The lowest house value assignment given in this table is \$9300. For a number of dwellings, particularly those in the rural South, this was clearly much too high. In such cases the editing supervisor made an estimate of the house value based on the interviewer description of the condition of the dwelling and on any available information about the value of similar dwellings in the PSU.

All of the above assignments were given an assignment code 2. There were 91 such cases out of some 2350 home-owners. Another 25 cases were assigned on the basis of partial information (interviewer's estimate, for

7	6	8
1	2	3

0	1
4	5

6	7	8	9	10

SAMPLE BOOK #

EDITOR

CHK. EDITOR

HOUSING

OWNERS

1. HOUSE VALUE (A6)

A.

V5				
11	12	13	14	15

X _____ =
(rate, table A)

Property taxes

B.

V6			
16	17	18	19

V7
20

2. - MORTGAGE (A9)

--	--	--	--	--

Imputed rent

C.

			V
22	23	24	320

V
319

21

V
321

26

3. = NET EQUITY

--	--	--	--	--

X 0.06 =

D.

			V8
27	28	29	30

V9
31

4. MORTGAGE PAYMENTS (A8) _____ X 12 =

RENTERS

5. RENT (A 11) _____ X 12 =

E.

			V10
32	33	34	35

V11
36

OTHERS

6. RENT VALUE IF RENTED (A 16) _____ X 12 =

F.

			V12
37	38	39	40

V13
41

7. WORK IN RETURN FOR HOUSING? YES / NO

IF YES, F ÷ 2 =

Hrs

ALL

8. APPROXIMATE UTILITIES (A5/ A13 / A18)

G.

		V14
42	43	44

V15
45

9. VALUE OF A & R DONE SELF (A23, 24)

H.

			V16
46	47	48	49

V17
50

Hrs

10. A & R PAYMENTS (A 27) _____ X 12 =

I.

			V18
51	52	53	54

V19
55

ALL CARS

11. CAR INSURANCE (C12 or C16) _____ X _____ =

J.

			V20
56	57	58	59

V21
60

12. CAR DEBT PAYMENTS (C 13) _____ X _____ =

K.

			V22
61	62	63	64

V23
65

13. SAVED ON CAR REPAIRS (C 21, 22)

L.

		V24
66	67	68

V25
69

14. HOW MUCH TIME DID THAT TAKE? (C 23)

M.

		V26
70	71	72

V27
73

Hrs

OTHER DEBT

15. MONTHLY PAYMENTS ON OTHER THINGS (D 1, 2) _____ X 12 =

N.

			V28
74	75	76	77

V29
78

example) and were given an assignment code 1. Note that the assignment code for house value is labelled "Accuracy of Property Taxes" in the master code. Property tax is a multiple of house value so this is more misleading than inaccurate.

Complex Property

In 124 cases home owners gave a figure for house value which included value of business property as well. Such properties include farms, apartment buildings and other cases where it is difficult to estimate the value of the family's own living quarters separately from the value of the property as a whole.

The treatment of the cases was as follows: the total value of the property was entered in the house value field but the property taxes, imputed rent and annual mortgage payments were prorated to correspond to that portion of the property value which served as living quarters. For multiple unit buildings the prorating fraction was taken to be the reciprocal for the number of D.U.'s. For cases with no such obvious fraction, an assignment value was taken from Table B5 and the ratio of that value to the total property value was used as the prorating fraction.

All complex property cases are identified by an assignment code 3.

Property Taxes V6

On the basis of data from other studies, primarily a 1960 cross-section sample the following property tax rates were assigned.' The assigned

¹This study was reported in Income and Welfare in the United States, by James N. Morgan, et al, New York, McGraw-Hill, 1962.

tax rate was then multiplied times house value to get an approximate figure for property taxes paid. As noted above, the assignment code which is labelled "accuracy of property taxes" applies primarily to assignment of house value. Property tax rates are assigned in all cases so a non-zero assignment code is used only when this rate is applied to an assigned house value.

TABLE A
PROPERTY TAX RATE

Distance from Nearest City of 50,000 or More <u>(Question N11, page 31)</u>	<u>Region</u>	
	<u>New England</u>	<u>Other Regions</u>
0 - 5	.025	.020
5 - 49	.020	.015
50 miles or more	.015	.010

Property tax rates were assumed to be zero for mobile homes. This assumption is probably correct for those located on rented lots, but mobile homes located on owned lots may well be subject to property taxes. There are only 122 trailers in the sample so the extra questions necessary to clarify the lot ownership status were not included in the questionnaire. The understatement of housing costs in these few cases should be less than \$100.

Another difficulty is that we do not ask whether property tax payments are included in mortgage payments but assume uniformly that they are not. Thus, for all cases where taxes are included we overstate total housing expenditures by the amount of the property taxes due to double counting.

Note, however, that this double counting difficulty affects only

our "Total Committed Expenditure" variable. When computing housing costs for the "Income net of housing" variable, mortgage payments were not used because they contain a component of saving. Instead we took 6 percent of the house value to account for interest expense on the mortgage and opportunity cost of equity capital. Tax and utilities expenditures could then be added to that figure with no danger of double counting.

Remaining Mortgage Principal, Net Equity, Imputed Rent V320

Remaining mortgage principal was subtracted from total house value to obtain net equity in the dwelling. As noted above, a 6 percent return on this investment in housing was assumed in calculating imputed rental incomes.

There were several possible assignment procedures when the remaining mortgage principal was unknown or refused. If time remaining to pay and monthly payments were known the remaining principal was determined from a mortgage payment table assuming a 6 percent rate of interest. Such assignments were considered to be minor - assignment code 1. If the principal resulting from this procedure turned out higher than the house value, an equity of 5 percent of house value was assigned. When either monthly payments or time left to pay was unknown an assignment was made using a table based on house value and duration of residence.

Mortgage Payment V8

If the payment was unknown, payments were assigned based on the assigned mortgage and a 6 percent interest rate. If time remaining to pay was also not ascertained an initial term of 20 years was assumed. If information was volunteered that property taxes were included in the monthly payments given, estimated property taxes were subtracted from annual mortgage payments.

Annual Rent V10

Missing data was assigned on the basis of total family income. If a single payment was given for room and board, food expenditure was assigned on the basis of income and food needs, and the residual was taken as rent.

Annual Value if Rented V12

If the sample family unit was staying with family or friends, the respondent sometimes gave the total rent paid for the apartment. That figure was pro-rated to the respective members in the two families according to the allocation of rooms if that information was volunteered. If the host family owned the home and house value was given, 10 percent of house value was pro-rated in the same fashion.

There were several cases of tenant farmers, where those who were able to estimate gave a figure of \$15/month. This value was assigned for those who did not give an estimate.

Approximate Utilities V14

Values were assigned by comparison with a sample listing of adequate responses, matching on region and type of dwelling. The assigned values ranged from \$75/year for small apartments in Los Angeles to \$400/year for 8-room houses in the north.

For trailer owners who gave a lot rental figure, that amount was classified as a utility payment.

Value of Additions and Repairs Done by the Family V16

Assignments for missing data were based on the complexity and extent of the work done. A saving of \$30 per room was assigned for interior painting

and savings of up to \$500 were assigned for exterior painting of a large house, or extensive re-modeling. Such assignments were, of course, only as good as the staff member's interpretation of the respondent's quantitative description of what was done.

Car Insurance Premiums V20

Cases with missing data were assigned \$100 if respondent lived in a metropolitan area, \$75 otherwise. Assignments for single males under 25 were increased by \$50.

Car Debt Payments V22

In cases where there was known to be car debt but payments were not ascertained, annual car debt payments were assigned in an amount equal to 1/2 the wholesale value of the car. If the respondent was making payments on a car purchased shortly before the interview, the annual total was calculated as if payments had been made for the full year. Such cases were identified by an accuracy code 5 in Variable 23.

Saved on Car Repairs V24

Assignments were based on the complexity of the work done and ranged from \$15 for oil changes and tune-ups to \$200 for extensive overhauls.

Time Spent on Car Repairs V26

If time spent was not ascertained, an effective wage rate of \$2/hour was assumed and divided into the amount saved.

Monthly Payments on Other Things V28

A figure of \$20/month was assigned in most cases where payments were reported but the amount was not ascertained. If it was not determined whether there were such payments a zero value was assigned.

Worksheet 2

Family Food and Need Standard V31, V32

We constructed a measure of minimum annual food needs and minimum annual total income needs for each family. The measures are similar to the Orshansky poverty cut-offs used by the Social Security Administration but embody some modifications.

The table on Worksheet 2 gives individual weekly food expenditure requirements by age and sex for persons in a family of four. The data were taken from the "Low-Cost Plan" given in the Family Economics Review, March 1967.¹ These figures were summed for all individuals in the family, converted to annual amounts, and then adjusted for economies of scale as follows: 1 person families add 20 percent; 2 persons add 10 percent; 3 persons add 5 percent; 5 persons subtract 5 percent; 6 or more persons subtract 10 percent.

The total need standard is then obtained by multiplying the food standard by a factor of 4.89 for single persons; 3.70 for two person families; and 3.0 for families of 3 or more. The factor of 4.89 yields equivalent results to the Orshansky convention of taking 72 percent of the two person need standard for single persons.

All of the above adjustments for economies of scale and the conversions from weekly to annual amount were incorporated in a set of tables. The editors simply summed the individual figures and then looked up the annual food and

¹U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967.

7 6 8
1 2 3

0 2
4 5

6 7 8 9 10

INDIVIDUAL FOOD COSTS:
USE LISTING BOX AND TABLE B

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____
- 11. _____
- 12. _____
- 13. _____

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EDITOR _____
CHK. EDITOR _____

TABLE B. INDIVIDUAL FOOD STANDARD (LOW COST)

AGE	MALE	FEMALE
Under 3	3.90	3.90
4 - 6	4.60	4.60
7 - 9	5.50	5.50
10 - 12	6.40	6.30
13 - 15	7.40	6.90
16 - 20	8.70	7.20
21 - 35	7.50	6.50
35 - 55	6.90	6.30
55 +	6.30	5.40

FAMILY SIZE A.

TOTAL UNADJUSTED _____

SEE TABLE FOR FOOD AND NEED STANDARDS FOR THE ABOVE FAMILY SIZE AND UNADJUSTED FOOD TOTAL

ANNUAL FOOD STANDARD B.

ANNUAL NEED STANDARD C.

FOOD EXPENDITURE

- 1. SPENT EATING OUT (E 2) _____ X _____ = _____
- 2. COST OF MILK (E 4) _____ X _____ = _____
- 3. OTHER FOOD (E 5) _____ X _____ = _____
- 4. FOOD BILL SUBTOTAL (1 + 2 + 3) _____

5. ALCOHOL (E6) _____ X _____ = IF INCLUDED(E7) ENTER AT RIGHT

6. CIGARETTES (E9) _____ X _____ = IF INCLUDED (E10) ENTER AT RIGHT

CORRECTED FOOD BILL

7. SUBTRACT 5, 6, FROM FOOD BILL IF INCLUDED

F

NON MONEY FOOD

8. HOME GROWN FOOD (E12) SEE SUPERVISOR

G Hrs 4
34 35 36 37

9. CLOTHES MADE AND MENDED (E17, 18)

H Hrs 5
38 39 40 41

10. FOOD RECEIVED ON THE JOB (J30, page 24)

I
42 43 44

11. SAVED ON FOOD STAMPS (J32, page 24)

J
46 47 48 49

need standards in the table for the appropriate family size.

The above procedure differs from the standard Orshansky procedure in three respects.

The "low cost" food expenditure standard is slightly higher than the "economy level" used in the S.S.A. cut-off. It was the opinion of Faith Clark of the Department of Agriculture that the latter standard is unrealistically spartan.

The S.S.A. procedure approximates the above procedure by tabulating need standards for different categories of families based on family size, sex, age and marital status of head, and age of youngest child. The largest family size category used is for six persons or more thus effectively assigning zero marginal cost to members beyond the sixth. The linear increase in standards with family size when calculated by our procedure may err in the opposite direction but still seems more realistic.

We have incorporated no farm - nonfarm differential in the need standards. There seems to be no general agreement as to the magnitude of this differential with values from .70 to .85 argued for. It is a simple matter to incorporate the desired definition by a computer manipulation controlling on occupation code. For such variables as total real income, it is not clear that the differential is appropriate since we impute many of the types of income in kind which are the source of the differential.

Food Expenditure V37

Expenditures on eating out, milk delivered to the door, and other food purchased were converted to annual amounts and summed. Expenditures on alcohol and cigarettes were subtracted out if they were reported to have been included in the food bill. This corrected total, "Yearly Food Bill,"

is Variable 37.

If there was evidence that the amount spent eating out was solely for school lunches, the weekly amount was multiplied by 40 instead of 52.

The most common cases of missing data for this question occurred when the family ate out only infrequently and the question about the average weekly amount did not seem to make sense. In such cases an amount of the order to \$2.50 per person per meal was assigned.

The delivered milk expense was not ascertained in only very few cases. In those few, assignments were based roughly on a quart a day per child.

If the expenditure for the main component of the food bill "all other food used at home" was not ascertained, an assignment was made for the total corrected food bill. The assignment was a multiple of the food needs standard depending on the ratio of family income to the total needs standard. A maximum of 1.3 times the food standard was assigned which proved quite conservative in view of later analysis.

If it was not determined whether expenditures on cigarettes or alcohol were included in the reported food bill, 50 percent of the outlay on these items was subtracted as correction.

Home Grown Food V39

The amount edited for this variable was based on the response to the qualitative question, "Do you have any special ways of keeping the food bill down? (If so), What special ways ...?" If the respondent reported producing food, a value was assigned according to a set of conventions. The amounts assigned ranged from \$50 for "we have a small garden" through \$250 for "raise a beef animal" to 60 percent of the food standard for "Raise

our own milk and meat, have a garden and can freeze a lot." Since these values were assigned in all cases, the assignment codes distinguish only the size of the assigned value. Amounts of \$1000 or greater were coded 999. For farmers, the excess over \$999 was placed in the "Food received on the job" category.

Clothes Made and Mended V41

A question similar to the qualitative food question was asked here. However, it was followed by the quantitative questions: "Did you save more than \$50 this way? (If so), About how much did you save?" Pecuniary savings from shopping at sales and the like were excluded. If savings from both sales and sewing were mentioned, 2/3 of the value was taken for the productive activity unless other evidence was given. If less than \$50 was reported saved, a figure of \$25 was taken.

Food Received on the Job V43

This variable was edited from questions J30 and J31, "Did anyone here get more than \$50 worth of food or clothing as part of their pay? (If so) How much?" The amount in Variable 43 thus may include both food and clothing. When the information was given as to whether the amount referred to food or clothing, it was coded in Variable 268. Overfield amounts are coded 999.

Yearly Food Stamps V45

This variable was edited from the responses to Questions J32 and J33. Like Variable 43 it may contain food, clothing or a mixture. The distinguishing information is coded in Variable 269. If transfers of food or clothing

were mentioned in Questions E12 or E16, those amounts were edited into Variable 45.

Worksheet 3

Head's Work Hours V47

Heads who were currently in the labor force were asked a four-question sequence about unemployment, illness, and vacation time and then for the number of weeks actually worked.

The editors first checked to be sure that these responses accounted for the 52 weeks in the year. Usually errors could be corrected by eliminating double counting due to mention of illness also as unemployment or by correcting errors noted in the interviewer's marginal arithmetic. If the time did not add up to 52 weeks and there was no indication as to why, the deficit was assumed to have been unofficial vacation. If more than 52 weeks were reported, half the surplus was taken from work time and the rest from illness and unemployment.

The number of weeks worked was then multiplied times the number of hours worked per week. For those who worked a standard week we multiplied by that figure and then added overtime as a correction. If the head did not have a standard workweek we used his estimate of an average workweek. Some respondents gave different hours for different times of the year and work hours were calculated accordingly.

Hours worked on a second job, if any, were then added to the annual hours on the main job to give the head's total annual work hours.

If data on the main job was missing, 40 hours per week worked or 2000 hours per year was the most common assignment. Typical exceptions were servicemen who had been on active duty in 1967, who were assigned 72 hours

per week, and farmers, who were assigned 60 hours per week.

If the respondent had overtime but didn't know how much, 10 percent of regular work time was assigned. If the amount was qualified as "a little," 5 percent was used.

For persons who were unemployed at the time of the interview, and for retired persons, housewives and students, the annual hours of work variable was based on a simpler sequence of two questions: "How many weeks did you work last year?" and "About how many hours a week did you work (when you worked)?" Questions were not asked to account for the rest of the year.

Unemployment Hours V49

Unemployment hours were calculated at the rate of 40 hours per week unemployed. For heads who were unemployed at the time of the interview, the reported number of weeks worked was subtracted from 52 and the residual was assumed to be the weeks of unemployment during the year. If there was evidence that the unemployment was due to illness, illness hours were assigned instead.

An exception was made for female heads with children. The inclusion of unemployment hours together with the housework assignment would result in double counting in the calculation of total nonleisure so no unemployment hours were assigned.

Retired persons, housewives and students were not assigned unemployment hours.

Illness Hours V51

Nonleisure time due to illness was calculated at the rate of 80 hours per week. For long illnesses, this was reduced to 60 hours per week after

eight weeks.

As noted above, some unemployed persons were assigned illness hours according to the above schedule if there was evidence that this unemployment during 1967 was due to illness. No illness time was assigned for retired persons, housewives or students.

Wife's Work Hours

This variable was based on the two questions:

I11. About how many weeks did she work last year?

I12. And about how many hours a week did she work?

Some assignments were made when these questions were missed and then labor income was reported for the wife. For these cases a wage rate was estimated and divided into income.

It was sometimes difficult for the respondent to estimate work time for laundry or child care done at home. One hour per dollar earned was assigned in such cases.

Housework Hours

Annual hours of housework by head and wife were assigned for all families. The assigned values were based on an analysis of this variable in the recent study, Productive Americans.¹ The important determinants of the amount of housework done and the predicted values are summarized in the following table.

¹Productive Americans, J. Morgan, I. Sirageldin, N. Baerwaldt, (Ann Arbor: Institute for Social Research, 1966), Monograph 43.

TABLE C

FAMILY HOUSEWORK

<u>Single Man is Head</u>	<u>Housework Hours</u>
No one under 18	400
Youngest 6-18	600

<u>Single Woman is Head</u>	
Alone	1000
With another adult	1300
One or two children	
youngest 4 or older	1600
youngest under 4	2200

Larger families -- use couples table.

<u>Married Couples</u>	<u>Wife Doesn't Work</u>	<u>Wife Works 0-750 Hours</u>	<u>Wife Works More than 750 Hours</u>
Alone	2000	1700	1500
Children or others age 4+			
3 or 4 people	2300	2200	1800
5 or 6 people	2600	2500	2000
7 or more	3000	2800	2400
Youngest child under 4			
3 people	2600	2600	1800
4 or 5 people	3000	3100	2300
6 or more	3500	3500	2700

Source: Productive Americans, MTR 146.

An adjustment was made if there was help with child care from persons outside the family unit. The predicted housework value was reduced by one hour for each dollar's worth of paid or free child care received. When this adjustment was made, the predicted value for non-working wives was always used as the base point. This is because the predicted value for working wives already includes an implicit adjustment for outside care. No adjustment was made for working wives if it would have been smaller than the working-nonworking differential.

The primary difficulties with the general procedure of assigning housework arose for large families with single female heads, particularly those who worked. The Productive Americans cross-section sample of 2200 was not large enough to predict the working-nonworking differential or the kinds of adjustments that are made if older children can care for younger ones. Such cases constituted a significant subgroup in our large sample heavily weighted with low income families. Several procedures were used in an attempt to estimate reasonable housework and total leisure figures. Admittedly, however, the assignments in these cases are based on inadequate data and the resulting variables are at best marginally satisfactory.

Nonworking female heads with large families were simply assigned housework from the couples portion of the above table. This assignment was frequently the sole determinant of the leisure variable.

The two main sorts of adjustments that were made for working female heads are as follows. If there was a daughter in the household old enough to care for younger siblings, free help hours were edited into Variable 55 and used to adjust the mother's housework downward. Such cases of free help from within the family are identified by a code of 5 in Variable 291. If there was another adult in the household who might be considered to be a

spouse equivalent in terms of sharing the work load, a second major adult was created. The procedure followed was to edit most of the worksheet variables as for a single head and then include in Variable 63 a combination of the extra adult's work hours and a housework adjustment so that the total nonleisure came out as it would have if the sheet had been edited for a couple. Variable 63 is thus an adjustment variable and not meaningful in its own right except that it identifies such odd cases.

Home Production V61

Most of the components of home production hours were estimated from the associated amounts of nonmoney income using assumed wage rates.

Work in return for housing (for those who neither owned nor rented)

The question, "Do you do any work in return for your housing?" was interpreted in terms of a percentage of the annual value earned. (See Variable 106.) That portion of the "annual value if rented" was then divided by \$2/hour to get the time estimate. Persons who received the housing as part of a paid job were assigned no hours here because the work was included in the head's annual work hours.

Additions and repairs

A wage rate of \$2 per hour was used except for a small outlying group who reported saving more than \$1000 on complex and extensive additions or repairs. A rate of \$4/hour was used in those cases.

Car repairs

Time spent was asked directly in this case. When not ascertained it was assigned using \$2/hour.

Home grown food

An effective wage rate of \$1/hour was assumed. No hours were assigned here for farmers because they were assumed to have been included in reported work hours.

Making and mending clothes

A wage rate of \$1/hour was used.

Others' Housework V63

This is an adjustment variable used if there was a spouse equivalent for a single head of household. See the last part of the discussion of Housework. This adjustment was also made in a few cases where there were 3 or 4 adults in the household, one of whom did most of the housework and child care while the others held full time jobs. These cases are identified by a figure greater than 2 in Variable 71, Number of Major Adults.

Total Nonleisure V65

Number of Major Adults V71

Leisure Per Major Adult V73

The components of nonleisure were summed, divided by the number of adults to whom the calculation applied, and subtracted from the total time available, to give Leisure Per Major Adult. The total time available was assumed to be 16 hours per day for 365 days.

Others' Work Hours V67, V69, V72

Extra earners were ranked in order of descending earned income. Variable 67 corresponds to the income in Variable 77 and Variable 69 to Variable 78. The total hours figure for extra earners may include the

hours of third, fourth, and fifth earners for whom separate time variables were not edited.

Worksheet 4

Head's Labor Income V74

This variable is the sum of the head's wages (from J8), overtime and commission (from J10), and professional practice or trade (from J11a) plus that part of income accruing to labor from mixed-labor-capital income. In dividing mixed income from a farm or unincorporated business, it was assumed that the labor was worth at least a dollar an hour. (In cases where the total dollars earned was less than the number of hours worked, all the income was assumed to be labor income.) All earnings above a dollar an hour were then assumed to be half labor income and half capital income. Mixed income from roomers was simply allocated half to labor and half to capital. Income from boarders was split 75-25 between labor and capital.

In cases where both the head and wife worked in a family business or farm and their income was not given separately, their work hours were combined, their income was divided between labor and capital using the rule above, and then the head was given two-thirds of the labor income and the wife was given one-third.

Assignments for the components of this variable were made from the data of the 1967 Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF). Wage income was assigned at the mean of groups with the same race, occupation, and education as the head. Farm and unincorporated business income was assigned as a function of house value.

7 6 8

0 4

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

HEAD'S LABOR INCOME

- 1. LABOR PART OF FARM INC. (J4*)
2. LABOR PART OF BUS. INC. (J7*)
3. WAGES (J 8)
4. BONUS, OVERTIME, COMM. (J10)
5. PROF., PRACTICE, TRADE (J11a)
6. LABOR PART OF ROOMERS ETC. (J11b*)
7. TOTAL (SUM OF 1 to 6)

Grid for Head's Labor Income with handwritten value 74 in box 14.

WIFE'S LABOR INCOME

- 8. WIFE'S INCOME FROM WORK (J15*)

Grid for Wife's Labor Income with handwritten value 75 in box 19.

CAPITAL INCOME, HEAD AND WIFE

- 9. ASSET PART OF FARM INC. (J4*)
10. ASSET PART OF BUS. INC. (J7*)
11. ASSET PART OF ROOMERS ETC.(J11b*)
12. RENT, INT., DIV., ETC. (J11c)
13. WIFE'S INCOME FROM ASSETS (J15*)

Grid for Capital Income.

TAXABLE INCOME OF HEAD AND WIFE

- 14. (A + B + CAPITAL INC.)

Grid for Taxable Income of Head and Wife with handwritten value 76 in box 24.

TAXABLE INCOME OF OTHERS (J19 + J22)

- 15. OTHER WITH HIGHEST INCOME
16. NEXT HIGHEST INCOME
17. STILL OTHERS WITH INC. ?

Grid for Taxable Income of Others with handwritten values 77 and 78.

OTHERS' TOTAL INCOME

- 18. (15 + 16 + 17)

Grid for Others' Total Income with handwritten value 79 in box 39.

TRANSFERS (TOTAL FAMILY)

- 19. A.D.C. A.D.C.U. (J11d)
20. OTHER WELFARE (J11e)
21. SOCIAL SECURITY (J11f)
22. OTHER RETIREMENT (J11g)
23. UNEMP., WORKMENS' COMP. (J11h)
24. ALIMONY (J11i)
25. HELP FROM RELATIVES (J11j)
26. ANYTHING ELSE? (J11k*)
27. WIFE'S TRANSFER INCOME (J15*)
28. OTHERS' TRANSFER INCOME(J19,22*)

Grid for Transfers with handwritten value 80 in box 44.

TOTAL FAMILY MONEY INCOME

- 29. (C + F + G + OTHER TRANSFERS)

Grid for Total Family Money Income with handwritten value 81 in box 49.

TAX EXEMPTIONS OF HEAD AND WIFE

- ADULTS
CHILDREN
BLIND, 65 & OVER
OUTSIDE FU (J45)

SAMPLE BOOK #

EDITOR

CHK. EDITOR

ENTER DOLLAR AMOUNT (J46)

Grid for Tax Exemptions with handwritten value 82 in box 54.

ENTER TOTAL EXEMPTIONS

HEAD & WIFE

OTHERS

CIRCLE TABLE USED

TAX FROM TABLE

Tables for tax calculations with handwritten values 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88.

TOTAL FAMILY TAX (J + K + L)

CHILD CARE (I8,15) (SEE BOX E, SHEET 3)

UNION DUES (K18)

COST OF INCOME (M + N + O)

ASSIGNMENTS

0 none / 1 minor / 2 major

Assignment grid with handwritten values 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91.

Wife's Labor Income V75

The Wife's Labor Income is, similarly, the sum of income from wages, professional practice or trade, and the labor part of income from business, farm, roomers, and boarders.

Assignments for this variable were made from the 1967 SCF as a function of the wife's age, education, and race.

Taxable Income of Head and Wife V76

This variable is the sum of Head's Labor Income (Variable 74), Wife's Labor Income (Variable 75), and the total asset income of both the head and wife. This asset income consists of the asset part of mixed-labor-capital income, and income from rent, dividends, interest, and trusts. If income from dividends, interest, and trusts was not ascertained, it was assigned from 1967 SCF data on the basis of labor income.

Taxable Income of Others V76, V77, V78

The highest and second highest taxable income of persons other than the head or wife are coded in Variable 77 and 78 respectively. The total taxable income of others in the family is coded in Variable 79.

If these amounts were not ascertained (as they often were not since the information was asked of the head), the assignments were made from the same assignment table as the head if the earner was an adult. If the earner was a child, a dollar an hour was assigned.

Transfers V80

The total amount that the family received from A.D.C., A.D.C.U., and A.F.D.C. was coded separately in Variable 80. If assignments were

necessary, they were made on the basis of published statistics on the average payment per recipient by state.

Other transfer income of the family was not coded separately but simply added into total income. Assignments were made from 1967 SCF data on the basis of age, labor income, and whether or not the head was self-employed.

Total Family Money Income V81

This variable is the sum of Taxable Income of Head and Wife (Variable 76), Others' Total Taxable Income (Variable 79), Total Family A.D.C. (Variable 80), and the total of the other transfer income of the family.

Financial Support of Persons Outside the Family V82

This amount was taken directly from J45. If the amount of support was not ascertained, no assignments were made. Thus, this is the only worksheet variable with a missing data code.

Total Family Tax V83

The federal income tax for each earner was calculated in the following way: from total family income we subtracted either the minimum standard deduction (\$200 plus \$100 for each exemption) or the 10 percent standard deduction plus an additional 5 percent to account for the average extra deductions. We used the method that yielded the lowest adjusted income. After subtracting an additional \$600 for each exemption, the tax was assigned from the schedules published by the IRS for married persons, single persons, or heads of households. The total tax was then obtained by adding the taxes of all the earners together.

The number of exemptions each earner got was determined by the number of people inside the family unit he supported plus the number of people outside the family for whom he provided half of their support. In addition, the head got an extra exemption if he or his wife were over 65 or blind.

Cost of Income V84

This variable is equal to the sum of the total family income, the annual union dues of the head (K18), and the cost of caring for the children if the wife or a single head worked (I8 or 115).

Part 2

Coding

Introduction

After the editing process was completed the interviews were coded. Coding involves putting numerical values on replies to questions so that the data from the interviews can be manipulated by the computer.¹

Coding Procedures

Coders were trained by the Head of the Center's Coding Section before they were allowed to production-code interviews. In addition, they were given constant supervision throughout the duration of coding by one of the analysts working on the study. All coders were required to code two practice interviews, which were purposely made different to illustrate in advance some of the problems that might be encountered during production coding. Those who successfully completed the coding of these two practice interviews were allowed to production code. For the first two weeks of production coding each coded interview was "check-coded" by a supervisor of the Coding Section or by one of the analysts in charge of the study. "Check-coding" consisted of an item-by-item check of the coded scores with the scores independently coded by the supervisor for that interview. This process made it possible to determine early in the study period whether any coder was having trouble and whether any

¹For a description of the Coding procedures used by the Survey Research Center, see Manual for Coders, Doris Muehl (Ginsburg), ed. (Ann Arbor: Institute for Social Research, 1961).

codes in particular were causing difficulty. After the study staff was satisfied that the coding errors that were being made were both infrequent and nonsystematic, only one interview in ten was "check-coded." This gave us a group of N = 480 "check-coded" interviews.

Coding Reliability

It is this last group of "check-coded" interviews, those check coded at a rate of one in ten, which was used in the analysis of coding reliability. Two measures of disagreement were calculated, a gross percent disagreement between coder and check coder and an **estimate** of actual coder error, i.e., total percent disagreement minus check coder error. The denominator used in obtaining both these figures was 480 (number of "check-coded" interviews). Any percent disagreement figure of less than 5 percent was considered non-significant and required no further investigation. Out of the 243 different items coded in each interview only 43, or 17.7 percent, needed further analysis.

Coder error was calculated for each of these 43 items and found to average 12 percent for all of them. The error ranged, however, from 2 to 27 percent. Next, each of these 43 items was analyzed for special coding problems. Twenty of the 43 cases had actual coder errors of less than 10 percent. This was considered acceptable and no further investigation was made of them. An analysis of each of the remaining 23 cases revealed that the questions were either extremely "open-ended," such as attitude questions that happened to elicit responses that were difficult to code, or questions that required some knowledge of the degree of skill required to perform certain automobile and house repairs. Ninety-eight percent of our interviews were coded by women who seemed to know very little about what constituted a complex or easy car repair. We did not consider these judgments important since

complexity estimates were predominately errors of coding a "1" when the item should have been coded "2" on a five-point scale, rather than errors of coding a "1" when the item should have been coded "3" or "4."

Hence, the reliability of coding based upon the above-described analysis was considered acceptable, with the low error rate and no evidence of any persistent systematic errors. It should be noted that many coding errors, especially important errors, have been corrected in later stages of processing.

Part 3

Data Cleaning Operations

Following the editing and coding processes, the interviews were keypunched and written on tape. But, before the data could be considered ready for use in doing analysis, various precautionary checking procedures were undertaken. The procedures were carried out sequentially, in the order presented below.

The first of the four data cleaning operations undertaken was a "sequence check," which merely checked the data for gaps in the number series. This was done to make sure that all interviews were in fact coded, that no interview was coded twice, and that each interview had its correct identifying number.

The next cleaning procedure was a hand operation where each completed interview and nonresponse form, with its corresponding identification and location variables, was listed on a computer printout to make sure that a report on each address (or name and address, depending on the sample) that was sent to the field interviewer was indeed received back by the Ann Arbor office - either an interview or a noninterview report. Various errors in coding were discovered and corrected at this stage. When all the interviews and nonresponse cases had been accounted for, the interviews were subjected to a procedure of looking for invalid numerical values on the tape, as well as for blanks where there should have been some numerical value, and double punches. A computer program called "Wild Code Check" was used in this operation. This program, according to specifications, checked each tape location for incorrect values. For example, a question such as "DO you belong to a labor union?" was

properly coded 1 for a "yes" response, 5 for a "no" response, and 9 for "not ascertained." Any value other than the 1, 5, or 9 was an error. The program printed out the offending record with its interview number and the error was corrected, by looking at the interview.

The next data cleaning operation, called a "consistency check," was a check on the internal logical consistency of the entries on the tape for each interview. This procedure was also completed using a computer program. As an example of this process, two items coded on each interview were whether or not the family owned, rented, or neither owned nor rented their dwelling unit and the family's estimated value of their house if they owned it. For those who rented or neither owned nor rented, and only for them, a code of zero was the correct entry on this house-value variable. These logical requirements were specified in a computer program, and any inconsistent records were corrected by going back to the original statement by the respondent.

The last check made on the data was for reasonableness. The phrase "oddball check" was used for this procedure. It involved looking up cases which seemed to be extreme on a particular value. For instance, to carry the housing example further, all houses with coded values in excess of \$50,000 were looked up to see if indeed the high value was correct or if the amount was in error. Seemingly large values on money income, and hours of work were also checked. The majority of the cases were correct as coded, but the procedure eliminated the risk of one type of serious error. When these checks had been completed, the next process was construction of additional complex variables. This process is described in the next section.

Part 4

Index Creation

General Procedures

Creation of indexes allowed us to group various related dichotomous measures into more general and more universally applicable analysis variables. Using the basic conceptual framework of the study, some indexes were constructed in a deductive manner starting from a priori theoretical considerations, while some were created inductively by examining the data and seeing how the various variables were correlated. Most of the economic status measures were constructed inductively by first assembling meaningful economic constructs, while the various indexes measuring quality of housing, background of the head of the family, attitudes, and behavior patterns were constructed using both methods. An index constructed by either method was considered tentative until each of the components of that index was correlated with the entire index and examined for positive or negative correlation. If the component was sufficiently positively correlated with the entire index, that component was retained in the index. If the correlation of the component with the entire index or one of the other components was sufficiently negative, that component was removed. In a very few cases, it was necessary to revise some indexes and eliminate components from other indexes.

There are several reasons why indexes were required on this study. First, even with nearly 5,000 cases (degrees of freedom), there needed to be some restriction on the number of predictors used in any one analysis. The technique of constructing an index allowed a number of related variables

to be collapsed into a more general variable, thus reducing the number of independent variables in an analysis.

Second, an index is metricized and is easier to use as a dependent variable or predictor than each of the components taken separately. Changes in the score value on an index between one year and another or net differences from the average of others in the same year can be computed easily. For instance, "economizing behavior" is associated with low incomes where the pressure to economize is the greatest, but the theory is that such behavior also helps to increase one's income in the future. Hence, the initial comparison should be whether the family does more or less economizing than others with about the same income. Having scores on the same index for two years for a family allows between-year comparisons.

The third reason for index construction is closely related to the second. Basing an index on five or six items rather than one or two increases the probability that the index score for any one family in the sample will be meaningful. For instance, a family cannot score a point on an index of money earning behaviors for saving money by doing car repairs unless they own a car. However, it is probable that the other component variables comprising this index are relevant for this family. To neutralize the effect of a component of an index that is irrelevant for a family, a middle score was arbitrarily assigned for that component of the index. Operationally, neutralization takes the form of giving one point for an irrelevant component, while those for whom the item is relevant are given two points for "scoring" and zero points for "not scoring." Nevertheless, it is advisable to use the indexes cautiously if some of their components are irrelevant for a large fraction of the respondents.

The fourth reason for index construction is that it allows bypassing lengthy factor analyses, which are difficult in any case with categorical variables. We were able to avoid doing factor analyses by looking at the correlation of a component variable with the index in which it was included. A component that has a very low or negative correlation with the composite index means a negative correlation with one or more of the other components, and problems of one component value in the index cancelling out another.

Fifth, it is easy to test whether or not the components are indeed additive in their effects on a dependent variable by treating the index not as a single value but as a set of categories of values. If they show linear relationships with the dependent variable, then the assumption of additivity of the components is given credence. If not, then there is evidence either of substitutability--any one or two components are enough--or complementarity--it takes most or all components together to produce an effect.

Finally, an index provides a rapid method of eliminating variables which have no effect on a dependent variable, for if the sum of a set of items which are not negatively correlated with one another has no effect on a dependent variable, it can be assumed that none of the components have any effect either. This is not a perfectly safe assumption since one component may have an effect in the reverse direction, but it does allow a method for rapid first examination. If the index does have an effect on a dependent variable, then it is always possible to dissect it and determine which components are producing the effect.

Index Measures of Economic Status

Income (1967)

Various subcomponents of money income were added on Worksheet 4 by the editors. (Worksheet 4 is reprinted in Part 1 of this Section.) Income has been categorized partly according to recipient--head of the family, wife, or others--and partly according to its source: work for money, transfers, or capital income or transfer income. But in order to develop the various concepts needed it was necessary to combine these components in various ways. In addition to all the forms of money income, estimates were also made for each family of its non-money income, including both imputed returns on assets, such as one's own home, and the imputed value of work which produced rewards in non-money forms, such as do-it-yourself projects. Also taken account of in these measures were the various deductions from income: estimated federal income taxes, union dues, and child care costs when there was nobody home to take care of the children. To the family's total money income imputations were added to derive real income. Then the costs of earning income were subtracted from this real income to get a measure of net real income. Variables 74-91 are the major measures of money income, while Variables 322-324 are the measures of real income.

Family Needs

Measurement of a family's economic status requires comparing the family's income with some measure of how much the family needs. These measures of needs are of course not absolutely correct but merely a relative adjustment for different family sizes and types. Two of these measures were calculated on Worksheet 2. The food needs standard of the Department of Agriculture that was computed for each family was based on specific estimated costs of fulfilling the food requirements of individuals of varying age and

sex. This annual total was then adjusted according to the Department of Agriculture's notions for economies of scale for larger families and diseconomies for smaller families. The total needs measure is based on the food needs standard which is then expanded to estimate the total family needs according to the Orshansky principle of multiplying by three, except for smaller families, where diseconomies of scale are taken into account and a larger multiplier is used.

Leisure Time of Family

A component of economic status that is often neglected is leisure, which we measured in this study by first assuming that everyone had 16 hours a day, or 5,840 hours a year, after deductions were made for sleeping and eating. Included in our measure of leisure were the head of the family and his wife, if any. These two individuals were considered "major adults," and the sum of their number of hours of leisure was divided by two to arrive at the "leisure per person" figure for the entire family. In unusual circumstances, especially where the functional role of the wife was fulfilled by another person, that person was considered a major adult as well. Worksheet 3 illustrates the editing procedure used in deriving this concept. Basically, time spent working--whether or not for remuneration--and doing housework were deducted from the initial 5,840 hours. Other minor adjustments were made. Eight hours per working day for each day the person was unemployed was deducted on the grounds that this was not enjoyable leisure time. Sixteen hours a day during the days that people were ill were deducted on the grounds that this, too, was unwanted leisure. Estimates of the amount of time housework took were based on earlier Survey Research Center data; no questions about housework time were included in the 1968 survey. These three types of measures of economic status--income, needs, and leisure--were combined into

more refined measures as described below.

Income/Needs Ratios

The most obvious first step of refinement was to relate various measures of income to needs for each family to get what is sometimes called a welfare-ratio or poverty index. It is not advisable to attach very much significance to the value of the ratio when it is equal to one, i.e., calling it a definition of poverty. But the ratio taken as a number can be used as a rough indicator of how well-off a family is. A series of such ratios were generated varying from the simple ratio of money income to the annual needs standard measure to ones which used more complex and refined measures of income and needs. (See Variables 325-327.) Eight additional such measures were developed using two definitions of the level of adequacy of the needs standard, with two refinements on these definitions, and two different adjustment factors for farmers. The two definitions of the level of adequacy were the low cost and the more spartan economy level. The refinement was a modified standard that was based on the 1965 food consumption survey data which allowed for economies of scale up to the eleventh family member. One adjustment for farmers multiplied the calculated ratio by .8, the figure suggested in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, while the other multiplied the calculated ratio by .7. The correlation between each one of these welfare ratios was very high. And although each measure may give a slightly different estimate of the total number of poor, a family's relative position on one index is likely to be that same position on each of the other indexes. This is especially true of all the ratios that use money income, but it is not quite so true of the ratios where the numerator included components of nonmoney income.

Quality of Housing

An important measure of economic status, and one which is difficult to measure adequately, is quality of housing. Since this measure was used in deriving the measures of real income, it is worth describing the problems that exist in measuring this variable. Strictly monetary measures of housing quality are deficient since there is not necessarily a very good connection between the amount someone pays for housing and what he gets for it. For example, some people are the beneficiaries of rent control or landlords who haven't raised their rent for some years, while others have houses that they have had for many years that are far better than they need. There are also those who have faced discrimination in housing and there are those who are recent migrants and who probably pay higher than average rents for their quarters. Still others live in subsidized housing. A nonmonetary measure of housing is also unsatisfactory. Obvious deficiencies that make for substandard housing are in fact so rare that it seemed inefficient to ask questions about them in the interview. We did ask the interviewers to note at the end of the interview any obvious deficiencies such as no indoor plumbing, no evidence of running water in the house, and structural defects. These qualitative assessments were combined with the monetary measures of actual rent or house value. Other monetary and qualitative measures were included as well. Variable 387 gives all the details of this index.

Measures of "Well-Offness"

The term "well-offness" describes a class of measures that are more comprehensive than simple ratios of income to needs, but still focus on the economic resources of time and goods and services. The term "well-offness" was chosen over the term "welfare index" since the later implied too broad a concept and one that might be too tied to the institution of public welfare.

At issue in the creation of these measures was the problem of how to combine a measure of the family's control over goods and services (relative to its needs) with a measure of the leisure time left to enjoy those goods and services. In essence a measure was desired that would allow ascertaining whether or not a family was better off in one year than another, taking into account the fact that any or all of the components, income, family size, or leisure, might change between one year and another.

Two simplifying assumptions were made: first that the indifference curve between leisure and real income, or willingness to substitute one for the other, is roughly a rectangular hyperbola, so that if the product of income and leisure was constant over two years the family's satisfaction was unchanged between the two years. Second, it was assumed that total satisfaction or well-offness is a homogeneous linear function of the two components as in the theory of production with equal exponents, so our measure of well-offness becomes

$$\left(\frac{\text{Income}}{\text{Needs}}\right)^{1/2} (\text{Leisure})^{1/2}$$

This means that if a family has 10 percent more income relative to its needs, and 10 percent more leisure too, it is 10 percent better off. It also means that trading a 10 percent increase in income for a 10 percent decrease in leisure leaves the family at the same position. The trick is, of course, that components measured in different units cannot be added but they can be multiplied. But there is the basic theoretical reasoning, too, that people have a diminishing rate of substitution between leisure and income.

Three "well-offness" measures were built, one using money income, and two others using real income; see Variables 328-330. But neither of these could adjust for the persistent housing quality measure problems: that what people get for their housing dollar varies a great deal from one

family to another. There may be other goods and services where price differences, or differential subsidies, make money an inadequate measure of how well-off one can be, but housing appears to be the more serious problem.

As stated earlier some people pay low rents because of rent control, the inertia of their landlords, the willingness of relatives to provide free housing, or because of various subsidized housing programs. Others pay dearly for the housing they get, perhaps because of discrimination or perhaps they find themselves in a tight housing market. And if one of our panel families were to move from one of these situations to the contrasting one, nothing would happen to their income, needs standard, or leisure time; yet they would be better or worse off because their income would buy more, or less. Therefore another measure was developed which subtracted from net real income all housing costs (and also imputed housing components of real income).

Index Measures of Background of the Family Head

Three background indexes were built; all referring to the head of the family. The first was an index called "Background Problems," which combined early childhood handicaps such as poor parents, growing up on a farm, inadequate education (less than 6 grades and reports difficulty reading), and having a child before the age of 20. The second of these was "Employment Problems," which combined recent experiences of unemployment, illness, loss of job, and other problems suggesting difficulty in securing employment. The third, "Current Handicaps," combined various current situational variables that might be a predictor of the head's current economic status. (See Variables 384-386 for these measures.)

Index Measures of Behavior

Six indexes of behavior were created, with four of them redone in revised form. The descriptive titles of these indexes should be considered only as shorthand indicators of what variables are covered in them.

The index, "Horizon Expressed," combines various evidences of actual explicit plans or expectations about the future, including plans about moving, children's education, job change, as well as ownership of substantial savings. It is worth noting that the correlation between this index of Horizon Expressed (Variable 391) and the attitudinal counterpart "Self-reported Horizon" (Variable 392) where the respondent said he planned ahead and that his plans worked out and that he would rather save than spend, was very low ($r = .18$). This low correlation reflects in part the unanchored nature of self-ratings, but also reflects the fact that explicit behavior reports contain a lot of random noise because for each behavior there are some for whom it is irrelevant, impossible, or perhaps, means something different from what we infer.

The second variable, "Connectedness to Sources of Information and Help," combines reports of ten activities which seemed potentially likely to provide the respondent with information or help. The activities included range from going to church to visiting a bar or tavern, and from reading newspapers to knowing people in the neighborhood. The theory was that when a man needs a job, or facts about where to get something fixed or buy it cheap, it helps to have people he can contact without difficulty. (See Variable 393.)

"Income-Increasing Acts" (money-earning acts), combines a number of job-related actions, and hence is meaningless for those not in the labor force. Such things as working more than full time, having a working wife, doing something about a better job, not being late to work or not coming to work, or moving to get a better job, were all included. (See Variable 394.)

"Real Earning Acts" combines reports on various kinds of activities that produced nonmoney income directly with investments in human capital such as taking courses or lessons. A number of items such as doing one's own additions and repairs to the home, repairing a car, sewing and growing one's own food are included. This index is negatively correlated with income. A revised version of this index exists, as well. (See Variables 395 and 427.)

"Economizing" as originally built combined such components as getting more than 100 hours of free help, not owning a very new car that could depreciate, eating together as a family, restricting expenditure on alcohol and cigarettes, not eating out much, and reporting special ways of saving on food and clothing purchases. A variant on this index was built that omitted the special ways of saving on food and clothing. Both variants are strongly negatively correlated with income. (See Variables 396 and 432.)

"Risk Avoidance" combines such things as keeping the car in good condition, having it insured, using seat belts, having some savings, not over-smoking, and having medical insurance or, if not, a way to get free medical care. (See Variables 397 and 434.)

Index Measures of Attitudes

Four attitudinal indexes were created, with additional variants on two of them. Most of the component variables for these indexes came from Section L of the questionnaire. The questions in this section were all balanced and of the fixed alternative type, with the first stated alternative the opposite of the second. An example from the questionnaire was the following: "Would you rather spend your money and enjoy life today, or save more for the future?" Even though just two alternatives were read to the respondent, there was space left in the questionnaire for the interviewer

to record any qualifications to their replies. All these attitudinal questions were categorized using a five-point Likert scale. The overwhelming majority of respondents, however, repeated one or the other of the alternatives without any additional comments of their own, and these replies were coded at the extremes of the scale. The attitudinal questions used in this wave of the questionnaire were carefully pretested; many of them have been used on other studies done at the Survey Research Center. All of these questions were self-rating in nature.

"Trust in Others," or the variant on this index, "Trust or Hostility," was developed to get at the respondent's belief that it is possible for him to get somewhere. The variant of this index "Trust or Hostility" was a more dichotomized index, with only the extreme scores getting a point. (See Variables 389 and 420.) "Ambition (verbal)" or expressions of aspiration was intended to get at the respondent's sense of pressure to get ahead. (See Variable 390 and 423.) "Sense of Personal Efficacy" and its variant "Reported Efficacy and Planning," concern the respondent's sense of whether his life and plans would work out, and whether or not one felt limited and generally satisfied or dissatisfied with himself. (See Variables 388 and 419.) "Self-Reported Horizon" has to do with the sense of the respondent's looking ahead. (See Variable 392.)

Part 5

Response Rates and Weighting

Introduction

Since the entire sample of respondents was actually two samples, the general cross-section sample of newly selected addresses and the reinterview sample secured from the Census Bureau, the response rates of these two samples are discussed separately. However, the weighting was done taking both samples into consideration, so that all interviews can be analyzed as one representative national cross-section sample when weighted.

Response Rates for the Cross-Section

The overall response rate¹ for the entire cross-section sample was 77 percent, netting us 2930 completed interviews. Response rates were significantly lower in the SMSA's than in the Non-SMSA areas. Furthermore, response rates were consistently lower in the SMSA areas of the Northeast than SMSA areas outside the Northeast, especially for the central cities of the largest SMSA's. The response rate for the Non-SMSA areas did not vary according to region and was 7 percentage points higher than the overall rate for the entire sample. These differences in response rates were taken into consideration when weights were calculated for the data.

¹ "Response rate" means total response divided by the sum of total cross-section responses plus the noninterview cases of the cross-section. Nonsample cases--house vacant, address found not to be a residential dwelling, respondent absent--are omitted from the base. The response rate would be 100 percent if the interviewer had been perfectly successful in obtaining usable interviews from every unit properly in the sample.

Table 1

RESPONSE RATES^a BY SIZE OF SAMPLE AREA AND
WHETHER IN NORTHEAST
(Cross-Section Sample)

<u>Size of Sample Area</u>	<u>Region</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Northeast</u>	<u>Non-Northeast</u>	
Central cities of 12 largest SMSA's	54%	66%	60%
Suburbs of 12 largest SMSA's, and other SMSA's	67%	69%	76%
Non-SMSA areas	84%	84%	84%
Total	66%	80%	77%

a[Total Response / (Total Response + Non-Interview Cases)]

Other variables, mostly demographic, were also examined for response rate variations. Response rates varied according to age of the head of the family with those under age 35 and those 75 or older having the highest response rates, about ten percent higher than the overall average. Families whose heads were between ages 35 and 74, accordingly, had response rates slightly lower than the overall average. Differences in response rate according to the sex of the head of the family were only minimal. Those living in single-family dwellings had a response rate of 80 percent, while the rate for those living in large apartments was substantially lower, 59 percent.

Response Rates for the Reinterview Census Sample

The overall response rate for the reinterview sample was 74 percent. It must be kept in mind that this response rate reflects the fact that interviewers had to deal with names and addresses of respondents interviewed once before by another organization and who probably lived in neighborhoods with which the Survey Research Center interviewer was not familiar. Hence, some potential respondents were never found, some were deceased, and some had moved out of the range of any of our interviewers. It should also be noted that the reinterview sample excluded entirely or underrepresented some groups who have high average response rates, e.g. people over 60. Nevertheless, in spite of these problems the response rate was only 3 percentage points lower than that for the cross-section sample. This sample netted 1872 completed interviews.

This sample showed the same general relationship between size of area and response rate that the cross-section sample showed, with the rates lower for the SMSA areas than elsewhere. (See Table 2.) It must be noted, however, that the only Non-SMSA part of the sample was located in the South. There was

Table 2

RESPONSE RATES BY SIZE OF SAMPLE AREA AND REGION
(REINTERVIEW CENSUS SAMPLE)

<u>Size of Sample Area</u>	<u>Region</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Northeast</u>	<u>North Central</u>	<u>South</u>	<u>West</u>	
12 largest SMSA's					
Central Cities	58%	71%	68% ^b	64%	65%
Suburbs	68%	64% ^b	77% ^b	64%	67%
Other SMSA's	87% ^a	67%	68%	64%	76%
Non-SMSA areas	C	C	85%	C	85%
Total	61%	70%	78%	64%	74%

^aOnly seven cases

^bBetween thirty and 50 cases

No cases in these cells

not quite as pronounced a difference in response rate between central cities of the 12 largest SMSA's and other SMSA areas in this sample as there was in the cross-section sample. The Northeast and the West had a lower response rate than did the other two regions of the country. There were some administrative difficulties in securing interviews in the Northeast and West that were unique. The South had a higher overall response rate than did any of the other regions, but it must be remembered that this was the only region that contained sample points in Non-SMSA areas.

Weighting

The cross-section sample is a self-weighting sample except for adjustments for differential non-response. The reinterview Census sample, however, is far from self-weighting. It started with widely different sampling fractions between its two halves and within the low-income supplement (see Section II), and had these compounded by non-signing of releases of data and the selection of PSU's by SRC, as well as by differential non-response from the Census in 1967 and from the Survey Research Center in 1968.

The weighting can be thought of as combining two parts. First, a set of weights were calculated, taking account of the variations in selection rates and the fact that only some parts of the cross-section sample were eligible for duplication in the Census sample. These calculations were made originally segment-by-segment, and later pooled. Secondly, differences in response rates by region and city size were allowed for. When there are several families because of "split-offs" (e.g. a young adult leaving home), the weight of the original family is given to the split-off family. And the family weight is given to each individual in that family, when using the individual as the analysis unit.

The resulting weights reduce the possible biases from differential sampling fractions, nonsigning of releases, and SRC selection rates, as well as from differential non-response rates on this wave. At best, however, the weighted results should not be thought of as efficient or totally unbiased national estimates. The weights are more usefully thought of as reducing biases in the estimates, especially in the relationships between changes which we intend to estimate. For some purposes, where emphasis is on low-income people, it may even make more sense to analyze the data unweighted, focusing attention on the group out of proportion to their frequency in the population. When analyzing the data unweighted, however, one must keep in mind that non-representative samples can produce biased estimates of relationships, and of relationships among various kinds of change over time.

SECTION V

TAPE CODE AND DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSES

The Two Tapes and Their Variables

This section includes the tape code, a description of the tape, and weighted distributions on most of the variables. There are two tapes, one having a record for each family, and one having a record for each individual in the sample. Both tapes are for both samples combined. However, if desired, the cross-section part of the sample can, through filtering, be used for analysis purposes by itself.

The family and the individual tapes have their first 439 variables in common. The only difference between the two in the variables included is that the individual tape has thirteen additional variables that pertain to the individuals alone such as age, sex, relationship to the head of the family, etc.

The first four variables on both tapes are identifiers. Next come the group of variables that were created at the editing stage of the process (Variables 5-91), followed by the variables that were coded directly from the completed interview (Variables 92-318). The remaining variables are those generated in the computer after the data-cleaning operations. Variable 439 on both the individual and the family tape is the weight variable. When analysis is being done on the entire sample, whether using the family or individual as the analysis unit, the data should be weighted with this variable. Weights can be omitted only when the proportion of the population represented by an individual or family, or group, is of no concern. See Part 5 of Section IV for

the discussion of weighting.

The tape code is set up, reading from left to right, with the variable number first, followed by the tape location, and a description of the variable's content. Immediately to the left of the vertical list of numerical values is a percentage distribution. This percentage distribution is a weighted distribution on that variable for the entire sample--both the cross-section and the Census reinterview halves. These percentages do not always add to 100.0 percent because of rounding. In cases where there was no space for the distribution immediately to the left of the variable, the distribution was put after the tape code. No percentage distributions are given for variables that are in excess of one digit in width. The tape location implicitly gives the field width of the variable. It should be noted that the value 9 is often used to signify "not ascertained" and the value 0 is frequently used when a variable is inappropriate for the unit. In numerical variables of more than one digit in width, however, the value 0 practically always means zero. One should be cautious of 9's in a field of more than one digit in width. This designation was often used when the value for the field was not ascertained. The code will always indicate whether or not this is true.

Technical Specifications of the Tapes

The two tapes have been built for use on the Institute for Social Research's OSIRIS/40 system, our version of the IBM (O)perating (S)ystem for a 360/40. The standard tape as used by this system contains a dictionary in front of the actual data file. This dictionary contains information about each variable including the variable number, its type, its alphanumeric name, tape location, field width, number of decimal places, and specifications of what the missing data codes are (optional). A tape file in this format is

called a "Standard File," and it can be used in its original form with the dictionary only on the OSIRIS/40 system. However, both tapes can usually be reformatted to the user's specifications if these specifications are known in complete detail.

Both tapes are labeled g-track tapes, with 800 BPI, and written in EBCDIC (Extended Binary Coded Decimal). Both the family and the individual tapes are in blocked format, with a fixed record size. The logical record length of the family tape is 748, while the block size is (748 x 4 families per block) 2992. The logical record length of the individual tape is 770 while the block size is (770 x 4) 3080.

Procedures for Buying a Tape or Other Data

Any potential user can purchase one or both tapes according to his own specifications. The cost of one tape and its code should not exceed \$500. Both tapes for 1968 are currently available. If one is not sure precisely in what format he wants the tape, consultation with the computing center where the tape will be used is advised. All inquiries regarding the above or any other information about the study should be made in writing to: Librarian, Economic Behavior Program, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106, and should refer to Project 45768.

After each of the five years of interviewing, it is planned to make available tapes and associated tape codes and a set of documents from each year describing the procedures of the study, including sampling, interviewers' instructions, editing procedures, creation of complex variables, etc. In subsequent years the data will include variables that show measures of change.

Worksheet 1 (Housing, Cars, and Payments)

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description and Details</u>
1	1-3	<u>Study number (768)</u>
2	4-8	<u>Sequence number</u> (the last digit of this number is zero for all but 35 cases which were coded 1. These cases are related secondaries about to leave home, who were interviewed separately. Most data tapes omit the 35, so the last digit of this number will be =0)
	9-12	<u>Family number</u> (the first four digits of the sequence number, and kept as the link with later reinterviews, i.e., coded each year for any member of this family who is reinterviewed.
4	13	<u>Sub-family number</u> (the last digit of the sequence number. This will be 0 except for 35 related secondaries who will be eliminated from most data tapes).
	14-18	<u>House value</u> 00000 Inap, not a home owner 99999 \$99,999 or more (There are no missing data; they were assigned values)
6	19-22	<u>Property taxes</u> (estimated from house value using data from previous surveys) and region, and central city or suburbs. Rate of taxation on house value was assigned on the basis of data from previous surveys. The assigned tax rates are shown in the table below.

PROPERTY TAXES/HOUSE VALUE

Distance from Nearest City of 50,000 or More (Question N11, page 31)	Maine, Vermont, Mass., Rhode Island, N.H., Connecticut, New England (See Interviewer Label)	Other
0 - 5	.025	.020
5 - 49	.020	.015
50 miles or more	.015	.010

Source: E.S. Maynes & J. N. Morgan, "The Effective Role of Real Estate Taxation," R.E. Stat. XXXIX (Feb. 1957), 14-22.

7	23	<u>Accuracy of house value and property taxes</u> 0 No assignments 1 Minor assignments 2 Major assignments (probable errors more than \$300 or 10% 3 Complex property, requiring allocation of property taxes, etc. between dwelling and other purposes of building.
8	24-27	<u>Annual mortgage payments</u> 0000 Inap, does not have mortgage payments 9999 \$9,999 or more
9	28	<u>Accuracy of mortgage payments</u> (See code for Variable 7)
10	29-32	<u>Annual rent paid</u> 0000 Inap, does not pay rent 9999 \$9,999 or more
11	33	<u>Accuracy of rent payments</u> 0. No assignments 1. Minor assignments 2. Major assignments (probable errors more than \$300 or 10% of the total)
12	34-37	<u>Annual rent value of free housing (for those who neither own nor rent)</u> 0000 Inap.
13	38	<u>Accuracy of annual rent value of free housing</u> (See VII code)
14	39-41	<u>Annual Utilities Paid</u> 0000 None 9999 \$10,000 or more
15	42	<u>Accuracy of annual utilities</u> (See VII code)
16	43-46	<u>Value of Additions and repairs done by R and family</u> 0000 Did none self 9999 \$9,999 or more

17	47	<u>Accuracy of V16</u> 0. No assignments 1. Minor assignments 2. Major assignments 4. Work done free of charge by someone outside the family unit
18	48-51	<u>Annual payments on previous additions and repairs (Debt)</u> <hr/> 0000 No payments 9999 \$9,999 or more
19	52	<u>Accuracy of V18 (See V11 code)</u>
20	53-56	<u>Annual cost of car insurance</u> 0000 No insurance (or no car) 9999 \$9,999 or more
21	57	<u>Accuracy of V20 (See V11 code)</u>
22	58-61	<u>Annual payments on car debts</u> 0000 No car payments 9999 \$9,999 or more
23	62	<u>Accuracy of V22 (See V11 code)</u>
24	63-65	<u>Amount saved doing own car repairs</u> 0000 Nothing (or did no repairs) 9999 \$9,999 or more
25	66	<u>Accuracy of V24 (See V17 code)</u>
26	67-69	<u>Hours spent repairing car</u> 000 None 999 999 or more
27	70	<u>Accuracy of V26 (See V11 code)</u>
28	71-74	<u>Annual payments on other debts</u> 0000 No such payments 9999 \$9,999 or more
29	75	<u>Accuracy of V28 (See V11 code)</u>

Worksheet 2 (Food Expenditures and Food Needs)

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description and Details</u>
30	76	<u>Family size</u> 9 Nine or more
31	77-80	<u>Annual food standard (Needs)</u> This is based on the USDA Low Cost plan estimates of the weekly food costs, according to the table below (reproduced from <u>Family Economics Review</u> March, 1967), summed for the family converted to annual (times 52), and adjusted for economies of scale by USDA rules as follows: Single person - add 20% Two persons - add 10% Three persons - add 5% Four persons - no change Five persons - deduct 5% Six or more persons - deduct 10%

TABLE B. INDIVIDUAL FOOD STANDARD (LOW COST)

<u>Age</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Under 3	3.90	3.90
4 - 6	4.60	4.60
7 - 9	5.50	5.50
10 - 12	6.40	6.30
13 - 15	7.40	6.90
16 - 20	8.70	7.20
21- 35	7.50	6.50
35 - 55	6.90	6.30
55 +	6.30	5.40

(This same standard will be used in subsequent years, leaving adjustments for inflation, etc. to users.)

32	81-85	<u>Annual Need Standard</u> This is the Orshansky-type poverty threshold, based on the annual food needs standard above, with an additional adjustment for diseconomies of small households (in rent, etc.) and an adjustment for farmers: Basically it is: 4.89 times the food needs for single persons 3.7 times the food needs for two person units 3.0 times the food needs for all other units
33	86-88	<u>Annual expenditures on alcoholic beverages</u> 000 None 999 \$999 or more
34	89	<u>Accuracy of V33</u> (See V11 code)
35	90-92	<u>Annual expenditure on cigarettes</u> 000 None 999 \$999 or more
36	93	<u>Accuracy of V35</u> (See V11 code)
37	94-97	<u>Annual food expenditures, (corrected to exclude alcohol and cigarettes)</u> 0000 None 9999 \$9,999 or more
38	98	<u>Accuracy of V37</u> (See V11 code)
39	99-101	<u>Saved growing own food (in 1967)</u> 000 None 999 \$999 or more
40	102	<u>Accuracy of V39</u> (See V11 code)
41	103-105	<u>Saved sewing own clothes</u> 000 None 999 \$999 or more

42	106	<u>Accuracy of V41, (See V11 code)</u>
43	107-109	<u>Value of free food received on job (annual)</u> 000 None 999 \$999 or more
44	110	<u>Accuracy of V43 (See V11 code)</u>
45	111-113	<u>Saved by using food stamps (non-money income subsidy)</u> 000 None 999 \$999 or more
46	114	<u>Accuracy of V45 (see V11 code)</u>

Worksheet 3 (Time Budgets)

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description and Details</u>
47	115-118	<u>Head's annual hours working for money</u> 0000 None 9999 9999 or more
48	119	<u>Accuracy of V47</u> (See V11 code)
49	120-123	Head's non-leisure from unemployment (Annual hours) (Days unemployed times 8) 0000 None 9999 9999 or more
50	124	<u>Accuracy of V49</u> (See V11 code)
51	125-128	<u>Head's non-leisure from illness</u> (Annual hours) (Days ill times 16 for the first 8 weeks and times 8 for time thereafter) 0000 None 9999 9999 or more
52	129	<u>Accuracy of V51</u> (See V11 code)
53	130-133	<u>Wife's annual hours working for money</u> 0000 None or Inap. 9999 9999 or more
54	134	<u>Accuracy of V53</u> (See V11 code)
55	135-138	<u>Hours of purchased child care</u> (if children under 12 and adults all work) (Based on reported cost of child care, assuming \$1 per hour) 0000 None or Inap.
56	139	<u>Accuracy of V55</u> (See V11 code)

61	150-153	<u>Annual hours spent on home production</u> (Work for housing, own additions and repairs, car repairs, growing food, making and mending clothes)
62	154	<u>Accuracy of V61</u> (See V11 code)
63	155-158	Housework by second adult (not wife) who is to be included in calculating leisure per adult. (Extra housework from Table if second adult were treated as spouse.) <hr/>
64	159	<u>Accuracy of V63</u> (See V11 code)
65	160-163	Total non-leisure hours (working, ill, or unemployed) for head and wife (or second adult, Sum of Variables 47, 49, 51, 53, 61, 63) <hr/>
66	164	<u>Accuracy of V65</u> (See V11 code)
67	165-168	<u>Work hours of first extra adult (for money)</u>
68	169	<u>Accuracy of V67</u> (See V11 code)
69	170-173	<u>Work hours of second extra adult</u>
70	174	<u>Accuracy of V69</u> (See V11 code)
71	175	<u>Number of major adults</u> (The number of adults for which the total nonleisure hours was calculated)
72	176-179	Total hours worked for money by anyone other than head and wife <hr/>
73	180-183	<u>Leisure hours per major adult</u> (5840 available hours minus non-leisure, V65) divided by number of major adults, V71). The source of 5840 is 365 days of 16 hours each, allowing for 8 hours sleep.

Worksheet 4 (Money Income)

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description and Details</u>
74	184-188	<u>Head's money income from labor</u> (Labor part of farm income and business income, wages, bonuses, overtime, commissions, professional practice, labor part of income from roomers and boarders or business income (See editing instructions)
75	189-193	<u>Wife's money income from work</u>
76	194-198	<u>Income from capital of head and wife</u> (Asset part of income from farm, business, roomers, etc., plus income from rent, interest dividends, etc., and wife's income from assets)
77	199-203	<u>Taxable income (from labor or capital) of the person other than head or wife with the highest income</u>
78	204-208	<u>Taxable income of other person with next highest income</u>
79	209-213	<u>Taxable income of all earners, other than head and wife.</u>
80	214-218	<u>Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to Dependent Children with Unemployed Fathers (ADC, ADCU) for the entire family. This is part of transfer income.</u>
81	219-223	<u>TOTAL FAMILY MONEY INCOME</u> This is the sum of V76, 79, 80 plus transfer income other than ADC, ADCU. (Total transfer income is available by subtracting Variables 76 and 79 from Variable 81.)
82	224-227	<u>Contributions made to outside dependents (outside the dwelling)</u> (This is an out-transfer which could be deducted from income, and is in one variant developed in the 1969 wave.) 0000 None 9998 \$10,000 or more 9999 N.A.

NOTE: This is the only variable on the worksheets where missing data was not assigned.

83	228-232	<u>Total family income taxes paid</u> This is estimated by editors on the basis of taxable income, number of exemptions (taking account of those over 65 or blind), using tables for single, married, and head of household which incorporate the average deductions from <u>Statistics of Income</u> .
84	233-237	<u>Cost of income</u> This is the sum of income taxes, cost of child care if all adults work, and union dues.
85	238	<u>Accuracy of V74</u> , (See V11 code)
86	239	<u>Accuracy of V75</u> (See V11 code)
87	240	<u>Accuracy of V76</u> (See V11 code)
88	241	<u>Accuracy of V77</u> (See V11 code)
89	242	<u>Accuracy of V78</u> , (See V11 code)
90	243	<u>Accuracy of V80</u> (See V11 code)
91	244	<u>Accuracy of V82</u> (See V11 code)

92

245-247

Survey Research Center identifying number
of primary sampling unit (county or cluster
of counties)

	<u>Hundreds Digit</u>	<u>Units Digit</u>	<u>Area Designated</u>
Twelve Largest Metropolitan Areas	2	1 or 2	Central cities in the Northeast of large metropolitan areas
	2	3 or 4	Suburban areas of large metropolitan areas in the Northeast
	1	1 or 2	Central cities of large metro areas, North Central
	1	3 or 4	Suburbs of large metro areas, North Central
	3	1 or 2	Central cities of large metro areas, South
	3	3 or 4	Suburbs of large metro areas, South
	0	1 or 2	Central cities of large metro areas, West
	0	3 or 4	Suburbs of large metro areas, West
Rest of the Country	9	5, 6, 9	Northeast, area is a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (contains a city of 50,000 or more)
	9	7, 8	Northeast, not SMSA
	6, 7	5, 6, 9	North central, area contains a SMSA
	6, 7	7, 8	North central, no SMSA in area
	3, 4, 5	5, 6, 9	South, SMSA
	3, 4, 5	7, 8	South, not a SMSA
	8	5, 6, 9	West, SMSA
	8	7, 8	West, not a SMSA

This is coded even for the Census sample, but there is a
separate Census Primary Sampling Unit designation (See
Variable 132)

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description and Details</u>
100	267-269	5. <u>Length of Interview</u> Code actual number of MINUTES (e.g. 1 hour and 10 minutes = 70 minutes) 999 Not Ascertained
101	270	A2. <u>When did you move into this (house/apartment)?</u> 8.7 0 1943 or earlier 13.7 1 1944 - 1953 11.7 2 1954 - 1958 18.8 3 1959 - 1963 5.2 4 1964 8.3 5 1965 10.3 6 1966 15.9 7 1967 7.2 8 1968 <u>0.1</u> 9 NA, D.K. 99.9
102	271	A3. <u>How many rooms do you have here for your family (not counting bathrooms)?</u> <hr/> 1.4 1 One 21.5 6 Six 2.5 2 Two 10.0 7 Seven 9.8 3 Three 8.5 8 Eight or more 20.6 4 Four 1.3 9 N.A., D.K. 24.3 5 Five 0.0 0 None, shares room 99.9
103	272	A4. <u>Do you (FU) own this home or pay rent or what?</u> 61.5 1 Owns home (or trailer, fully or jointly) 34.7 5 Rents (or shares rent) <u>3.8</u> 8 Neither (owns nor rents) 100.0
104	273	A7, A10 <u>.Do you have a mortgage on this property? Do you also have a second mortgage?</u> <hr/> 33.6 1 First mortgage only 1.3 2 Two mortgages 26.4 5 No mortgage <u>38.6</u> 0 Inap. 99.9

105	274	A14. <u>(IF NEITHER) How is that?</u>
	0.2	1 Servant; housekeeper
	0.6	2 Farm laborer
	1.2	3 Other person for whom housing is part of compensation (janitors, gardeners, nurses, etc.)
	1.3	4 Persons for whom housing is a gift, paid for by someone outside of FU, owned by relative, pays no rent or only taxes
	0.1	5 Sold own home, but still living there
	0.1	6 Living in house which will inherit; estate in process
	0.0	7 Living in temporary quarters (garage, shed, etc.) while home is under construction
	0.2	8 Other
	<u>96.3</u>	0 Inap.
	100.0	

106	275	A15. <u>Do you do some work in return for housing? (What?)</u>
	97.5	0 No, do no work or Inap.
	0.1	1 Do work worth about 20% of rental value (1-2 hours a week)
	0.0	2 40%, "some" general maintenance of DU (3-4 hours a week)
	0.1	3 60%, maintenance of 1-3 other DU's, as well, or substantial maintenance and repairs on own DU (5-6 hours a week)
	0.0	4 80%, substantial maintenance and repairs of other DU's as well or substantial renovation of own DU (7-8 hours a week)
	0.5	5 Do work worth 100% of rental value (maintenance of apartment building)
	<u>1.8</u>	6 Housing is part of job - tenant farmer, domestic
	100.0	

107	276	A19. <u>Did you have any work done on the (house/apartment) during the last year, or do any work on it yourselves?</u>
	43.9	1 Yes
	56.0	5 No
	<u>0.1</u>	9 N.A.
	100.0	

108	277	A20. <u>What was done?</u>
	13.1	1 Simple repairs, painting (little skill)
	5.6	2 Moderately complex things (carpeting, new faucets, heater repair, installation of ready-made things) N.A. how complex
	13.7	3 Fairly complex, one trade-skill (roofing, eaves trough, siding, carpentry)
	5.3	4 Extensive repairs requiring several skills (electrical work, finish off the attic, alter room-divisions, masonry work.
	5.6	5 Very complex additions or alterations requiring several difficult skills, or rare skills such as plumbing, add a room.
	0.5	9 N.A., D.K.
	<u>56.1</u>	0 Inap.
	99.9	
109	278	A21-22. <u>Did you or your family do any of it? (If yes) What did you do?</u>
	12.6	1 Simple repairs, painting (little skill)
	3.7	2 Moderately complex things (carpeting, new faucets, heater repair, installation of ready-made things) N.A. how complex
	8.4	3 Fairly complex, one trade-skill (roofing, eaves trough, siding, carpentry)
	3.4	4 Extensive repairs requiring several skills (electrical work, finish off the attic, alter room-divisions, masonry work
	3.1	5 Very complex additions or alterations requiring several difficult skills, or rare skills such as plumbing, add a room
	0.4	9 N.A., D.K.
	<u>68.5</u>	0 Inap., did not do any of it themselves, or did not have anything done
	100.1	
110	279	A25-26. <u>Do you still owe anything on it? (If yes) - Is it included in your mortgage?</u>
	0.8	1 Yes, owe, and yes included in mortgage
	2.1	3 Yes, owe, but no included in mortgage (or N.A. whether included)
	40.1	5 No, do not owe on additions and repairs
	0.7	9 N.A., D.K.
	<u>56.4</u>	0 Inap., did no additions or repairs
	100.1	

111	280	A28. <u>Do you think you might move in the next couple of years?</u>
	23.2	1 Yes, will move
	6.1	2 Probably will; "Yes, I might"
	8.2	3 Pro-Con, <u>Do not know</u> , It all depends, maybe
	2.4	4 Probably not, not likely
	59.7	5 No, never
	0.4	9 N.A.
	<u>100.0</u>	
112	281	A29. <u>Why might you move?</u>
	5.5	1 Purposive productive reasons, to take another job, to get nearer work
	19.8	2 Purposive consumption reasons - more or less space, less rent, better neighborhood, want to own a home, better house
	6.4	3 Ambiguous, cannot tell whether purposive or response to outside events; other
	4.2	4 Response to outside events, involuntary reasons (DU coming down, being evicted), armed services, etc.
	1.4	9 N.A.
	<u>62.7</u>	0 Inap.
	<u>100.0</u>	
113	282-283	B1. <u>How many people live here altogether?</u>
		CODE ACTUAL NUMBER
		02 2
		10 10
		99 N.A.

114

284

Household Composition (from Q's B1 and B2)

- 86.8 1 Head, wife and children
- 8.4 2 FU includes other related people - grandparents, grandchildren and in-laws
- 0.6 3 FU includes unrelated people
- If an unrelated person is included in the extra earner's sequence, pp 22-23, then he has been included in the family.
- 2.7 4 PRIMARY IN A DU INCLUDING SECONDARIES
The listing box includes someone labeled as Roomer, Boarder, Friend, Roommate, etc. In such cases the number of people in the FU is smaller than the number in the DU
- 1.1 5 SECONDARIES
The Roomer, Boarder, Friend, etc. from the household whose head is coded 4

In the Census Sample, some secondaries will be included in the sample while the primaries are not. Also, there will be some persons from the Census Sample who have moved in with relatives who are not in the sample. If they are not pooling finances, they will be coded 4 as 3 they were unrelated secondaries.
- 0.0 6 Sub families - final digit of ID% is 1, 2, 3, etc.
These are related persons who are included in the primary family FU but who had substantial (>\$2000) income last year, didn't pool it with the family, and are likely to move out. The sub-family interview applies to a sub-unit (a head's son and daughter-in-law, for instance) are included in the sub-family FU.
- 0.4 7 Special case for Census movers
100.0

This person or family was in the Census Sample in spring 1967 but has since moved in with another family which is not in the sample. They pool income and expenses, so all are included in this year's FU.

Usually in these cases the interview will have been taken with the head of the sample family, and the non-sample member of the new enlarged FU will be included on pages 22 and 23.

115 285-286 Number of people (children plus adults) in this FAMILY UNIT (living here) (from listing box)

CODE ACTUAL NUMBER

02 2
10 10
99 N.A.

116 287 Number of Adults in this Family Unit (from listing box) (Adults are persons 18 years and older or who are married)

22.5 1 One
62.7 2 TWO
10.9 3 Three
3.1 4 Four
0.6 5 Five
0.1 6 Six
0.0 7 Seven
0.0 8 Eight or more
0.0 9 N.A.
99.9

117 288-289 B2. Age of head of Family Unit

Up to 96 Actual age in years
97 97 years or older

118 290-291 B2. Age of Wife of Head

Up to 96 Actual age in years
97 97 years or older
99 N.A.
00 Head of FU is not married

119 292 B2. Sex of Head of Family Unit

79.0 1 Male
21.0 2 Female
0.0 9 N.A.
100.0

120	293	<u>How old are they?</u>	
		Age of YOUNGEST CHILD UNDER 18 IN FU (children at home only)	
		10.0	1 Less than two years
		4.8	2 2 years up to 2.99 years
		4.4	3 3 years up to 3.99 years
		3.8	4 4 years up to 4.99 years
		3.3	5 5 years up to 5.99 years
		7.6	6 6 years up to 8.99 years
		9.7	7 9 years up to 13.99 years
		7.3	8 14 years up to 18 years
		0.0	9 N.A.
		<u>49.1</u>	0 No children under 18 in FU
		100.0	
121	294	<u>B3. Is he/she in school? (Code number of children in FU in school and living at home) (exclude in-laws)</u>	
		59.0	0 None, no 2.0 5 Five
		13.1	1 One 0.6 6 Six
		12.3	2 Two 0.4 7 Seven
		8.0	3 Three 0.3 8 Eight
		4.0	4 Four 0.2 9 Nine
			<u>99.9</u>
122	295	<u>B6-7. Number of children of Head under 25 not living with parents</u>	
		81.3	0 None
		12.1	1 One
		4.8	2 Two
		1.3	3 Three
		0.3	4 Four
		0.1	5 Five
		0.0	6 Six
		0.0	7 Seven
		0.0	8 Eight or more
		<u>0.1</u>	9 Not Ascertained
		100.0	
123	296	<u>B9. Number of children of Head under 25 not living at home, but in institutions (army, jail, boarding school)</u>	
		92.5	0 None
		6.2	1 One
		1.1	2 Two
		0.1	3 Three
		0.0	4 Four
		0.0	5 Five
		0.0	6 Six
		0.0	7 Seven
		0.0	8 Eight or more
		<u>0.1</u>	9 Not Ascertained
		100.0	

124	297	<u>Required number of rooms for a family like this</u>
125	298	<u>Education of children</u> Number of children who completed less than 12 grades
126	299	Number of children who completed exactly twelve grades
127	300	Number of children who completed more than 12 grades
128	301	B11, 12. <u>Has anyone moved into your household in the last year?</u>
		6.9 1 Yes, one person
		0.8 2 Yes, two persons
		0.2 3 Yes, three people
		0.2 4 Yes, four or more people
		91.4 5 No
		<u>0.4</u> 9 N.A.
		99.9
129	302	B12. <u>If Yes, who moved in?</u>
		0.6 1 Head of family
		0.3 2 Wife
		3.8 3 Son or daughter under 18 (include babies born or adopted)
		0.3 4 Brother or sister
		0.1 5 Father or mother
		0.9 6 Grandchild, any child relative
		1.5 7 Other adult relatives, in-laws
		0.9 8 Unrelated person (roomer, boarder, etc.)
		0.2 9 N.A.
		91.3 0 Inap., coded 5 or 9 in Column 67
		99.9
130	303	B13. <u>Has anyone moved out in the last year?</u>
		8.6 1 Yes, one person
		1.2 2 Yes, two persons
		0.3 3 Yes, three people
		0.3 4 Yes, four or more people
		88.9 5 No
		0.1 7 Yes, N.A. how many
		<u>0.6</u> 9 N.A.
		100.0

131	304	B14. <u>(If yes) Who moved out?</u> (Relation to head and age)
	1.8	1 Head (previous head)
	0.3	2 Wife
	1.9	3 Son or daughter (under 18)
	0.1	4 Head's brother or sister
	0.3	5 Head's father or mother
	0.4	6 Grandchild, any child relative
	4.5	7 Other adult relatives (including children 18 or older), in-laws
	1.1	8 Unrelated person (roomer, boarder)
	0.1	9 N.A.
	89.5	0 Inap.
132	305-307	Census designation of primary sampling area (where <u>originally sampled</u>)
		(Zero for SRC sample)
133	308-311	<u>Census serial number</u> (household number)
		(Zero for SRC sample)
134	312	Census segment number (designation of an area
135	313-314	<u>within the primary sampling area</u>)
		(Zero for SRC sample)
136	315	B15-17. (If children in school) Have you (or your wife) ever attended any meetings of a parent-teacher's organization? <u>When was the last time?</u>
	12.5	1 Yes, less than three months ago
	10.3	2 Yes, 3-12 months ago
	5.5	3 Yes, but more than a year ago; several years ago
	0.8	4 Yes, but cannot remember when
	10.9	5 No (to B16): Cases where children live outside FU
	1.1	9 N.A., no P.T.A.
	<u>58.9</u>	0 Inap. (no children in school)
	100.0	

137	316	B18-19. How much education do you think your children will have when they stop going to school? <u>What do you really think will happen?</u>
	12.4	1 All will go to college (definite), they will get a college education
	10.3	2 Some will go to college, or will get some college, hope will complete college
	12.2	3 All will finish high school, high school at least, 12 grades, hope they will go to college
	2.5	4 Some high school, some will finish high school, may finish high school
	0.4	5 One or more will not finish high school, or probably not, not much, even so they can read and write
	1.3	6 "Hope they finish high school"
	1.0	7 Don't know, gives only desires but not codable in 6
	1.5	9 N.A.
	<u>58.4</u>	0 Inap., no children in school
	100.0	

138 317-318 B20. Have you (HEAD) ever had any children?
B21. When was your (HEAD'S) first child born?

- 12 First child born when head was 12
- 17 First child born when head was 17
- 18 etc.
- 99 Don't know, N.A.
- 00 Inap., Head never had any children

139	319	C1. Altogether how many people are there in your <u>family here who can drive?</u> (Include drivers in sub-family)
	11.9	0 None
	32.3	1 One
	44.0	2 Two
	8.5	3 Three
	2.5	4 Four
	0.5	5 Five
	0.1	6 Six
	0.0	7 Seven
	0.0	8 Eight or more
	<u>0.1</u>	9 No; Ascertained
	100.0	

140	320	C2. Do you or anyone else in the family here own a car? C3. (If no) Does not having a car cause you (Family) <u>any difficulties?</u>
	80.4	1 Yes, own a car (Yes to C2)
	8.4	2 No, and it causes difficulties (Yes to Q. C3)
	10.1	5 No, and it causes no difficulties (No to Q. C3)
	0.9	7 No car, N.A. whether causes any difficulties
	<u>0.2</u>	9 N.A.
	100.0	
141	321	C4. <u>What are they?</u>
	3.8	1 Can't get around; have to depend on others; no way to have fun, etc.
	2.5	2 Makes expenses higher (taxis, have to buy in more expensive stores), have to pay more rent, inconvenience in regards to necessities, i.e., getting groceries
	0.9	3 Can't get to doctor
	1.0	4 Can't get to job; difficult to get to work; cannot get to better job
	1.3	9 N.A.
	<u>90.4</u>	0 Inap., family owns a car (Coded 1 in Column 16)
	99.9	
142	322	C5. <u>Is there public transportation within walking distance that is adequate for you?</u>
	11.5	1 Yes
	6.1	5 No
	0.0	8 D.K.
	1.7	9 N.A.
	<u>80.7</u>	0 Inap., family owns a car
	100.0	

143	323	C6. <u>How many cars do you and your family living here own?</u> (Include trucks, leased cars, in the count if they are used as family transportation, i.e., left in by Editor.)
	49.4	1 One
	26.8	2 TWO
	3.6	3 Three
	0.5	4 Four
	0.1	5 Five
	0.0	6 Six
	0.0	7 Seven
	0.0	8 Eight or more
	0.0	9 Not Ascertained
	<u>19.6</u>	0 Inap., family does not own a car
	100.0	

144	324-325	C7. <u>Year model of newest car</u> CODE LAST 2 DIGITS OF YEAR FOR NEWEST CAR
		55 1955
		68 1968
		99 N.A.
		00 Inap., family does not own a car

145	326-329	Value of all cars owned (Wholesale, Midwest, NADA, Middle Range V-8)
		<hr/>
		0837 \$837
		3500 \$3500
		9998 \$9998 or more
		9999 Not Ascertained
		0000 Inap., family does not own a car; or car leased or owned by business

146	330	C9. <u>Is it in good, fair, or poor condition?</u> (Code condition of car in BEST condition)
	65.0	1 Good, excellent, very good
	12.2	3 Fair
	2.7	5 Poor
	0.5	9 Not Ascertained
	<u>19.6</u>	0 Inap., family does not own a car
	100.0	

147	331	C9. <u>Is it in good, fair or poor condition?</u>
		CODE CONDITION OF CAR IN <u>WORST</u> CONDITION
	53.3	1 Good
	20.3	3 Fair
	6.1	5 Poor
	0.7	9 N.A.
	<u>19.6</u>	0 Inap., family does not own a car
	100.0	
148	332	C10. <u>Do you owe any money on it?</u>
		(Code whether owes on any car)
	28.9	1 Yes (Owes on one or more cars)
	51.0	5 No
	0.4	9 N.A.
	<u>19.6</u>	0 Inap., family does not own a car
	99.9	
149	333	C11. Is that car insured?
		C15. <u>Do they include insurance?</u>
		CHECK FOR ALL CARS
	69.5	1 All cars insured
	2.8	3 Some insured, but one or more uninsured; some insured but N.A. whether all insured
	0.1	4 N.A. whether first car insured; second car uninsured, but if newer car is uninsured, then assume that all cars are uninsured
	5.9	5 No insured car (all cars uninsured)
	2.0	9 Not Ascertained
	<u>19.6</u>	0 Inap., family does not own a car
	99.9	
150	334	C14. <u>How many payments do you have left?</u>
		(LARGEST NUMBER OF PAYMENTS)
		BRACKET CODE:
	4.5	1 1-6
	6.6	2 7-12
	5.2	3 13-18
	4.9	4 19-24
	2.7	5 25-30
	2.2	6 31-36
	0.2	7 37 or more
	0.5	8 Has debt, but no regular payments; lump sum deal
	2.5	9 Not Ascertained
	<u>70.7</u>	0 Inap., no car debt
	100.0	

151	335	From C14. How many payments do you have left?
	25.1	1 One set of payments only (May be on 1 or more cars)
	3.0	2 Is making more than one set of payments (May be on 2 or more cars)
	1.2	9 N.A.
	<u>70.7</u>	0 Inap., no car debt
	100.0	
152	336	C17. Does the car you (HEAD) drive most of the time have seat belts?
	53.2	1 Yes
	26.2	5 No
	1.0	9 N.A.
	<u>19.6</u>	0 Inap., no car
	100.0	
153	337	C18. Do you have them fastened all the time while you are driving? part of the time, or practically none of the time?
	10.9	1 Fastened all the time
	20.7	3 Fastened part of the time
	21.5	5 Fastened practically none of the time
	0.2	9 N.A. how often fastened
	<u>46.8</u>	0 Inap., does not drive, does not own car, car has no seat belts
	100.1	
154	338	C19. Do you (or your family) do any of your own repair work on your car(s)?
	32.2	1 Yes
	48.1	5 No
	0.2	9 N.A.
	<u>19.6</u>	0 Inap., family does not have car
	100.1	

155	339	<p>C20. (If yes) What kinds of things have you done on <u>your car(s) in the last year?</u></p> <p>PRIORITY CODE - highest number</p>
		<p>1.7 5 Yes, complex repairs that usually take a skilled mechanic (rebuilt engine or transmission), complete overhaul</p> <p>5.9 4 Yes, extensive repairs, taking much skill (rings, valves, bearings, install factory rebuilt engine, king pins, ball joints, transmission work, motor work, or "I do anything that needs doing"</p> <p>6.9 3 Yes, some skill required, (brakes, wheel bearings, exhaust system, starter)</p> <p>11.3 2 Yes, some skill (tune-up, points, plugs, adjust carburetor, fuel pump)</p> <p>3.9 1 Yes, little or no skill, mostly maintenance (oil change, greasing, tire switching) (touch-up painting)</p> <p>1.4 9 N.A. whether or kind of repairs</p> <p>1.2 7 Yes, does work, but did none in 1967</p> <p><u>67.7</u> 0 Inap., family does not have car, does no 100.0 repair work</p>
156	340	<p>C21. In the last year do you think you saved more than \$50 that way?</p> <p>C22. <u>(If yes) About how much do you think you saved?</u></p>
		<p>10.5 1 Saved, but did not save \$50, "No" to Q. C21</p> <p>14.4 2 Saved \$50 - 199</p> <p>4.0 3 Saved \$200 - 499</p> <p>0.6 4 Saved \$500 or more</p> <p>0.9 7 N.A. how much</p> <p>0.9 9 N.A.</p> <p><u>68.8</u> 0 Inap., family does not have car; did not do 100.1 any of own repair work</p>
157	341	<p>C23. <u>About how much time did that take you altogether?</u></p>
		<p>14.6 1 Less than 50 hours (1 - 6 days</p> <p>3.2 2 50- 199 hours - 4 weeks, 7 - 25 days)</p> <p>0.2 3 200 - 499 hours (5 - 12 weeks, 26 - 62 days)</p> <p>0.1 4 500 hours or more (13+ weeks, 63+ days)</p> <p>3.3 9 N.A.</p> <p><u>78.6</u> 0 Inap., did not save \$50; family has no car 100.0</p>

158	342	<p>D3. Are you (HEAD) covered by some hospital or medical insurance like Blue Cross?</p> <p>D4. Does this insurance cover the entire family?</p> <p>D5. Can you get free medical care in any way such as from medicare, medicaid, or as a veteran?</p> <hr/> <p>PRIORITY CODE</p> <p>71.2 1 Whole family is covered by insurance (Yes to A. D3 and D4)</p> <p>6.4 2 Head is covered, but not entire family (Yes to D3 and No or N.A. to Q. D4)</p> <p>10.6 3 Head not insured, but can get free medical care (No to Q. D3 and Yes to Q. D5)</p> <p>9.1 4 Neither; Head is not insured, nor eligible for free medical care (No to Q. D3 and No to Q. D5)</p> <p>1.2 5 Head not insured but family can get free medical care</p> <p>1.1 7 Yes, N.A. what kind or who covered</p> <p>0.4 9 Not Ascertained to Q. D3</p> <p><u>0.4</u></p> <p>100.0</p>
159	343	<p>D6. Do your FAMILY have any savings, such as checking or savings accounts, or government bonds?</p> <hr/> <p>75.6 1 Yes</p> <p>24.0 5 No</p> <p>0.3 9 N.A.</p> <p>99.9</p>
160	344	<p>D7. Would they amount to as much as two months income or more?</p> <hr/> <p>53.2 1 Yes</p> <p>21.8 5 No</p> <p>0.6 9 N.A.</p> <p>24.4 0 Inap., does not have any savings</p> <p><u>24.4</u></p> <p>100.0</p>
161	345	<p>D8. was there a time in the last five years when you had as much as two months' income saved up?</p> <hr/> <p>18.5 1 Yes</p> <p>25.9 5 No</p> <p>2.4 9 N.A.</p> <p>53.2 0 Inap., has two months' income or more in savings now</p> <p><u>53.2</u></p> <p>100.0</p>

162	346	E1. Now I have a few questions about food and clothing. About how many times a week do you (FAMILY) eat out at restaurants or drive-ins?		
			24.6	1 Less than once; sometimes
			23.0	2 1 or 2 times
			5.0	3 3 or 4 times
			3.4	4 5- 9 times
			1.7	5 10 times or more
			1.6	9 N.A.
			<u>40.7</u>	0 Practically never eat out, never, very seldom
			100.0	
163	347	E2. About how much do (FAMILY) spend in a week eating out, including lunches at work (or at school)?		
			27.9	0 Nothing, do not eat out
			21.3	1 Less than \$5
			21.1	2 \$5 - 9
			19.0	3 \$10 - 19
			8.6	4 \$20 or more
			<u>2.2</u>	9 N.A.
			100.1	
164	348	E3. Do you have any of your milk delivered to the door?		
			21.3	1 Yes
			78.6	5 No, or do not drink milk
			<u>0.1</u>	9 N.A.
			100.0	
165	349	E4. About how much do you (FAMILY) spend on that milk in a week or month?		
			8.7	1 (Less than \$3 a week) (Less than \$12 a month)
			5.8	2 \$3 - 4 a week \$12 - 17 a month
			2.6	3 \$5 a week \$18 - 24 a month
			2.0	4 \$6- 7 a week \$25 - 32 a month
			0.8	5 \$8- 9 a week \$33 - 41 a month
			0.9	6 \$10 - 13 a week \$42 - 59 a month
			0.2	7 \$14 - 19 a week \$60 - 85 a month
			0.1	8 \$20 a week or more \$86 or more
			0.4	9 N.A.
			<u>78.6</u>	0 Inap., no milk delivered
			100.1	

166	350	E5. About how much do you spend a week on all the (<u>other</u>) food you use at home?
		<hr/>
	0.9	0 Nothing
	1.3	1 Less than \$5 a week
	5.6	2 \$5- 9 a week
	23.0	3 \$10 - 19 a week
	28.9	4 \$20 - 29 a week
	20.1	5 \$30- 39 a week
	10.0	6 \$40 - 49 a week
	8.1	7 \$50 or more a week
	<u>2.2</u>	9 N.A.
	100.1	

167	351	E6. How about alcoholic beverages - how much do you (<u>FAMILY</u>) spend on that in an average week?
		<hr/>
	59.1	0 Nothing
	27.3	1 Less than \$5
	8.7	2 \$ 5 - 9
	3.4	3 \$10 - 19
	0.9	4 \$20 or more
	<u>0.6</u>	9 N.A.
	99.9	

168	352	E7. <u>Is that included in the food bill?</u>
	4.8	1 Yes
	35.3	5 No
	0.7	9 N.A.
	<u>59.1</u>	0 Inap., spends nothing on alcoholic beverages
	99.9	

169	353	E8. Do any of you smoke? (E9 if yes) About how many <u>cigarettes do you (FAMILY) smoke in a day or week?</u>
		(1 pack = 20 cigarettes)
		(1 carton = 10 packs)

		<u>Per Day</u>	<u>Per Week</u>
41.0	0	Do not smoke anything	
1.1	1	Less than 3 a day	Less than a pack a week
10.9	2	3 - 17 a day	1 - 6 packs a week
14.4	3	18 - 22 a day (a pack a day)	7 packs a week
11.9	4	23 - 35 a day (1 1/2 packs a day)	8 - 14 packs a week (a carton a week)
13.4	5	2 - 3 packs a day	15 - 24 packs a week (two cartons a week)
2.0	6	4 or more packs a day	25 or more packs a week (three or more cartons a week)
4.8	8	Smokes cigars, pipe, etc.	Roll own cigarettes
<u>0.6</u>	9	N.A. how many cigarettes	
100.1			

170	354	<u>E10. Is that included in the food bill?</u>
	17.4	1 Yes
	37.3	5 No
	4.4	9 N.A.
	<u>41.0</u>	0 Inap., family does not smoke
	100.1	
		E11. Are there any special ways that you try to keep the food bill down? <u>Code 2 mentions with largest code numbers.</u>
171	355	E12. What special ways do you have for keeping the food bill down?
172	356	<u>E13. Anything else?</u>
173	357	(The two mentions combined into one variable)
		1 Don't eat much; try to eat less
		2 Try to economize, buy in large quantities, buy bulk; watch for ads in paper, watch for specials, bargains, sales, shop around the stores, buy from farmer
		3 Have an "in" - army PX, eat cheap at restaurant where work; get discount on groceries, buy co-op
		4 Coupons cut from papers; use coupons; food stamps, welfare food
		5 Eat cheaper foods; e.g., potatoes, hamburgers, chicken, buy no luxuries, eat left-overs, don't waste what we buy
		6 Do own baking, canning, or freezing
		7 Raise or grow food; garden, have own milk, raise a calf, pigs, or chickens, have fruit trees. Also do hunting and fishing if indication of substantial saving
		8 Yes, gifts of food, food from home, etc. PRIORITY BELOW 1
		9 N.A.
		0 No to E11 or no second mention to E12
174	359	<u>E14. How much of the time does the family sit down and eat the main meal of the day together?</u>
	17.4	0 Inap., one-person family
	5.1	1 Once a week or less (Only on Sunday), never, hardly ever
	6.1	2 Part of the time, 2-3 days a week
	5.0	3 Most of the time, 4-6 days a week
	62.1	4 Every day, nearly every day, all the time; 100% of time; once a day
	<u>4.4</u>	9 N.A.
	100.1	

175	360	E15. Do you have any special ways of saving on clothing
176	361	costs? If yes) What are they?
177	362-363	<u>E16.)</u>
		1 Just do not buy much, keep it clean
		2 Yes, buy economically, shop in larger cities, shop for sales or bargains, seasonal shopping at end of season
		3 Yes, shop at discount stores, hand-me-downs; buy used clothing
		4 Yes, discount on clothing because of employment
		5 Yes, mending
		6 Yes, sewing, alterations, makes some clothes
	<u>HIGHEST PRIORITY-</u>	7 Yes, make a lot of own clothes, "Wife sews for all our daughters," etc.
	<u>PRIORITY BELOW</u>	1- 8 Yes, gifts of clothing, clothes sewn by someone else (outside FU) NOTE: This is not the highest priority code. Place lower than 1.
		9 N.A.
		0 No, or no second mention

178	364	E17. Did you (FAMILY) save more than \$50 on your clothing bill this way last year?
		E18. (If yes) About how much did you save this way in the last year?
		<u>15.1</u> 1 Some ways, but did not save more than \$50
		21.7 2 Saved \$51 - 199
		5.2 3 Saved \$200 - 499
		0.7 4 Saved \$500 or more
		4.8 7 N.A. how much
		2.7 9 N.A., D.K. whether
		<u>49.9</u> 0 Inap., no special ways of saving (E15 = 0)
		100.1

SECTION N (By Observation)

179	365	<u>N1. Who was present during interview?</u>
	35.1	1 R only
	29.8	2 R and spouse
	16.9	3 R and someone else (not spouse)
	18.2	4 R and spouse and someone else (include children, count others even if part-time)
		9 N.A., D.K.
	<u>0.1</u>	
	100.1	

180	366	N2. <u>Who was respondent (relation to Head)</u>
	93.2	1 Head
	0.7	2 Wife, responding for self
	0.3	3 Other
	5.4	8 Wife responding for husband
	<u>0.4</u>	9 N.A.
	100.0	
181	367	N3. <u>Race</u>
	86.6	1 White
	10.6	2 Negro
	1.8	3 Puerto Rican & Mexican
	0.7	7 Other (including Oriental, Philippino)
	<u>0.3</u>	9 N.A.
	100.0	
182	368	N4. <u>Number of Calls</u>
	29.9	1 One
	28.5	2 Two
	17.7	3 Three
	10.3	4 Four
	4.7	5 Five
	3.1	6 Six
	1.9	7 Seven
	1.9	8 Eight or more
	<u>2.0</u>	9 N.A.
	100.0	
183	369	N5. <u>How clean was the interior of the DU?</u>
	40.7	1 Very clean
	33.6	2 Clean
	13.7	3 so-so
	4.8	4 Not very clean
	2.7	5 Dirty
	<u>4.5</u>	9 N.A.
	100.0	
184	370	N6. <u>How much reading material was visible in the DU?</u>
	12.7	1 A lot
	52.6	3 Some
	28.0	5 None
	<u>6.7</u>	9 N.A., D.K.
	100.0	

185	371	N7. About how many times did you have to repeat a question?
		<u>43.8</u> 0 Never
		26.3 1 Once or twice, hardly ever, seldom
		17.8 2 3-5 times
		6.3 3 6-9 times, several times, a fair amount
		1.2 4 10-19 times
		3.5 5 20 times or more, many times, a lot
		<u>1.1</u> 9 N.A.
		100.0
186	372	N8. About how many times did you have to ask R to repeat a reply?
		<u>67.1</u> 0 Never
		18.5 1 Once or twice, hardly ever, seldom
		8.5 2 3-5 times
		2.8 3 6-8 times, frequently, several times
		0.4 4 10-19 times
		1.4 5 20 times or more, many times
		<u>1.2</u> 9 N.A.
		99.9
187	373	N9. Does R have any obvious disfigurements or habits that could make it difficult for him to pet a job?
		<u>6.2</u> 1 Yes
		3.7 3 Yes, qualified, minor ones
		88.4 5 No, old age
		<u>1.8</u> 9 N.A.
		100.1
188	374-376	N10. What is the name of the nearest city of 50,000 population or more?
		(Not available, to insure confidentiality of records)
189	377	N11. How far is this DU from the center of that city?
		<u>24.1</u> 1 Less than 5 miles
		25.3 2 5- 14.9 miles
		16.1 3 15- 29.9 miles
		9.0 4 30- 49.9 miles
		24.9 5 50 miles or more
		<u>0.6</u> 9 N.A.
		100.0

190	378	N12. <u>Type of Structure in which Family Lives</u>
	3.2	0 Trailer
	67.5	1 Detached single family house
	3.5	2 2-family house, 2 units side by side
	6.2	3 2-family house, 2 units one above the other
	3.3	4 Detached 3-4 family house
	4.0	5 Row house (3 or more units in an attached row)
	6.0	6 Apartment house (5 or more units, 3 stories or less)
	3.5	7 Apartment house (5 or more units, 4 stories or more)
	1.0	8 Apartment in a partly commercial structure
	<u>1.8</u>	9 Other, or N.A.
	100.0	

191 379 N13. Neighborhood
CODE THE LOWEST NUMBER OF ANY BOX CHECKED

192 380 N13. Neighborhood
CODE THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF ANY BOX CHECKED

	8.1	0 Vacant land
	2.2	1 Trailer
	56.8	2 Detached single-family house
	10.3	3 2-family house, 2 units side by side 2-family house, 2 units one above the other
	6.3	4 Detached 3-4 family house Row house - 3 or more units in an attached row
	5.4	5 Apartment house (5 or more units, 3 stories or less)
	3.1	6 Apartment house (5 or more units, 4 stories or more)
	1.7	7 Apartment in a partly commercial structure
	3.0	8 Wholly commercial or industrial structure
	<u>3.1</u>	9 Other, or N.A.
	100.0	

193 381 N14. Is this DU located in a public housing project?

	2.1	1 Yes
	93.5	5 No
	<u>4.4</u>	9 N.A.
	100.0	

194	382	<u>Thumbnail sketch evidence on housing</u>
		PRIORITY CODE the lowest number applicable
	1.0	1 No running water, or no water inside DU
	1.0	2 Outside toilet (privy)
	0.3	3 Other structural defects (no hot water, no heat)
	3.9	4 Poor maintenance (unpainted, broken windows, etc.)
	88.6	5 No evidence of any of the above
	5.1	9 Evidence, but N.A. what degree
195	383-384	<u>Word-to-picture Score (Two Digits)</u>
		00 Zero
		01 One
		... etc.
		98 Test not given (no number at top of page)
		99 (Test not taken), N.A.

For half the Census sample, in half the PSU's, respondents were given a set of four pictures and fourteen words were read, asking the respondent to indicate which was the best picture for that word. The words and pictures came from the Ammons Quick Test,* but the procedure was so altered that the result should not be considered an application of that test. Actually, as graded in tests on school children, we took every third word up through age 12, so that many people would be expected to get them all right, and only the bottom fringe would be distinguished. (This reduces the amount of failure experience and field difficulties, we feel.) The simplest words were names of objects actually in one picture, and as the words get more difficult, their connection to a picture also becomes more indirect.

*Martha J. Mednick, "The Relationship of the Ammons Quick Test of Intelligence to Other Ability Measures," Psychological Reports, 72, 1965, 48-59.

196	385	F1* <u>Are you working now, unemployed, retired, or what?</u>
	74.2	1 Working now, or laid off only temporarily
	2.2	2 Unemployed
	14.1	3 Retired, permanently disabled
	7.1	4 Housewife
	2.3	5 Student
	0.1	6 Other
	<u>100.0</u>	
197	386	F2 <u>What is your main occupation?</u>
		G1 <u>What do you do when you work? (What is your occupation?)</u>
		H2 <u>What kind of work did you do when you worked? (What was your occupation?)</u>
	12.7	1 Professional, technical and kindred workers
	7.4	2 Managers, officials and proprietors
	4.5	3 Self-employed businessmen
	11.6	4 Clerical and sales workers
	16.0	5 Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers
	13.9	6 Operatives and kindred workers
	12.0	7 Laborers and service workers, farm laborers
	3.0	8 Farmers and farm managers
	2.5	9 Miscellaneous (armed services, protective workers, unemployed last year but looking for work, N.A.)
	<u>16.4</u>	0 Not in labor force at all in 1967, retired (includes students and housewives who did no work last year and are not working). Permanently disabled or not in labor force and did no work last year.
	<u>100.0</u>	

* F questions were asked only of the Employed, G questions only of the unemployed, and H questions only of the Retired. If no question is listed for that group, its members will be coded "0" for that code. Thus, if no F question is given, all employed will be coded "0" (Inap.)

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
198	387	<u>F4. Do you work for someone else, yourself or what?</u>
	61.7	1. Someone else
	2.3	2. Both someone else and self
	10.1	3. Self only
	0.2	9. N.A.
	<u>25.8</u>	0. Inap.
	100.1	
199	388	<u>F5. How important is it for you to make your own decisions on a job?</u>
		<u>629. How important is it for you to make your own decisions on a job?</u>
	26.6	1. Very important; of great importance; I don't want anyone to tell me what to do; I make all the decisions I can
	18.3	2. Important; quite important; pretty important; I'm on my own
	3.7	3. Somewhat important; 50% important; fairly important
	9.6	4. Not very important; not too important; not that important; don't mind working under someone else
	4.6	5. Not important at all; just do what I'm told; I don't like to make decisions
	3.3	9. N.A., D.K.
	<u>33.8</u>	0. Inap.
	99.9	
200	389	<u>F6. How long have you been working for your present employer?</u>
	6.4	1. Less than half a year; 0-6 months
	8.0	2. 1 year; 7-18 months
	11.1	3. 2-3 years; 19 months-42 months
	14.2	4. 4 through 9 years
	14.6	5. 10 through 19 years
	8.6	6. 20 years or more
	0.8	9. N.A.
	<u>36.2</u>	0. Inap., (retired, housewife, student, self-employed)
	99.9	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
201	390	F7. <u>What happened to the job you had before - did the company fold, were you laid off, or what?</u>
		G5. <u>Did the company you worked for fold, were you laid off, or what?</u>
	4.1	1. Company folded, changed hands, moved out of town; employer died, went out of business
	0.6	2. Strike or lockout
	4.8	3. Laid off; fired
	20.4	4. Quit or resigned, retired, pregnant
	4.1	5. First full time or permanent job I ever had; wasn't working before this
	1.5	6. Was self-employed before
	4.2	7. Other; drafted (in service) and did not come back to same job after service; just wanted a change in job; needed more money; was in service, any mention of service, seasonal work, job ended
	1.3	8. Job stopped; work was seasonal
	1.8	9. N.A.
	<u>57.1</u>	0. Inap.
	99.9	
202	391	F8. <u>Would you say your present job is a better job than the one you had before?</u>
		F9. <u>(If not clear) Does it pay more than the previous job?</u>
	27.7	1. "Yes" to F8, or reply to F8 unclear, but says yes ("pays more") to F9
	2.6	3. "Pro-con," better in some ways, worse in others
	5.5	5. "No, same," or "No, worse"
	1.6	9. N.A.
	<u>62.7</u>	0. Inap., first job
	100.1	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
203	392	F10. How many different employers have you had in the last ten years? <hr/>
		G6. How many different employers have you had in the last ten years? <hr/>
	4.1	1. 1
	12.8	2. 2
	8.6	3. 3
	5.3	4. 4
	3.4	5. 5
	2.9	6. 6-9
	1.6	7. 10-19
	0.8	8. 20 or more
	2.1	9. N.A.
	<u>58.5</u>	0. Inap.
	100.1	
204	393	F11. Have you ever moved out of a community where you were living in order to take a job somewhere else? <hr/>
		G7. Have you ever moved out of a community where you were living in order to take a job somewhere else? <hr/>
	21.9	1. Yes
	53.5	5. No
	0.9	9. N.A.
	<u>23.6</u>	0. Inap.
	99.9	
205	384	F12. Have you ever turned down a job because you did not want to move? <hr/>
		G8. Have you ever turned down a job because you did not want to move? <hr/>
	6.9	1. Yes
	42.7	5. No
	4.8	9. N.A.
	<u>45.6</u>	0. Inap., (retired, housewife, student, have moved from community)
	100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
206	395	G9. <u>Do you think you will be able to find steady work around here, or will you have to move?</u>
	1.1	1. Will find steady work
	0.5	3. Depends, might or might not
	0.5	5. Will not, will have to move
	0.3	9. N.A.
	<u>97.7</u>	0. Inap. (employed)
	100.1	
207	396	F13. <u>How good would a job have to be before you would be willing to move somewhere else in order to get it?</u>
		G10. <u>How good would a job have to be before you would be willing to move somewhere else in order to get it?</u>
		IF R REPLIES IN TERMS OF SPECIFIC DOLLAR AMOUNT DIFFERENCES, TRANSLATE INTO PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE OF CURRENT WAGE RATE.
	2.7	1. Would move to get a job; if same or better salary, would move; would like to move to take another job; wouldn't mind moving
	8.4	2. Fairly good; would have to have good pay; would have to be somewhat better paying; would have to have moderate pay increase; pay increase of 1-10% of what now getting
	4.4	3. Like the situation I have; pro-con responses; pay increase of 11-24% of current salary
	35.3	4. Very good; whole lot better; much better paying; don't want to move; considerably better financially; pay increase of 25% or more; I plan to stay here
	15.3	5. Would <u>never consider moving</u> ; too old to consider moving; could never find a better situation anywhere else; couldn't move-my business is here; couldn't be good enough to make me move
	5.8	6. R answers only in terms of qualities of job, i.e., warm climate, depends on union considerations, and cannot be coded in 1-5 above
	0.9	7. Other
	3.5	9. N.A.
	<u>23.7</u>	0. Inap.
	100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
208	397	<u>F14. Do you plan to try for a new job or line of work or will you keep the job you have now?</u>
	11.6	1. Try for a new job, or line of work
	61.6	5. Keep job have now
	0.9	9. N.A.
	<u>26.0</u>	0. Inap.
	100.1	
209	398	<u>F15. What kind of job do you have in mind?</u>
	7.6	1. Mentions some explicit job, e.g., machinist, computer programmer, secretarial work
	0.6	2. Self-employment with mention of explicit type of work or broad type of work mentioned
	1.7	3. Mentions broad type of work; "factory work"
	0.1	4. Self-employment with no mention of any explicit type of work
	0.7	5. Does not mention any particular kind of work; mentions only company
	0.7	9. N.A.
	<u>88.4</u>	0. Inap.
	99.8	
210	399-401	<u>F16. How much might you earn?</u>
		CODE DOLLARS AND CENTS <u>PER HOUR</u> CODE MIDPOINT IF GIVES RANGE
		300. \$3.00 per hour
		998. \$9.98 or more per hour
		999. N.A.
		000. Inap., coded 5 in Col. 23 (keep job now have)

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
211	402	F17. Would you have to get additional training to qualify?
	2.2	1. Yes, but does not mention what
	2.1	2. Yes, and mentions the explicit training needed; or that he is getting training
	0.9	3. Maybe, might help
	5.7	5. No
	0.7	9. N.A.
	<u>88.4</u>	0. Inap., (keep job now have)
	100.0	
212	403	F18, F19. Have you been doing anything in particular about it? What have you done?
	1.4	1. Yes, to F18, but no response or only vague response; have a few feelers out; been looking into it
	2.5	2. Yes to F18; mentions looking for a job; going to employment office, going to union office
	3.0	3. Yes to F18; mentions going to school, special training program; members studying for exam
	4.1	5. No to F18
	0.5	7. Yes, other
	0.2	9. N.A.
	<u>88.4</u>	0. Inap., (keep job now have)
	100.1	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
213	404	F20. How much do you like a job where you are told exactly what to do? <hr/>
		G16. How much do you like a job where you are told exactly what to do? <hr/>
	7.1	1. I like it
	11.5	2. I don't mind it too much; don't mind following instructions; like it if done the right way; O.K.
	7.6	3. I don't mind it sometimes; not too fond of it; like it sometimes; fair; depends on the job (situation); not too fond of it; I can take it; "Tell me what to do and then leave me alone."
	29.7	4. Don't like it; don't think I'd like it; not (very) much; prefer a job where I'm on my own; wouldn't like it; like to be on my own really.
	16.1	5. I don't like it <u>at all</u> ; hate it; don't like it a bit; that's why I'm in this kind of business; or that's why I own a business
	4.4	9. N.A.
	<u>23.7</u> 100.1	0. Inap.
214	405	F21, F22. Would you have any trouble getting another job if you wanted one? Why is that? <hr/>
		G11, G12. Is there anything in particular that might make it difficult for you to get another job? <hr/>
	0.1	1. Yes, mentions arrest or prison record; wages garnished too frequently
	2.2	2. Yes, lack training in something else; only limited education
	9.0	3. Yes, mentions age; physical or mental disability
	1.2	4. Yes, gives only vague reasons, other reasons
	61.8	5. No
	0.2	6. Foreign-language difficulty
	0.0	7. Yes, but N.A. what
	1.7	9. N.A.
	<u>23.9</u> 100.1	0. Inap.

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
215	406	F23, F24. Have you ever had an illness or accident that laid you up for a month or more? When was that? <hr/>
		G17, G18. Have you ever had an illness or accident that laid you up for a month or more? (If yes) When was that? <hr/>
	5.1	1. Yes, a year ago; within the last year or more recently; 1967 or 1968
	4.6	2. Yes, 2-3 years ago; 1965 or 1966
	6.2	3. Yes, 4-9 years ago; 1959-1964
	7.6	4. Yes, 10 or more years ago; before 1959; 1958 or earlier
	51.7	5. No
	0.1	7. Yes, N.A. when
	0.8	9. N.A., D.K.
	<u>23.7</u>	0. Inap.
	99.8	
216	407	F25. Do you have a physical or nervous condition that limits the type of work or the amount of work you can do? (If Yes - F26. How much does it limit your work?) <hr/>
		G19, G20. Do you have a physical or nervous condition that limits the type of work or the amount of work you can do? (If Yes - How much does it limit your work?) <hr/>
	4.9	1. Yes, complete limitation; can't work at all
	4.7	2. Yes, severe limitation on work
	8.1	3. Yes, some limitation on work (must rest, mentions part-time work, occasional limit on work, can't lift heavy objects, reports periods of pain, sickness, etc.)
	1.4	4. Yes, but no limitation on work
	77.7	5. No.
	2.4	7. Yes, N.A. limitation on work
	<u>0.9</u>	9. N.A.
	100.1	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
217	408	<p>F27. Are there times when you are late getting to work? (If yes, F28) About how often does that happen?</p> <hr/> <p>621, G22. When you were working, were there times when you were late getting to work? (If yes) About how often did that happen?</p> <hr/> <p>3.4 1. Yes, frequently; once a week or more often</p> <p>3.6 2. Yes, fairly often; 1-3 times a month</p> <p>5.0 3. Yes, once in a while; a few times a year, not very often</p> <p>1.8 4. Yes, rarely; once a year or less</p> <p>60.2 5. No; never</p> <p>0.8 8. Yes, N.A. how often</p> <p>1.2 9. N.A.</p> <p><u>24.0</u> 0. Inap. 100.0</p>
218	409	<p>F29. Are there times when you don't go to work at all, even though you are not sick? (If yes - F30) How often does that happen?</p> <hr/> <p>623, G24. Were there times when you didn't get to work at all, even though you were not sick? (if yes) How often did that happen?</p> <hr/> <p>0.5 1. Yes, frequently; once a week or more often</p> <p>1.6 2. Yes, fairly often; 1-3 times a month</p> <p>4.2 3. Yes, once in a while; a few times a year, not very often</p> <p>1.4 4. Yes, rarely; once a year or less</p> <p>66.4 5. No</p> <p>1.0 8. Yes, but N.A. how often</p> <p>1.0 9. N.A.</p> <p><u>23.9</u> 0. Inap. 100.0</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
219	410	F31. Have you ever been out of a job or on strike for two months or more at a time? (If yes - F32) When was the last time that happened?
		G25, G26. Have you ever been out of a job or on strike for two months or more at a time? (If yes) When was the last time that happened?
		IF GIVES 2 DATES, CODE MOST RECENT
	3.6	1. 1967 or 1968
	1.7	2. 1965-1966
	1.9	3. 1962-1964
	3.1	4. 1955-1961
	62.4	5. No
	1.6	6. 1945-1954
	0.7	7. Before 1945
	0.2	8. Yes, N.A. when
	0.8	9. N.A., D.K.
	<u>24.0</u>	0. Inap.
	100.0	
220	411	F33. In the last year, how many <u>days</u> were you unemployed, laid off, or without work?
	87.2	0. None , or Inap.
	2.3	1. 1-5 days; 1 week
	1.7	2. 6-10 days; 2 weeks
	2.6	3. 11-25 days; 3-5 weeks
	4.7	4. 26 or more days (or unemployed now), 6 or more weeks
	<u>1.5</u>	9. N.A.
	100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
221	412	F34. How many days of work did you miss on your main job in the last year because you were sick or otherwise unable to work? <hr/>
	23.2	1. 1-5 days 1 week
	5.7	2. 6-10 days 2 weeks
	3.4	3. 11-25 days 3-5 weeks
	3.7	4. 26 or more days (or unemployment now), 6 or more weeks
	1.0	9. N.A. (includes retired, unemployed)
	<u>62.9</u>	0. Inap.
	99.9	
222	413	<u>F35. And how many weeks of vacation did you take last year?</u>
	45.9	0. None
	12.4	1. One; 1-5 days
	19.8	2. Two; 6-10 days
	10.1	3. Three; 11-15 days
	11.1	4. Four or more; 16 or more days
	<u>0.7</u>	9. N.A.
	130.0	
223	414	F36. Then how many weeks did you actually work on your main job in 1967? <hr/>
		<u>G3. How many weeks did you work last year?</u>
		<u>H3. How many weeks did you work last year?</u>
	17.4	0. None (did not work at all last year) Or Inap.
	3.4	1. 1-13
	3.4	2. 14-26
	5.6	3. 27-39
	13.3	4. 40-47
	19.3	5. 48-49
	25.6	6. 50-51
	10.1	7. 52
	<u>1.9</u>	9. N.A.
	100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
224	415	<u>F37. Did you have a standard work week on your main job?</u>
	51.7	1. Yes
	21.8	5. No
	0.4	9. N.A.
	<u>26.0</u>	0. Inap.
	99.9	
225	416	<u>F38, F41. How many hours a week is that? On the average, how many hours a week did you work on your main job last year?</u>
		<u>G4. About how many hours a week did you work (when you worked)?</u>
		<u>H4. About how many hours a week did you work (when you worked)?</u>
	2.7	1. 1-19 hours a week
	4.5	2. 20-34
	5.1	3. 35-39
	40.1	4. 40
	6.4	5. 41-47
	3.5	6. 48
	9.1	7. 49-59
	8.1	8. 60 or more
	2.9	9. N.A.
	<u>17.5</u>	0. Inap., did not work last year
	99.9	
226	417	<u>F39, F40. Did you have any overtime or extra work on your main job? How many hours did that amount to last year?</u>
	7.5	1. Yes, 1-49 hours
	8.8	2. Yes, 50-199 hours
	4.9	3. Yes, 200-399 hours
	5.4	4. Yes, 400 or more hours
	22.1	5. No
	2.3	7. Yes, N.A. how much
	1.1	9. N.A.
	<u>47.8</u>	0. Inap., no standard work week
	99.9	

<u>Variable -Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
227	418	F42, F44. Did you have any other jobs or any other ways of making money in addition to your main job? Anything else?
	13.3	1. Yes, One other job or way of making money. "No" or "N.A." to F44
	2.2	3. Yes, two or more other jobs, or ways of making money
	0.3	4. Not as a job, coded '0' by F45
	57.7	5. No
	0.6	9. N.A.
	<u>26.0</u>	0. Inap.
	100.1	
228	419	F43. What did you do? (Code same as other occupation code (Col. 12). If two or more jobs, code the one with the lowest code number (highest status))
	2.4	1. Professional and technical workers
	0.7	2. Managers and officials
	0.9	3. Self-employed businessmen
	1.7	4. Clerical and sales workers
	2.6	5. Craftsmen and foremen
	1.4	6. Operatives
	2.4	7. Unskilled laborers and service workers
	1.4	8. Farmers and farm managers
	1.9	9. Miscellaneous
	<u>84.5</u>	0. Inap., (not in labor force
	99.9	or does not have second job)
229	420-422	<u>F45. About how much did you make per hour for this?</u> (CODE DOLLARS AND CENTS PER HOUR)
		300. \$3.00 per hour
		998. \$9.98 or more per hour
		999. N.A.
		000. Inap. (No second job)

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
230	423	<u>F47. Could you have worked more if you had wanted to in 1967?</u>
	34.2	1. Yes
	38.6	5. No
	1.1	9. N.A., D.K.
	<u>26.1</u>	0. Inap.
	100.0	
231	424	<u>F48. Would you have liked to work more?</u>
	10.5	1. Yes
	25.5	5. No
	3.7	9. N.A., D.K.
	<u>60.3</u>	0. Inap. (Could have worked more)
	100.0	
232	425	<u>F49. Could you have worked less if you had wanted to?</u>
	33.0	1. Yes
	27.9	5. No
	2.6	9. N.A., D.K.
	<u>36.5</u>	0. Inap. (Could not have worked more, and would like to have worked more)
	100.0	
233	426	<u>F50. Would you have preferred less work even if you had earned less money?</u>
	2.3	1. Yes
	23.7	5. No
	4.3	9. N.A., D.K.
	<u>69.7</u>	0. Inap. (Could have worked less)
	100.0	
234	427	<u>Bracket on Taxable Income of head and wife</u>
	13.9	0. Less than \$500
	3.4	1. \$500-999
	6.0	2. \$1000-1999
	4.7	3. \$2000-2999
	5.0	4. \$3000-3999
	6.2	5. \$4000-4999
	18.0	6. \$5000-7499
	15.5	7. \$7500-9999
	18.5	8. \$10,000-14,999
	<u>8.7</u>	9. \$15,000 or more
	99.9	

(Replaces an empty code, since Question G9 was actually coded in Variable 206 [TL 3951])

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
235	428	<p><u>613. How many places do you have your name in for a job?</u></p> <p>H5, H6. Are you thinking about going to work? (If yes) How many places do you have your name in for a job?</p> <hr/> <p>1.0 1. Yes, 1 place</p> <p>0.4 2. Yes, 2 places</p> <p>0.3 3. Yes, 3 places</p> <p>0.8 4. Yes, 4 or more places</p> <p>3.6 5. No (Yes to H5, No to H6)</p> <p>0.6 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>93.4</u> 100.1 0. Inap., not thinking about going to work (No to H5)</p>
236	429	<p>G14, G15. Have you applied for a job anywhere in the last 2 weeks? (If yes) How many places did you apply?</p> <hr/> <p>H7, H8. Have you applied for a job anywhere in the last two weeks? (If yes) How many places did you apply?</p> <hr/> <p>0.7 1. Yes, 1 place COUNT AN AGENCY AS 1 PLACE</p> <p>0.2 2. Yes, 2 places</p> <p>0.1 3. Yes, 3 places</p> <p>0.4 4. Yes, 4 or more places</p> <p>2.7 5. No</p> <p>0.6 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>95.2</u> 99.9 0. Inap., (employed, or retired and not thinking of going to work)</p>
237	430	<p>627. Are there jobs available around here that just aren't worth taking?</p> <hr/> <p>H9. Are there jobs around here that just aren't worth taking?</p> <hr/> <p>2.1 1. Yes</p> <p>1.0 5. No</p> <p>1.7 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>95.2</u> 100.0 0. Inap., not thinking of going to work</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
238	431-433	<u>G28. (If yes) How much do they pay?</u> <u>H10. (If yes) How much do they pay?</u> CODE 3 DIGITS - DOLLARS AND CENTS PER HOUR 050. 50c per hour 300. \$3.00 per hour etc. 998. \$9.98 or more per hour 999. N.A., D.K. how much 000. Inap., no jobs that are worth taking or not thinking of going to work
239	434	<u>11. Are you married, single, widowed, divorced, or separated?</u> <hr/> 71.5 1. Married 7.6 2. Single 12.0 3. Widowed 4.7 4. Divorced 3.2 5. Separated 0.7 8. Married, spouse absent <u>0.2</u> 99.9 9. N.A.
240	435-436	<u>13, 15, 122, or 123. When were you first married?</u> (CODE <u>AGE OF HEAD</u> WHEN FIRST MARRIED) 23. 23 years old ... etc. 99. N.A. 00. Inap., never married

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Column Number</u>	<u>Content</u>
241	437		<u>14. (If widowed, divorced, or separated) "For how long?"</u>
		3.3	1. About 1 year or less, 1967-1968
		4.9	2. 2-4 years; 1964-1966
		4.2	3. 5-9 years; 1959-1963
		4.2	4. 10-19 years; 1949-1958
		2.4	5. 20 years or more 1948 or earlier
		2.0	9. N.A.
		<u>79.0</u>	0. Inap., not widowed, divorced, or separated
		100.0	
242	438		<u>17, 114. How were the children taken care of while you were working? How were the children taken care of while your wife was working?</u>
		0.6	1. They take care of themselves
		3.2	2. Children in school, wife home when they are not
		5.7	3. Relatives (inside or outside household), spouse
		0.6	4. Friend or neighbor
		0.5	5. Nursery school, day care center
		4.2	6. Unrelated baby sitter or housekeeper
		0.8	7. Other
		0.8	9. N.A.
		<u>83.6</u>	0. Inap., no children under 12 or head not working or a wife not working
		100.0	
243	439		<u>19, 110. Did your wife do any work for money last year? (If yes) What kind of work did she do?</u>
		4:4	1. Professional or technical
		0.6	2. Manager, official
		0.7	3. Self-employed businesswoman
		11.9	4. Clerical or sales
		0.5	5. Craftswoman or foreman
		5.1	6. Operative
		6.9	7. Unskilled laborer or service
		0.0	8. Farming
		1.7	9. Miscellaneous
		<u>68.1</u>	0. Wife did not do any work for money last year. ("NO" to 19 or No Wife)
		99.9	

<u>Variable</u> <u>-Number</u>	<u>Tape</u> <u>Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
244	440	<u>111. About how many weeks did she work last year?</u>
	4.9	1. 1-13 weeks
	4.1	2. 14-26 weeks
	3.9	3. 27-39
	2.9	4. 40-47
	3.2	5. 48-49
	8.0	6. 50-51
	3.1	7. 52
	1.8	9. N.A.
	<u>68.1</u>	0. Inap., no working wife
	100.0	
245	441	<u>112. And about how many hours a week did she work?</u>
	3.5	1. 1-19 hours a week
	5.0	2. 20-34 hours a week
	3.4	3. 35-39
	14.0	4. 40
	1.6	5. 41-47
	0.7	6. 48
	1.2	7. 49-59
	0.5	8. 60 or more
	1.8	9. N.A.
	<u>68.2</u>	0. Inap., no working wife
	99.9	
246	442	<u>116, 117, 118. How many grades of school did your wife finish? Did she have any other schooling? (If yes) What other schooling did she have? (If college) Does she have a college degree?</u>
	2.9	1. 0-5 grades
	10.2	2. 6-8 grades, grade school
	13.3	3. 9-11 grades (some high school)
	21.5	4. 12 grades (completed high school)
	8.5	5. 12 grades plus non-academic training
	7:7	6. College, no degree
	4.0	7. College, bachelors degree
	1.2	8. College, advanced or professional degree, some graduate work, close to receiving degree
	1.0	9. N.A., D.K.
	<u>29.6</u>	0. Inap., no wife
	99.9	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
247	443	<u>121. Is this your (Head's) first marriage?</u>
	59.7	1. Yes
	10.6	5. No
	0.6	9. N.A.
	<u>29.1</u>	0. Inap., head not married
	<u>100.0</u>	
248	444	125, 126, 127. Do you expect to have any more children? If yes, when do you think you might have another child? (If no) How sure are you <u>that you won't have any (more) children?</u>
	6.1	1. Yes, and expects to have another 9 months or more from now (includes adopted children)
	3.1	2. Yes, and expects to have another less than 9 months from now
	4.1	3. Yes, but does not know when
	0.5	4. Yes, N.A. when
	12.2	5. No and are sure
	5.8	6. No, and fairly sure
	7.5	7. No, and not sure
	1.8	8. No, N.A. whether sure
	1.9	9. N.A., yes or no
	<u>57.2</u>	0. Inap., widowed, divorced, separated, wife over 45, no wife
	<u>100.2</u>	

249	445	52.	<u>What were your total receipts from farming?</u>
	0.2	1.	Less than \$500 (including negatives and zero, if a farmer)
	0.0	2.	\$500-999
	0.3	3.	\$1000-1999
	0.2	4.	\$2000-2999
	0.4	5.	\$3000-4999
	0.4	6.	\$5000-7499
	0.3	7.	\$7500-9999
	1.4	8.	\$10,000 or more
	0.4	9.	N.A.
	<u>96.5</u>	0.	Inap., not a farmer
	100.1		
250	446	55.	Did you (R and Family) own a business at any time in 1967 or have a financial interest in any business enterprise? <u>Is it a corporation or an unincorporated business, or both?</u>
	2.0	1.	Yes, incorporated
	5.8	2.	Yes, unincorporated
	0.1	3.	Yes, both kinds
	0.5	4.	Yes, N.A. whether incorporated
	91.4	5.	No
	<u>0.1</u>	9.	NA whether owns business
	99.9		
251	447	58.	<u>How much did you (HEAD) receive from wages and salaries in 1967?</u>
	25.2	0.	None, Inap.
	2.9	1.	\$1-499
	2.3	2.	\$500-999
	4.1	3.	\$1000-1999
	3.8	4.	\$2000-2999
	11.9	5.	\$3000-4999
	19.5	6.	\$5000-7499
	13.7	7.	\$7500-9999
	13.6	8.	\$10,000 or more
	<u>3.0</u>	9.	N.A., D.K.
	100.0		
252	448	J9.	<u>In addition to this did you receive any income from bonuses, overtime, or commissions? How much was it?</u>
	12.5	1.	Yes
	85.1	5.	No
	<u>2.5</u>	9.	N.A.
	100.1		

253	449	J11.	Did you (HEAD) receive any other income in <u>1967 from:</u>
253	449	J11a.	Professional practice or trade <u>(BRACKET CODES)</u>
	94.1	0.	None
	1.5	1.	\$1-499
	0.8	2.	\$500-999
	0.7	3.	\$1000-1999
	0.5	4.	\$2000-2999
	0.5	5.	\$3000-4999
	0.4	6.	\$5000-7499
	0.2	7.	\$7500-10,000
	0.7	8.	\$10,000 or more
	<u>0.7</u>	9.	N.A.
	100.1		
		<u>NOTE:</u>	For V254 - V262 use Bracket Code as in J11a (above)
254	450	J11b.	Farming or market gardening, roomers or boarders
255	451	J11c.	Dividends, interest, rent, trust funds, or royalties
256	452	J11d.	ADC, ADCU
257	453	J11e.	Other welfare
258	454	J11f.	Social Security
259	455	J11g.	Other retirement pay, pensions, or annuities
260	456	J11h.	Unemployment or workmen's compensation
261	457	J11i.	Alimony, child support
262	458	J11j.	Help from Relatives
263	459	J12.	Did your wife have any income during 1967? (If yes) Was it income from wages, salary, a business or what? <u>Any other income?</u>
	30.7	1.	Yes, solely from work (wages, business, farming, transfers, assets)
	3.9	2.	Yes, from non-labor sources
	0.8	3.	Yes, from both work and non-work
	33.0	5.	No
	0.1	9.	N.A.
	<u>31.5</u>	0.	Inap., no wife
	100.0		

264	460	J15. How much was it, before deductions? <u>Wife's TOTAL income</u>
		0. None
		1. \$1-499
		2. \$500-999
		3. \$1000-1999
		4. \$2,000-2,999
		5. \$3,000-4,999
		6. \$5,000-7,499
		7. \$7,500-9,999
		8. \$10,000 or more
		9. N.A.
	64.3	
	6.0	
	4.2	
	5.7	
	4.4	
	7.6	
	4.6	
	0.9	
	0.2	
	<u>2.1</u>	
	100.0	
265	461	517. <u>Did (MENTION MEMBER) have any income during 1967?</u> (Number of others with income)
		0. No other income receivers
		1. One other income receiver
		2. Two
		3. Three
		4. Four
		5. Five or more
		9. N.A.
	78.1	
	15.6	
	4.9	
	1.1	
	0.3	
	0.0	
	<u>0.1</u>	
	100.1	
266	462	528. Did you get any other money in the last year-- like a big settlement from an insurance company, an inheritance, or anything? 529. <u>(If yes) How much did that amount to?</u>
		0. No, nothing
		1. Yes, less than \$500
		2. \$500-999
		3. \$1,000-1,999
		4. \$2,000-2,999
		5. \$3,000-4,999
		6. \$5,000-7,499
		7. \$7,500-9,999
		8. \$10,000 or more
		9. N.A. (whether, or amount)
	93.1	
	1.8	
	1.1	
	1.1	
	0.5	
	0.5	
	0.3	
	0.3	
	0.7	
	<u>0.6</u>	
	100.0	
267	463	<u>Source Code - J28</u>
		1. Insurance settlement
		2. Inheritance - gifts
		3. Sale of property - stocks - bonds
		4. Loan taken out
		5. Loan repayment received
		7. Other
		9. N.A.
		0. Inap., no such income
	1.9	
	1.1	
	1.2	
	0.2	
	0.1	
	0.4	
	2.0	
	<u>93.1</u>	
	100.0	

268	464	J30-31. <u>Did anyone here get more than \$50 worth of food or clothing as part of their pay?</u>
	2.0	1. Yes, food
	0.5	2. Yes, clothes
	1.3	3. Yes, mixed or N.A. which
	95.9	5. No to J30
	0.4	9. N.A.
	<u>100.1</u>	
269	465	J32-J33. <u>Did you get more than \$50 worth of free food, clothing, or food stamps in 1967?</u>
	2.5	1. Yes, food, food stamps
	2.8	2. Yes, clothing
	2.7	3. Yes, mixed or N.A. which
	91.4	5. No to J32
	0.5	9. N.A.
	<u>99.9</u>	
270	466	534. <u>Was your family's income a lot higher or lower than usual this past year (1967)?</u>
	56.5	0. No, about the same as usual
	28.1	1. Higher than usual
	14.3	2. Lower than usual
	1.1	9. N.A.
	<u>100.0</u>	
271	467	535. <u>Why was that?</u>
	13.6	1. Head had more or less work than usual (include unemployment, illness of head, overtime, strike, second job)
	18.7	2. Head's income from work was higher or lower than usual (wages or profits or farm income different, not work hours)
	4.7	3. More or less income from other earners in the family
	2.8	4. More of less income than usual from other (none-labor) sources
	1.8	5. Other reasons, more or fewer people in family
	0.0	6. Retirement
	1.9	9. N.A. why
	<u>56.5</u>	0. Inap., family's income normal
	<u>100.0</u>	

272	468	J36.	Does your family's income change from month month, stay the same over the year, or what?
	80.2	1.	Stays the same
	19.1	2.	Changes from month to month
	0.7	9.	N.A.
	<u>100.0</u>		
273	469	537.	<u>Why does it vary?</u>
	11.5	1.	Amount of work varies, more or less overtime, seasonal, etc.
	5.6	2.	Profits or commissions, farm sale, etc. vary
	0.7	3.	Other family members work intermittently
	1.0	4.	Other
	1.1	9.	N.A.
	<u>80.2</u>	0.	Inap.
	100.1		
274	470	538.	<u>Would you say you are better off financially than you were a few years ago, or are you in the same situation?</u>
	43.1	1.	Better off
	5.5	2.	Better off, qualified
	34.7	3.	Same, pro-con, better in some ways, worse in others
	2.2	4.	Worse off, qualified
	11.4	5.	Worse off
	3.0	9.	N.A.
	<u>99.9</u>		
275	471	539.	Is there anything that makes your family's expenses unusually high?
		540.	<u>(If yes) What is that?</u>
	68.4	0.	No, nothing
	13.8	1.	Yes, medical bills, special diets, illness, psychiatrists
	2.3	2.	Yes, rents or other housing costs, property taxes
	3.7	3.	Children in college, boarding school, child support, alimony
	5.5	4.	Food, expenses too high, high prices in general
	1.1	5.	Change in family size
	3.7	7.	Other, including luxuries
	1.0	8.	Head or wife in college
	0.6	9.	N.A. whether
	<u>100.1</u>		

276	472	541. Is anything <u>likely</u> to happen over the next few years that will make things much different for your family - like more or less earners, a better job for you, or fewer people living here?
		542. <u>(If yes) What is that?</u>
	62.8	0. No, nothing
	0.8	1. Asset or debt transactions
	5.4	2. Family situation changes (marriage, death)
	4.7	3. Expenses changes (medical expenses, living expenses)
	3.3	4. Pay raises, more or less unemployment
	6.1	5. Number of earners changes; job changes of others
	13.0	6. Job changes of Head, get a better job, promotion
	1.8	7. Other reasons
	<u>2.1</u>	9. N.A.
	100.0	
277	473	543. <u>Will that make things better, or worse, financially?</u>
	23.7	1. Better
	2.6	3. Pro-con, better in some ways, worse in others
	6.0	5. Worse
	4.9	9. N.A.
	<u>62.8</u>	0. Inap., nothing likely to happen. (No to J41)
	100.0	
278	474	544. Are there any people that do not live with you who are dependent on you for more than half of their support?
		545. <u>(If yes) How many are there?</u>
	94.3	0. No, none
	2.9	1. Yes, one
	1.3	2. Yes, two
	0.4	3. Yes, three
	0.3	4. Yes, four or more
	0.4	5. Yes, N.A. how many
	<u>0.4</u>	9. N.A. (whether)
	100.0	
279	475	547. <u>Do you (FAMILY) have parents or other relatives that you would feel that you had to help (more), if you had more money?</u>
	21.1	1. Yes
	78.3	No
	<u>0.6</u>	9. N.A.
	100.0	

280	476	K1. <u>We're interested in how people spend their spare time. What things do you (HEAD) usually do in your spare time?</u>
	4.2	0. Nothing. Have no spare time, just sit
	5.5	1. Watch TV, other passive things
	30.0	2. Drive the car, talk with neighbors, play cards, walk, read, fish, do flower gardening
	25.0	3. Energetic activities requiring initiative: sports, active hobbies, bowling, tennis, hunting, square dancing
	31.1	4. Productive activities (that save money or produce direct service: having vegetable garden, working around house)
	2.7	5. Investment in self: learning new things, things that may benefit one economically
	0.6	7. Other
	<u>0.9</u>	9. N.A.
	100.0	
281	477	(Second mention to K1. see code for V280)
282	478-479	(The two mentions combined into one variable)
283	480	K1. <u>(Number of things mentioned)</u>
	19.5	1. One
	30.6	2. Two
	25.7	3. Three
	12.2	4. Four
	4.9	5. Five
	1.7	6. Six
	0.9	7. Seven
	0.5	8. Eight or more
	0.7	9. N.A.
	<u>3.2</u>	0. None
	99.9	
284	481	K2. <u>HOW often do you (HEAD) go to church?</u>
	23.9	0. Never
	21.0	1. Once in a while, a few times a year, not often, seldom
	6.6	2. About once a month, sometimes
	8.2	3. Every few weeks, several times a month, once or twice a month, often
	30.5	4. Every week, once a week, every Sunday
	7.6	5. More than once a week, once a week plus
	<u>2.2</u>	9. N.A.
	100.0	

285	482	K3. Are you (HEAD) taking any courses or lessons? K4. <u>(If yes) what are they?</u>
		HIGHEST NUMBER HAS PRIORITY
	87.9	0. No
	0.6	1. Yes, for increasing consumption pleasure (hobbies, bridge, etc.)
	0.6	2. Yes, for increasing knowledge about world, etc., public affairs
	0.4	3. Yes, for learning how to do-it-yourself, fix-it courses, carpentry, N.A. what
	4.3	4. Yes, with potential earning applications. Job training
	5.4	5. Formal academic work - college, high school
	<u>0.7</u>	9. N.A. whether
	99.9	
286	483	K5. <u>About how many hours do you (HEAD) usually watch television on an average week-day?</u>
	12.0	0. None
	28.4	1. One up to 1.4
	21.5	2. Two - 1.5 to 2.4, sometimes, seldom
	19.2	3. Three
	6.0	4. Four
	5.8	5. Five
	1.4	6. Six
	0.8	7. Seven
	1.5	8. Eight or more
	<u>3.0</u>	9. N.A.
	99.6	
287	484	K6. <u>How often do you (HEAD) read a newspaper - every day, once a week, or what?</u>
	8.8	0. Never
	1.3	1. Hardly ever. Only when something unusual, only during some season
	1.1	2. Occasionally (less than once a week)
	9.9	3. Once or twice a week, Sunday only
	3.6	4. Week days, several times a week
	74.2	5. Every day
	<u>1.2</u>	9. N.A.
	100.1	

288	485	K7. <u>About how many people in this neighborhood do you know by name?</u> (If counting families, multiply by two)
	4.3	0. No one
	2.7	1. One
	4.3	2. TWO
	4.1	3. Three, a few
	3.2	4. Four
	5.0	5. Five, 50%
	9.3	6. 6-9, not many
	19.6	7. 10-19, 95%, most
	44.8	8. 20 or more, lots of people, everyone, all of them
	<u>2.7</u>	9. N.A.
	100.0	
289	486	K8. <u>Do you (FAMILY) have any relatives who live within walking distance of here?</u>
	39.9	1. Yes
	0.4	3. Yes, qualified (they are never home, they are here only part of year, we never see them)
	59.1	5. No
	<u>0.5</u>	9. N.A.
	99.9	
290	487	K9. Did you spend more than 40 hours helping friends or relatives last year?
		K10. <u>(If yes) About how many hours was that?</u>
	52.4	0. No
	29.7	1. Yes, 41-120 hours
	5.0	2. 121-240 hours
	4.5	3. 241 or more hours
	6.6	7. N.A. how much, but more than 40
	<u>1.9</u>	9. N.A.
	100.1	
291	488	K14. <u>Was that from someone who does not live here?</u>
	80.1	0. Inap., No to K11
	15.6	1. Yes
	0.1	3. Part of it was
	2.6	5. No
	<u>1.6</u>	9. N.A.
	100.0	

292	489	K15.	<u>How often do you (HEAD) go to social clubs or organizations?</u>
	57.5	0.	Never
	9.5	1.	Hardly ever. A few times a year
	18.8	2.	Occasionally, once or twice a month (less than once a week)
	7.1	3.	Once a week, every Friday, etc.
	4.4	4.	A few times a week, more than once a week
	0.7	5.	Every day, 4 days a week or more
	2.0	9.	N.A.
	<u>100.0</u>		
293	490	K16.	<u>How often do you (HEAD) go to a bar or tavern?</u>
	63.3	0.	Never
	11.1	1.	Hardly ever, a few times a year, almost never, seldom
	9.6	2.	Occasionally, once or twice a month (less than once a week)
	6.8	3.	Once a week
	4.7	4.	A few times a week, more than once a week
	2.6	5.	Every day, four days a week or more
	1.9	9.	N.A.
	<u>100.0</u>		
294	491	K17.	Do you (HEAD) belong to a labor union?
		K18.	<u>(If yes) How much did your union dues amount to last year?</u>
	76.6	0.	No
	1.0	1.	Yes but no dues
	2.2	2.	Yes, dues less than \$25
	14.7	3.	Yes, dues \$26-99
	4.3	4.	Yes, dues \$100-499
	0.1	5.	Yes, dues \$500 or more
	0.6	8.	Yes, dues N.A.
	0.5	9.	N.A. whether
	<u>100.0</u>		

295	492	L1. Have you usually felt pretty sure your life would work out the way you want it to, or have there been times when you haven't been very sure about it? <hr/>
		50.1 1. Usually been pretty sure 3.7 2. Pretty sure, qualified 3.7 3. Pro-con, sure sometimes, not sure other 1.8 4. More times when haven't been sure, qualified 32.1 5. More times when not very sure about it <u>8.5</u> 9. N.A., D.K. 99.9
296	493	L2. Are you the kind of person that plans his life ahead all the time, or do you live more from day to day? <hr/>
		43.2 1. Plan ahead 4.9 2. Plan ahead, qualified 5.1 3. Sometimes plan ahead, sometimes not, pro-con 1.7 4. Live more from day to day, qualified 42.7 5. Live more from day to day <u>2.4</u> 9. N.A. D.K. 100.0
297	494	L3. When you make plans ahead, do you usually get to carry out things the way you expected, or do things usually come up to make you change your plans? <hr/>
		53.6 1. Usually get to carry out things the way expected 3.5 2. Usually get to carry out things, qualified 7.5 3. Pro-con, depends, sometimes carry out, sometimes things come up 1.8 4. Things come up to make me change plans, qualified 28.3 5. Things usually come up to make me change plans <u>5.3</u> 9. N.A., D.K. 100.0
298	495	L4. Would you say you nearly always finish things once you start them, or do you sometimes have to give up before they are finished? <hr/>
		72.0 1. Nearly always finish things 5.2 2. Nearly always finish, qualified 2.5 3. Pro-con, sometimes finish, sometimes give up 0.8 4. Sometimes have to give up, qualified 16.4 5. Sometimes have to give up before they are finished <u>2.7</u> 9. N.A., D.K. 99.6

299	496	L5. <u>How much do you like to do things that are difficult and challenging?</u>	52.7 11.7 8.0 10.1 11.3 <u>6.2</u> 100.0	1. A lot, like it very much 2. A lot, qualified, some things a lot 3. Pro-con, depends, sometimes yes, sometimes no 4. Not much, qualified 5. Don't like things that are difficult and challenging 9. N.A., D.K.
300	497	L6. <u>Would you rather spend your money and enjoy life today or save more for the future?</u>	36.8 2.4 20.3 4.5 32.0 <u>4.2</u> 100.2	1. Would rather spend money and enjoy life today 2. Rather spend and enjoy, qualified, would if had it 3. Pro-con, want to do both 4. Save more for the future, qualified 5. Save more for the future 9. N.A., D.K.
301	498	L7. <u>Would you rather have a job that you like even if the chances for a raise were small, or a job you don't like which offers a good chance for making more money?</u>	73.7 1.1 2.0 0.9 16.0 <u>6.3</u> 100.0	1. Rather have a job I like 2. Rather have a job I like, qualified 3. Pro-con, depends, want both 4. Rather have a job I don't like with good chance for making more money, qualified 5. Rather have a job I don't like which offers a good chance for making more money 9. N.A., D.K.
302	499	L8. <u>Are you more often satisfied or dissatisfied with yourself?</u>	73.0 3.6 4.0 1.3 15.2 <u>2.9</u> 100.0	1. More often satisfied 2. More often satisfied, qualified 3. Pro-con, depends, satisfied some ways, dissatisfied others 4. More often dissatisfied, qualified 5. More often dissatisfied 9. N.A., D.K.

303	500	L9.	<u>Do you have some limitations that keep you from getting ahead as far as YOU would like?</u>
	42.0	1.	Yes, health included
	5.1	3.	Yes, but not important, depends
	47.9	5.	No
	5.0	9.	N.A., D.K.
	<u>100.0</u>		
304	501	L10.	<u>Do you get angry fairly easily, or does it take a lot to get you angry?</u>
	20.9	1.	Get angry fairly easily
	1.9	2.	Get angry fairly easily, qualified
	4.8	3.	Pro-con, depends
	4.9	4.	Takes a lot to get me angry, qualified (But I really blow when I do)
	64.6	5.	Takes a lot to get me angry (I never get angry)
	2.8	9.	N.A., D.K.
	<u>99.9</u>		
305	502	L11.	<u>How much does it matter what other people think about you?</u>
	46.5	1.	Not at all. Doesn't matter
	15.3	2.	Very little, matters what one or two people think
	8.4	3.	Pro-con, depends. Matters in some areas
	12.1	4.	A good deal. It matters
	14.2	5.	It matters a lot. I'm very sensitive
	3.5	9.	N.A., D.K.
	<u>100.0</u>		
306	503	L12.	<u>Do you trust most other people, some, or very few?</u>
	56.9	1.	Most
	3.7	2.	Most, qualified
	18.5	3.	Pro-con, depends, should trust some
	3.5	4.	Few, not many, qualified
	14.5	5.	Very few. I trust no one
	2.8	9.	N.A., D.K.
	<u>99.9</u>		

307	504	L13.	Do you spend much time figuring out ways <u>to get more money?</u>
	65.5	1.	None at all
	3.8	2.	Very little, not much
	3.8	3.	Pro-con, sometimes I do, should spend more (less), used to in the past
	1.9	4.	Quite a bit
	22.2	5.	A lot. I'm always figuring out how to get more money
	<u>2.8</u>	9.	N.A., D.K.
	100.0		
308	505	L14.	Do you think a lot about things that might happen in the future, or do you usually just <u>take things as they come?</u>
	36.7	1.	Think a lot about things that might happen
	2.1	2.	Think a good deal, qualified
	3.6	3.	Pro-con, sometimes do, sometimes, not. Should think more (less)
	1.7	4.	Usually just take things as they come, qualified, but.....
	53.2	5.	Usually just take things as they come
	<u>2.6</u>	9.	N.A., D.K.
	99.9		
309	506	L15.	Do you think the life of the average man is <u>getting better or is it getting worse?</u>
	49.7	1.	Getting better
	3.3	2.	Getting better, qualified; better for most
	9.0	3.	Pro-con, better some ways, worse others, should be different
	1.8	4.	Getting worse, qualified
	28.2	5.	Getting worse
	<u>8.0</u>	9.	N.A., D.K.
	100.0		
310	507	L16.	Are there a lot of people who have good things <u>they don't deserve?</u>
	30.4	1.	Yes, a lot
	2.5	2.	A lot, qualified, quite a few
	5.4	3.	Pro-con, depends, some do
	4.3	4.	Not many, but a few
	41.0	5.	No
	<u>16.4</u>	9.	N.A., D.K., not concerned, can't judge
	100.0		

311	508-509	<p>M1. <u>Where did YOU (HEAD) grow UP?</u></p> <p>Alphabetical state code running from 01 = Alabama to 49 = Wyoming except, Alaska = 50 and Hawaii 49. From Geographical Location Codes, U.S. General Services Administration Office of Finance, October, 1966. (Note that Census city-county data book inserts Alaska and Hawaii, as 02 and 12, and has all 50 states in order.</p> <p>For this code we added:</p> <p>61 English speaking foreign countries: England, Canada, Australia, New Zealand</p> <p>62 Other northern European countries: France, Low Countries, Scandinavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Switzerland, Russia, Germany</p> <p>63 Southern European countries and Eastern Europe: Spain, Italy, Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania, Romania, Bulgaria</p> <p>64 Spanish America: Mexico, Central American, West Indies, South America</p> <p>65 Asia, Mideast (including Egypt)</p> <p>66 Africa, excluding Egypt</p> <p>99 N.A.</p>																						
312	510	<p>M2. <u>Was that on a farm, in a large city, small town, or what?</u></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 150px; text-align: right;">34.0</td> <td>1. Farm</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">31.5</td> <td>2. Large city, any size city</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">32.1</td> <td>3. Small town, any size town</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">1.5</td> <td>4. Other, many different places</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>0.8</u></td> <td>9. N.A.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>99.9</u></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	34.0	1. Farm	31.5	2. Large city, any size city	32.1	3. Small town, any size town	1.5	4. Other, many different places	<u>0.8</u>	9. N.A.	<u>99.9</u>											
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<u>0.8</u>	9. N.A.																							
<u>99.9</u>																								
313	511	<p>M3-10. <u>How many grades of school did you (HEAD) finish?</u></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 150px; text-align: right;">3.1</td> <td>0. 0-5 grades and has difficulty reading</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">4.7</td> <td>1. 0-5 grades, no difficulty reading</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">20.3</td> <td>2. 6-8 grades</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">17.7</td> <td>3. 9-11 grades</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">17.0</td> <td>4. 12 grades (completed high school)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">9.8</td> <td>5. 12 grades plus non-academic training</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">14.0</td> <td>6. College, no degree</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">8.2</td> <td>7. College, bachelors degree (A.B., B.S., etc.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">4.7</td> <td>8. College, advanced or professional degrees (M.A., Ph.D., LLB, BD, M.S., etc.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>0.5</u></td> <td>9. N.A., D.K.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>100.0</u></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	3.1	0. 0-5 grades and has difficulty reading	4.7	1. 0-5 grades, no difficulty reading	20.3	2. 6-8 grades	17.7	3. 9-11 grades	17.0	4. 12 grades (completed high school)	9.8	5. 12 grades plus non-academic training	14.0	6. College, no degree	8.2	7. College, bachelors degree (A.B., B.S., etc.)	4.7	8. College, advanced or professional degrees (M.A., Ph.D., LLB, BD, M.S., etc.)	<u>0.5</u>	9. N.A., D.K.	<u>100.0</u>	
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<u>0.5</u>	9. N.A., D.K.																							
<u>100.0</u>																								

314	512	M4-5. Did you get any other training; if Yes, what was it? M7-8. Did you have any other schooling? If yes, <u>What other schooling did you have?</u>	21.1 0.9 <u>78.0</u> 100.0	1. Some training outside the regular school system (apprenticeships, manpower training programs, etc. 9. N.A. 0. No training except regular school and college
315	513	M11. <u>Are you (HEAD) a veteran?</u>	35.8 63.5 <u>0.7</u> 100.0	1. Yes 5. No 9. N.A.
316	514	M12. How many brothers and sisters did you have? (Includes half-sisters, adopted children, but <u>not foster children</u>)	6.5 13.8 14.0 14.4 12.1 9.2 8.3 6.0 14.2 <u>1.6</u> 100.1	0. None 1. One 2. Two 3. Three 4. Four 5. Five 6. Six 7. Seven 8. Eight or more 9. N.A.
317	515	M13. Were your parents poor when you were growing up, <u>pretty well off, or what?</u>	47.9 36.5 14.6 <u>1.3</u> 100.3	1. Poor 3. Average, it varied 5. Pretty well off 9. Don't know, Didn't live with parent's

318	516	M14. How much education did your father have? M15. <u>(If don't know) Could he read and write?</u>
	10.7	1. 0-5 grades, or D.K. and could not read or write
	59.4	2. 6-8 grades, grade school, or D.K. and could read and write
	5.7	3. 9-11 grades, some high school
	10.8	4. 12 grades, high school
	0.9	5. 12 grades plus non-academic training
	3.7	6. College, no degree
	3.2	7. College degree, no advanced degree mentioned
	1.5	8. College, advanced or professional degree
	<u>3.9</u>	9. N.A., D.K., both M14 and M15
	99.8	
319	517	Accuracy of Mortgage owed (See V11 code)
320	518-521	Imputed rental income (6% of net equity in owned home)
321	522	Accuracy of imputed rent (see V11 code)
		(The remaining variables were created by the computer)
322	523-528	<u>Total 1967 Family Real Income in Dollars</u>
		This variable is composed of the sum of the following variables:
		V81 Total 1967 Family Money Income
		+V16 Imputed income from doing <u>additions and repairs</u> in 1967
		+V24 Imputed income from doing own <u>car repairs</u> in 1967
		+V39 Imputed income from <u>growing own food</u> in 1967
		+V41 Imputed income from <u>sewing & mending</u> in 1967
		+V43 Earned income in form of food or clothing (only if worth more than \$50) in 1967
		+V320 Imputed 1967 rental value of owner-occupied house (.06 x net equity in house)
		+V12 Estimated annual 1967 rental value of DU (for those who neither own nor rent)
		+V45 Value of free food, clothing, or food stamps received in 1967 (only if \$50 or more during year)
		+57 Value of services received free from others
		NOTE: Total value added in if all the time received was from someone living outside DU; 1/2 total value added if only part of help was from someone outside DU (Valued at \$1 = 1 hour)

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
323	529-534	<p>Total 1967 FAMILY Real Income <u>Net of Cost of Earning Income - In Dollars</u></p> <p>V322 Total 1967 Family Real Income -V84 Child care costs, Federal Income Tax, and 1967 Union dues for Head of family -v57 if added originally (free child care)</p>
324	535-540	<p>Total 1967 FAMILY Real Income Net of Costs of Earning <u>Income and Net of Housing Costs - In Dollars</u></p> <p>V322 Total 1967 Family Real Income -V84 Cost of Earning Income -V10 1967 Rent Payments -v14 1967 Utilities Payments -V18 1967 Payments for additions and repairs (for all those still owing anything at time of interview) -v12 Estimated annual 1967 rental value of DU (for those who neither own nor rent) -V16 Imputed income from doing additions and repairs in 1967 -.06 x V5 Imputed 1967 annual rental value of DU (for homeowners excluding farmers and others with complex property, i.e., if coded 3 in V7) -V6 Estimated 1967 Property taxes for homeowners V320 Imputed rent of homeowners (if coded 3 in V7, i.e., have complex property) -v57 if added originally (Free Child Care)</p>
325	541-544	<p><u>"Orshansky Ratio" (Full Detail Variant) (V81 3 V32 x 100)</u></p> <p>V81 1967 Total Family Money Income / V32 Annual Family Need Standard - Orshansky Result multiplied by 1.25 if V197 or V228 = 8, i.e., first or second job a farmer.</p>
326	545-548 xx.xx	<p>Ratio of Total 1967 FAMILY Real Income Net of Cost of Earning Income to Annual Family Need Standard - Orshansky <u>(V323 / V32 x 100)</u></p> <p>V323 Total 1967 Family Real Income Net of Cost of Earning Income / V32. Annual Family Need Standard - Orshansky</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
327	549-552 xx.xx	Ratio of Total 1967 Family Real Income Net of Cost of Earning Income and Net of Housing Costs to 1967 Family Food Standard - Orshansky Low Cost (<u>V324 I V31 x 100</u>) V324 Total 1967 Family Real Income Net of Cost of Earning Income and Net of Housing Costs / v31 Annual Family Food Standard - Orshansky Low cost
328	553-558	<u>FAMILY Well-offness Index -- uses "Orshansky Ratio"</u> V325 "Orshansky Ratio" x v73 Average hours of leisure per major adult in family, in 1967
329	559-564	<u>FAMILY Well-offness Index - uses Ratio of Total 1967 Family Real Income Net of Cost of Earning Income to Annual Family Need Standard - Orshansky</u> V326 Ratio of Total 1967 Family Real Income Net of Cost of Earning Income to Annual Family Need Standard - Orshansky x v73 Average hours of leisure time per major adult in family, in 1967
330	565-570	<u>FAMILY Well-offness Index - uses Ratio of Total 1967 Family Real Income Net of Cost of Earning Income and Net of Cost of Housing to Annual Family Need Standard - Orshansky</u> 327 Ratio of Total 1967 Family Real Income Net of Cost of Earning Income and Net of Housing Costs to Annual Family Need Standard - Orshansky x v73 Average Hours of leisure time per major adult in family, in 1967
331	571-575	<u>Total 1967 Family Contractual Payments - In Dollars</u> V8 Annual Mortgage payments made in 1967 (for Home owners) + V10 1967 Rent payments + v14 1967 Utilities Payments + V18 1967 payments for additions and repairs -I- v20 1967 Car insurance payments -f- v22 1967 Car debt payments + V28 Other 1967 debt payments +V6 Estimated annual property taxes paid in 1967 (for home owners)

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
332	576-580	<u>Total 1967 Family Fixed Expenditures - In Dollars</u>
		v33 1 Total 1967 Family Contractual Payments
		+ v37 Total 1967 Family food expenditures
		+ V84 Child care costs (for families where there are children under 12 and wife of head works, or single head of family works for money) and 1967 Union dues for HEAD of family
		+ - V82 Total 1967 payments to dependents outside DU (only for cases where amount was ascertained)
333	581-586	<u>Total 1967 Family Uncommitted Money Income - In Dollars</u>
		V81 Total 1967 Family money income
		-V332 Total 1967 Family fixed expenditures
334	587-591	<u>Total 1967 Family Food Consumption</u>
		v37 Total 1967 Family food expenditures
		+ v39 Imputed income from growing own food in 1967
		+ v43 Earned income in form of food in 1967 (1 x V43 added if source code indicates that all was food - if V268 = 1; .7 x V43 added if source code says food and clothing or N.A. which, i.e., if V268 = 3)
		+ v45 Value of free food or food stamps received in 1967 (1 x V45 added if source code indicates that all was food or food stamps - if V269 = 1; .7 x V45 if source code says food and clothing or N.A. which - if V269 = 3)
335	592-596	<u>Total 1967 Family Hours of Work (Work for Money Plus Unpaid Work)</u>
		v47 1967 Hours of Work for Money - HEAD
		+ v53 1967 Hours of Work for Money - WIFE-
		+ v59 1967 Hours of Housework - FAMILY
		+ V61 1967 Hours of Home Production - HEAD AND WIFE
		+ V72 1967 Hours of Work for Money - OTHERS (other than head or wife)

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
335 (Cont.)	592-596	+ v57 1967 Hours of Help from others - (estimated part from outside family unit) (1 x V57 if all from someone outside family unit - if V291 = 1; .5 x V57 if only part from someone outside family unit)
		+ V63 1967 Hours of house work and work for money by others in FU - adjustment factor if someone other than Head or Wife included as a major adult.) (Added in when hours of work by others, V72 = 0000, to avoid double counting)
336	597-599 x.xx	<u>Ratio of Total 1967 Family Food Consumption to 1967 Family Food Standard</u>
		v334 <u>Totall Family Food Consumption</u>
		/ v31 1967 Family food standard - Orshansky (Low-cost plan for family of given size and age-sex composition)
337	*600-603 xx.xx	<u>1967 Hourly Earnings - HEAD</u>
		v74 1967 Income from Labor - HEAD
		/ v47 1967 Hours of Work for Money - HEAD
		*Coded 99.99 when V47 = 0000 (did not work for money in 1967)
338	*604-607 xx.xx	<u>1967 Hourly Earnings - WIFE</u>
		v75 1967 Income from labor - WIFE
		/ v53 1967 Hours of work for money - WIFE
		*Coded 99.99 when V53 = 0000 (did not work for money in 1967)

The following Bracket Codes **are** used for Variables 339-350 (Income, Well-Offness, and Payments Variables)

	<u>v339-342, V346-350</u>	<u>v343-4</u>	<u>v345</u>
0.	Less than 500	Less than 1000	Less than 3000
1.	500-999	1000-1999	3000-5999
2.	1000- 1999	2000- 2999	6000-8999
3.	2000-2999	3000-3999	9000-11,999
4.	3000-3999	4000-4999	12,000-14,999
5.	4000-4999	5000-5999	15,000-17,999
6.	5000-7499	6000-7499	18,000-22,499
7.	7500-9999	7500-9999	22,500-29,999
8.	10,000-14,999	10,000-14,999	30,000-44,999
9.	15,000 or more	15,000 or more	45,000 or more

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
339	608	<u>Bkt. V81 Total 1967 Family Money Income</u>
340	609	<u>Bkt. V322 Total 1967 Family Real Income</u>
341	610	<u>Bkt. V323 Total 1967 Family Real Income Net of Cost of Earning Income</u>
342	611	<u>Bkt. V324 Total 1967 Family Real Income Net of Costs of Earning Income and Net of Housing Costs</u>
343	612	<u>Bkt. V328 Family Well-offness Index - Uses Orshansky Ratio</u>
344	613	<u>Bkt. V329 Family Well-offness Index- Uses Ratio of Total 1967 Family Real Income Net of Cost of Earning Income to Annual Family Need Standard</u>
345	614	<u>Bkt. V330 Family Well-offness Index - Uses Ratio of Total 1967 Family Real Income Net of Cost of Earning Income and Net of Housing Costs to Annual Family Need Standard</u>
346	615	<u>Bkt. V331 Total 1967 Family Contractual Payments</u>
347	616	<u>Bkt. V332 Total 1967 Family Fixed Expenditures</u>
348	617	<u>Bkt. V333 Total 1967 Family Uncommitted Money Income</u>
349	618	<u>Bkt. V334 Total 1967 Family Food Consumption</u>
350	619	<u>Bkt. V335 Total 1967 Family Hours of Work (Work for Money Plus Unpaid Work)</u>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
349	618	<u>Bkt. V334 Total 1967 Family food consumption</u>
	5.0	0. None
	18.2	1. \$1-499
	43.6	2. \$500-999
	24.1	3. \$1000-1999
	6.5	4. \$2000-2999
	2.0	5. \$3000-4999
	0.7	6. \$5000-7499
	0.0	7. \$7500-9999
	0.0	8. \$10,000 or more
	0.0	9. N.A.
	<u>100.1</u>	
350	619	<u>Bkt. V335 Total 1967 Family hours of work (Work for money plus unpaid work)</u>
	1.7	0. None
	1.2	1. \$1-499
	8.3	2. \$500-999
	15.2	3. \$1000-1999
	11.4	4. \$2000-2999
	18.5	5. \$3000-4999
	39.0	6. \$5000-7499
	4.3	7. \$7500-9999
	0.4	8. \$10,000 or more
	0.0	9. N.A.
	<u>100.0</u>	
351	620	<u>Bkt. V325 "Orshansky Ratio" (Full Detail Variant) Use V407</u>
	9.9	0 = -99.95-00.74
	14.3	1 = 00.75-01.24
	14.6	2 = 01.25-01.74
	14.1	3 = 01.75-02.24
	28.1	4 = 02.25-03.74
	15.1	5 = 03.75-06.24
	2.8	6 = 06.25-09.74
	0.8	7 = 09.75-14.24
	0.3	8 = 14.25-99.98
	0.0	9 = 99.99 = N.A.
	<u>100.0</u>	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
352	621	Bkt. V326 Ratio of Total 1967 Family Real Income net of cost of earning income to Annual family need standard. Use V408
	7.1	0 = -99.95-00.74
	14.8	1 = 00.75-01.24
	16.0	2 = 01.25-01.74
	15.9	3 = 01.75-02.24
	30.3	4 = 02.25-03.74
	13.1	5 = 03.75-06.24
	2.3	6 = 06.25-09.74
	0.5	7 = 09.75-14.24
	0.1	8 = 14.25-99.98
	<u>0.0</u>	9 = 99.99 = N.A.
	100.1	
353	622	Bkt. V327 Ratio of total 1967 Family real income net of cost of earning income and net of housing costs to 1967 family food standard. Use V410
	1.8	0 = -99.95-00.74
	2.4	1 = 00.75-01.24
	3.7	2 = 01.25-01.74
	4.3	3 = 0.75-02.24
	16.2	4 = 02.25-03.74
	27.1	5 = 03.75-06.24
	24.1	6 = 06.25-09.74
	12.1	7 = 09.75-14.24
	8.3	8 = 14.25-99.98
	<u>0.0</u>	9 = 99.99 = N.A.
	100.0	
354	623	Bkt. V336 Ratio of total 1967 family food consumption to 1967 family food standard
	3.9	0 = -99.95-00.74
	23.7	1 = 00.75-01.24
	30.7	2 = 01.25-01.74
	21.4	3 = 01.75-02.24
	17.2	4 = 02.25-03.74
	2.9	5 = 03.75-06.24
	0.3	6 = 06.25-09.74
	0.0	7 = 09.75-14.24
	0.0	8 = 14.25-99.98
	<u>0.0</u>	9 = 99.99 = N.A.
	100.1	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
355	624	<u>Bkt. V337 1967 Hourly earnings - HEAD</u>
	1.4	0. Less than .50
	4.1	1. .50-.99
	8.2	2. 1.00-1.49
	9.4	3. 1.50-1.99
	9.9	4. 2.00-2.49
	9.9	5. 2.50-2.99
	17.7	6. 3.00-3.99
	15.8	7. 4.00-5.99
	6.6	8. 6.00-99.98
	<u>17.1</u>	9. 99.99, did not work
	100.1	

356	625	<u>Bkt. V338 1967 Hourly earnings - WIFE</u>
	1.4	0. Less than .50
	3.2	1. .50-.99
	6.4	2. 1.00-1.49
	6.4	3. 1.50-1.99
	5.1	4. 2.00-2.49
	3.8	5. 2.50-2.99
	2.6	6. 3.00-3.99
	1.9	7. 4.00-5.99
	0.9	8. 6.00-99.98
	<u>68.2</u>	9. 99.99, did not work
	99.9	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
355	624	<u>Bkt. V337 1967 Hourly Earnings - HEAD</u>
356	625	<u>Bkt. V338 1967 Hourly Earnings - WIFE</u>
357	626-628	<u>Difference between Age at Birth of First Child and Age at Marriage - HEAD</u> xxx Difference in years -xx First child before marriage 098 Inap, Never married; never had any children 099 N.A. whether currently married; N.A. when first marriage; N.A. whether had children ; N.A. when first child was born
358	629	<u>Bkt. V357 Difference between Age at Birth of First Child and Age at First Marriage - HEAD</u> 15.5 0. (-99 to -2) First child born 2 or more years <u>before</u> first marriage. 39.8 1. (-1 to 4-1) First child 1 year before marriage to 1 year after marriage. 14.7 2. (2) First child 2 years after first marriage 7.1 3. (3) First child 3 years after first marriage 4.5 4. (4) First child 4 years after first marriage 3.3 5. (5) First child 5 years after first marriage 2.0 6. (6) First child 6 years after first marriage 1.5 7. (7) First child 7 years after first marriage 6.8 8. (8-97) First child 8 or more years after first marriage <u>4.9</u> 9. (98-99) Never married or never had any children; 100.1 N.A. whether currently married; N.A. when first married; N.A. whether had children; N.A. when first child was born
359	630	<u>WHETHER RESERVE FUNDS (Q. D6) Do you (FAMILY) have any savings, such as checking or savings accounts, or government bonds? (IF YES) (Q. D7) Would they amount to as much as two months' income or more? (Q. D8) (IF NO) Was there a time in the last five years when you had as much as two months' income saved up?</u> 53.2 1. Had savings in early 1968 that amounted to as much as two months' income OK more ("Yes" to both D6 and D7)

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
359 (cont.)	630 11.5	2. Had savings in early 1968 that did not amount to as much as two months' income or more but did in past. ("Yes" to D6, "No" OK "N.A." to D7, and "Yes" to D8)
	6.9	3. Had savings in the past five years that amounted to as much as two months' income OK more but did not have any savings in early 1968. ("No" or "N.A." to D6, and "Yes" to D8)
	9.6	4. Had savings in early 1968, but did not amount to as much as two months' income or more, and never in the past five years had that much. ("Yes" to D6 and "No" OK "N.A." to D7, and "No" OK "N.A." to D8)
	16.3	5. Did not have any savings in early 1968, and never in the past five years had savings that amounted to as much as two months' income. ("No" OK "N.A." to D6, and "No" to D8)
	<u>2.4</u> 99.9	9. N.A. whether have any savings in early 1968 and N.A. whether had any savings in the past five years, or combinations other than 1-5 above.
360	631	<u>Sex and Marital Status</u>
	8.7	1. Single man
	20.1	2. Single woman
	71.5	3. Married couple with wife present
	<u>0.3</u> 100.6	9. N.A.
361	632	<u>Bkt. on V93 Region Where Family Lived at time of 1968 Interview</u>
	24.1	1. Northeast
	29.1	2. North Central
	30.0	3. South
	<u>16.8</u> 100.0	4. West

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
361 (cont.)	632	Region Where Family Lived at Time of 1968 Interview (Detailed state-by-state code)

STATE CODE

<u>Region Code</u>	<u>State Code (V93)</u>	
3	01	Alabama
	50	Alaska (not in SRC Sample)
4	02	Arizona
3	03	Arkansas
4	04	California
4	05	Colorado
1	06	Connecticut
3	07	Delaware
3	08	District of Columbia
3	09	Florida
3	10	Georgia
	51	Hawaii (not in SRC Sample)
4	11	Idaho
2	12	Illinois
2	13	Indiana
2	14	Iowa
2	15	Kansas
3	16	Kentucky
3	17	Louisiana
1	18	Maine
3	19	Maryland
1	20	Massachusetts
2	21	Michigan
2	22	Minnesota
3	23	Mississippi
2	24	Missouri
4	25	Montana
2	26	Nebraska
4	27	Nevada
1	28	New Hampshire
1	29	New Jersey
4	30	New Mexico

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Description</u>																																																												
361 (cont.)	632	<u>STATE CODE</u> - (cont.)																																																												
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Region Code</u></th> <th><u>State Code (V93)</u></th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>31</td><td>New York</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>32</td><td>North Carolina</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>33</td><td>North Dakota</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>34</td><td>Ohio</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>35</td><td>Oklahoma</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>36</td><td>Oregon</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>37</td><td>Pennsylvania</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>38</td><td>Rhode Island</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>39</td><td>South Carolina</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>40</td><td>South Dakota</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>41</td><td>Tennessee</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>42</td><td>Texas</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>43</td><td>Utah</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>44</td><td>Vermont</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>45</td><td>Virginia</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>46</td><td>Washington</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>47</td><td>West Virginia</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>48</td><td>Wisconsin</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>49</td><td>Wyoming</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Region Code</u>	<u>State Code (V93)</u>		1	31	New York	3	32	North Carolina	2	33	North Dakota	2	34	Ohio	3	35	Oklahoma	4	36	Oregon	1	37	Pennsylvania	1	38	Rhode Island	3	39	South Carolina	2	40	South Dakota	3	41	Tennessee	3	42	Texas	4	43	Utah	1	44	Vermont	3	45	Virginia	4	46	Washington	3	47	West Virginia	2	48	Wisconsin	4	49	Wyoming
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362	633	<u>Bkt. V311 State or Country Where Head Grew Up</u>																																																												
		<u>Region Where Head of Family Grew Up</u>																																																												
	22.7	1. Northeast																																																												
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		This is the summary code. See V311 for region code details, and V361 for state code details.																																																												

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
363	634	Geographic Mobility of Head of Family (Whether now lives in different state and/or region than where grew up)
	63.7	0. Lives in same state where grew up (V93=V311)
	11.5	1. Lives in same region but different state (V361 = V362, and V93 # V311)
	24.1	2. Lives in both a different state and different region from where grew up (V361 = V362)
	0.7	9. Region where grew up N.A.
	<u>100.0</u>	
364	635	<u>Bkt. Average Accuracy of 1967 Income Information - FAMILY</u>
	88.4	0. No assignment
	0.0	1. Less than .05
	0.0	2. .05-.09
	4.0	3. .10-.19
	4.5	4. .20-.29
	0.6	5. .30-.49
	1.7	6. .50-.74
	0.6	7. .75-.99
	0.1	8. 1.00-1.99
	0.0	9. 2.00 or higher
	<u>99.9</u>	
		This variable is a bracket code of the simple average of variables 85-91, whose code values are as follows:
		0. No assignment
		1. Minor assignment
		2. Major assignment, i.e., probable error of greater than \$300 or 10 percent of amount assigned (whichever is greater)
		5. Estimate not accurate reflection of income or payments in 1967, i.e., mortgage incurred in 1968; married in 1968, etc.
		V85 Accuracy of Labor Income -- HEAD
		V86 Accuracy of Labor Income -- WIFE
		V87 Accuracy of Capital Income -- FAMILY
		V88 Accuracy of Labor and Capital Income -- Other in FU with largest taxable income
		V89 Accuracy of Labor and Capital Income -- Other(s) in FU with second largest taxable income
		V90 Accuracy of Income from A.D.C. and A.F.D.C. -- FAMILY
		V91 Accuracy of amount committed for Support of others outside FU

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
365	636	Bkt. Average Accuracy of 1967 Financial Information Other than Income -- FAMILY

75.2	0.	No assignment
0.0	1.	Less than .05
11.6	2.	.05-.09
4.4	3.	.10-.19
4.3	4.	.20-.29
3.3	5.	.30-.49
0.6	6.	.50-.74
0.5	7.	.75-.99
0.2	8.	1.00-1.99
<u>0.0</u>	9.	2.00 or higher
<u>100.1</u>		

This variable is a bracket code of the simple average of the variables listed below whose code values are as follows:

0. No assignment
 1. Minor assignment
 2. Major assignment ; probable error of greater than \$300 or 10 percent of amount assigned (whichever is greater)
 3. Complex property - the reported house value included farm or business property, but imputed rent and housing payments were computed on the basis of the estimated portion of property used for housing
 5. Estimate not an accurate reflection of income or payments in 1967
- v7 Accuracy of House Value and Property Taxes
 - v319 Accuracy of Mortgage
 - V321 Accuracy of Net Equity and Inputed Rent
 - v9 Accuracy of 1967 Mortgage Payments
 - V11 Accuracy of 1967 Rent Payments
 - v13 Accuracy of 1967 Rent Value for those who neither own nor rent
 - v15 Accuracy of 1967 Cost of Utilities
 - v19 Accuracy of 1967 Additions and Repairs Payments
 - v21 Accuracy of 1967 Car Insurance Payments
 - V23 Accuracy of 1967 Car Debt Payments
 - v29 Accuracy of 1967 Payments on "Other Things"
 - v34 Accuracy of 1967 Alcoholic Beverages Bill
 - V36 Accuracy of 1967 Cigarette Bill
 - V38 Accuracy of 1967 Total Food Bill

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
366	637	<u>Accuracy of Hours Variables -- FAMILY</u> See V364 for bracket code. This variable is a bracket code of the simple average of the variables listed below whose code values are as follows: 68.7 0. No assignment 0.0 1. Minor assignment 14.7 2. Major assignment; probable error of greater 9.8 than \$300 or 10 percent of assignment value 3.4 (whichever is greater) 4. Work done by someone other than Head or Wife 5. Estimate not an accurate reflection of income or payments in 1967 V27 Accuracy of 1967 hours spent on car repairs V48 Accuracy of 1967 hours of work for money -- HEAD v50 Accuracy of 1967 hours of unemployment -- HEAD V52 Accuracy of 1967 hours of illness -- HEAD v54 Accuracy of 1967 hours of work for money -- WIFE V56 Accuracy of 1967 hours of child care -- FAMILY V58 Accuracy of 1967 free help from others -- FAMILY V60 Accuracy of 1967 family housework hours -- FAMILY V62 Accuracy of 1967 hours of home V64 Accuracy of adjustment factor for Single Head of Household V66 Accuracy of 1967 Sum of HOUrS on which Leisure Ratio Based -- FAMILY V68 Accuracy of 1967 HOUrS of Other #1 Work for Money v70 Accuracy of 1967 Hours of Other #2 Work for Money

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
366	637	<u>Accuracy of Hours Variables -- FAMILY</u>
	68.7	0. No assignment
	0.0	1. Less than .05 - minor assignment
	14.7	2. .05-.09 - major assignment; probable error of greater than \$300 OK 10 percent of assignment value (whichever is greater)
	9.8	3. .10-.19
	3.4	4. .20-.29 - work done by someone other than Head or Wife
	2.8	5. .30-.49 - estimate not an accurate reflection of income OK payments in 1967
	0.5	6. .50-.74
	0.0	7. .75-.99
	0.0	8. 1.00-1.99
	<u>0.0</u>	9. 2.00 OK higher
	99.9	
	V27	Accuracy of 1967 hours spent on car repairs
	V48	Accuracy of 1967 hours of work for money - HEAD
	v50	Accuracy of 1967 hours of unemployment - HEAD
	V52	Accuracy of 1967 hours of illness - HEAD
	v54	Accuracy of 1967 hours of work for money - WIFE
	V56	Accuracy of 1967 hours of child care - FAMILY
	V58	Accuracy of 1967 free help from others - FAMILY
	V60	Accuracy of 1967 family housework hours - FAMILY
	V62	Accuracy of 1967 hours of home
	V64	Accuracy of adjustment factor for Single Head of household
	V66	Accuracy of 1967 Sum of Hours on which Leisure Ratio Based - FAMILY
	V68	Accuracy of 1967 Hours of Other #1 Work for Money
	v70	Accuracy of 1967 Hours of Other #2 Work for Money

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
367	638	<u>Bkt. Average Accuracy of 1967 Income Creation Items</u>
	75.3	0. No assignment
	0.0	1. Less than .05
	0.0	2. .05-.09
	19.2	3. .10-.19
	0.0	4. .20-.29
	4.0	5. .30-.49
	1.2	6. .50-.74
	0.2	7. .75-.99
	0.1	8. 1.00-1.99
	0.0	9. 2.00 or higher
	<u>100.0</u>	

This variable is a bracket code of the simple average of the variables listed below whose code values are as follows:

0. No assignment
1. Minor assignment
2. Major assignment; probable error of greater than \$300 or 10 percent of assigned value (whichever is greater)
4. Work done by someone other than head or wife
5. Estimate not an accurate reflection of income or payments in 1967

V17 Accuracy of value of Additions and Repairs done by Family

V25 Accuracy of value of Car Repairs done by Family

V40 Accuracy of value of Home Grown Food of Family

V42 Accuracy of value of clothes made and/or mended by Family

V44 Accuracy of value of food received as part of pay by Family

V46 Accuracy of value of free food, clothing OK food stamps received by Family

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
368	639	<u>Bkt. V117 Age of Head of Family</u>
	9.3	1. Under 25
	17.8	2. 25-34
	21.4	3. 35-44
	18.9	4. 45-54
	16.0	5. 55-64
	10.9	6. 65-74
	5.5	7. 75 or older
	<u>0.1</u>	9. N.A.
	99.9	
369	640	<u>Bkt. V118 Age of Wife of Head of Family</u>
	9.6	1. Under 25
	15.4	2. 25-34
	17.7	3. 35-44
	13.0	4. 45-54
	9.3	5. 55-64
	4.7	6. 65-74
	1.1	7. 75 or older
	0.2	9. N.A.
	<u>29.0</u>	0. Inap., no wife
	100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>																																				
370	641-642	<p><u>Average Age of Head and Wife (In Years)</u></p> <p>This Variable is the simple average of V117 (age of Head), v118 (age of Wife). If v118=00 (no wife), age of Head is recorded again.</p> <p>36. Average age of Head and Wife = 36; or no wife present, and Head is 36 years old.</p>																																				
371	643	<p><u>Bkt. v370 Average Age of Head and Wife</u></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>19.9</td> <td>1.</td> <td>Under 25</td> <td>(Do not use this code</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25.1</td> <td>2.</td> <td>25-34</td> <td>where there is no wife.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>23.2</td> <td>3.</td> <td>35-44</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>13.9</td> <td>4.</td> <td>45-54</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>10.6</td> <td>5.</td> <td>55-64</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.5</td> <td>6.</td> <td>65-74</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.7</td> <td>7.</td> <td>75 or older</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>0.0</u></td> <td>9.</td> <td>N.A.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>99.9</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	19.9	1.	Under 25	(Do not use this code	25.1	2.	25-34	where there is no wife.)	23.2	3.	35-44		13.9	4.	45-54		10.6	5.	55-64		5.5	6.	65-74		1.7	7.	75 or older		<u>0.0</u>	9.	N.A.		99.9			
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372	644	<p><u>Bkt. on Difference in Age between Head and Wife</u></p> <p>V117 (Age of Head) minus V118 (Age of Wife)</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>0.3</td> <td>0.</td> <td>(-98 to -10) Husband is 10 or more years <u>younger</u> than wife</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.6</td> <td>1.</td> <td>(-9 to -5) Husband is between 5 and 9 years <u>younger</u> than wife</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.4</td> <td>2.</td> <td>(-4 to -2) Husband is between 2 and 4 years <u>younger</u> than wife</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.9</td> <td>3.</td> <td>(-1) Husband is 1 year <u>younger</u> than wife</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7.6</td> <td>4.</td> <td>(0) Husband and wife the <u>same</u> age</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.6</td> <td>5.</td> <td>(+1) Husband 1 year <u>older</u> than wife</td> </tr> <tr> <td>24.6</td> <td>6.</td> <td>(+2 to +4) Husband 2 to 4 years <u>older</u> than wife</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15.0</td> <td>7.</td> <td>(+5 to +9) Husband 5 to 9 years <u>older</u> than wife</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.4</td> <td>a.</td> <td>(+10 to +19) Husband 10 to 19 years <u>older</u> than wife</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>29.6</u></td> <td>9.</td> <td>(20-99) Husband 20 or more years <u>older</u> than wife; or no wife.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100.0</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	0.3	0.	(-98 to -10) Husband is 10 or more years <u>younger</u> than wife	1.6	1.	(-9 to -5) Husband is between 5 and 9 years <u>younger</u> than wife	3.4	2.	(-4 to -2) Husband is between 2 and 4 years <u>younger</u> than wife	3.9	3.	(-1) Husband is 1 year <u>younger</u> than wife	7.6	4.	(0) Husband and wife the <u>same</u> age	8.6	5.	(+1) Husband 1 year <u>older</u> than wife	24.6	6.	(+2 to +4) Husband 2 to 4 years <u>older</u> than wife	15.0	7.	(+5 to +9) Husband 5 to 9 years <u>older</u> than wife	5.4	a.	(+10 to +19) Husband 10 to 19 years <u>older</u> than wife	<u>29.6</u>	9.	(20-99) Husband 20 or more years <u>older</u> than wife; or no wife.	100.0					
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<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
373	645-649	<u>Average Value Per Room in Dwelling Unit</u> For Homeowners: V5 House Value /102 Number of rooms in DU *For Renters: 10 x V11 Annual Rent /102 Number of rooms in DU *For Those who neither own nor rent: 10 x v12 Rental Value v102 Number of rooms in DU xxxx . Coded in Dollars *(Calculated value assumes that value of DU is approximately 10 times its annual rental value)
374	650	<u>Bkt. v373 Average Value per Room in Dwelling Unit</u> 2.3 1. Less than \$500 7.3 2. \$500-999 26.5 3. \$1000-1999 24.5 4. \$2000-2999 19.0 5. \$3000-3999 9.4 6. \$4000-4999 7.4 7. \$5000-7499 2.3 a. \$7500 to 99,998 <u>1.3</u> 9. N.A. 100.0
375	651	<u>Brackets on Value of All Cars Owned (V145)</u> 20.0 0. Family owns no cars 26.8 1. Less than \$500 15.2 2. \$500-999 23.9 3. \$1000-1999 9.1 4. \$2000-2999 2.6 5. \$3000-3999 1.2 6. \$4000-4999 0.6 7. \$5000-7999 0.0 a. \$8000-9998 <u>0.4</u> 9. N.A. 99.8
376	652	<u>Number correct Word-to-picture test (V195)</u> 0.1 0. 0-5 0.3 1. 6-9 0.3 2. 10-11 0.5 3. 12 0.8 4. 13 1.0 5. 14 (all correct) <u>97.0</u> 9. Refused to take test or did not take for some other 100.0 reason (99); or test not assigned to family (98)

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
377	653	<u>Bkt. Annual Head Might Earn per hour on Another Job (V210)</u>
	88.4	0. Inap., question not asked
	0.1	1. \$.01-.99
	0.1	2. \$1.00-1.49
	0.3	3. \$1.50-1.99
	0.5	4. \$2.00-2.49
	1.0	5. \$2.50-2.99
	2.4	6. \$3.00-3.99
	2.6	7. \$4.00-5.99
	2.5	8. \$6.00 or more
	2.1	9. N.A.
	<u>100.0</u>	
378	654	<u>Bkt. Hourly wage of Jobs not Worth Taking -- Head (V238)</u>
		See Code for Variable 377 above.
379	655	<u>Bkt. Age when Head of family married (V240)</u>
	1.3	1. Under 16
	4.9	2. 16-17
	13.7	3. 18-19
	19.2	4. 20-21
	26.9	5. 22-25
	14.5	6. 26-30
	6.4	7. 31-39
	1.9	8. 40 or older
	3.3	9. N.A.
	7.9	0. Inap., not married
	<u>100.0</u>	
380	656	<u>Bkt. Age of head at Birth of First Child (V138)</u>
		See code for Variable 379 above.
381	657	<u>Actual minus Required Rooms for family of this size, age and sex composition (V102, V124)</u>
	0.6	0. -3 or less (DU has 3 fewer rooms than required)
	1.0	1. -2
	4.3	2. -1
	9.8	3. 0 (actual number of rooms equals required number)
	22.6	4. +1
	23.8	5. +2
	19.1	6. +3
	11.0	7. +4
	6.5	8. +5 or more
	1.3	9. N.A.
	<u>100.0</u>	

NOTE: Actual number of rooms only coded through 8, required number of rooms through 9; therefore, range is actually -8 to +7

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
382	658-660	<u>Persons Per Room</u> 09.8 = Family has no room of its own 09.9 N.A. Otherwise WITH ONE DIGIT AFTER DECIMAL
383	661	<u>Race and Sex of Head</u> 70.0 0. White male 9.2 1. Non-white male 16.9 2. White female 3.9 3. Non-white female 100.0
384	662	<u>Employment Problems of Head</u> One point for each of these: Lost his previous job (V201 = 1-3) Had more than five employers in last ten years (V203 = 6-8) Turned down a job rather than move (V205 = 1) Serious illness or accident in last three years (V215 = 1-2) Serious unemployment in last three years (V219 = 1-2) Would have trouble getting another job, for explicit reasons (V214 = 1)
385	663	<u>Background Problems of Head</u> Grew up on a farm (V312 = 1) Completed less than 6 grades, and has difficulty reading (V313 = 0) Parents were poor (V317 = 1) Age <20 at birth of first child TL656 = 1-3 (v380 = 1-3)

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
386	664	<p><u>Current Handicaps of Head</u></p> <p>No reading matter visible in DU to interviewer (V184 = 5)</p> <p>Many (6 or more) questions had to be repeated (V185 = 3-5)</p> <p>Many (6 or more) answers had to be repeated (V186 = 3-5)</p> <p>Head has disfigurements or dysfunctional habits (V187 = 1)</p> <p>Family lives 30 miles or more from the nearest city of 50,000 or more (V189 = 4-5)</p> <p>Head has disabilities that limit work (V216 = 1-3)</p> <p>Head has dependents outside his DU (V278 = 1-5)</p> <p>Family has relatives they might have to help more (v279 = 1)</p> <p>NOTE: This code has values from 0 through 8. No additional points have been given for more dependents, or more <u>serious</u> disabilities, or <u>extreme</u> incoherence, since they are so rare.</p>
387	665	<p><u>Housing Quality (Dwelling Unit and Neighborhood)</u></p> <p>See V418 for a revised version of this variable.</p> <p>Family owns its own home (V103 = 1)</p> <p>Family does not share dwelling with another family (V114 = 1, 2, 5-7)</p> <p>Family owns car or causes no difficulties not to have a car. (V140 = 1 or 5)</p> <p>DU is less than 15 miles from center of city of 50,000 or more (but not within 5 miles of center) (v189 = 2)</p> <p>Live in a single family house (V190 = 1)</p> <p>Neighborhood contains only single family houses (V192 = 2)</p> <p>Interviewer noted no housing defects (V194 = 5)</p> <p>House value (or 10 times annual rent) equals \$2000 or more per room (V374 = 4-8)</p> <p>Number of rooms equal to or greater than number required (V381 = 4-9)</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
388	666	<p><u>Sense of Efficacy</u></p> <p>See V419 for a revised version of this variable.</p> <p>[Not unsure life would work out (V295 = 1, 2, 3, 9) Sure life would work out (V295 = 1-2)</p> <p>[Some planning (V296 = 1, 2, 3, 9) Plans ahead (V296 = 1-2)</p> <p>[Doesn't fail to carry out things (V297 = 1, 2, 3, 9) Get to carry out things as expected (V297 = 1-2)</p> <p>[Not dissatisfied with self (V302 = 1, 2, 3, 9) Satisfied with self (V302 = 1-2)</p> <p>No limitations seen for self (V303 = 3, 5, 9)</p>
389	667	<p><u>Trust in Others</u></p> <p>See V420 for a revised version of this variable.</p> <p>Neither likes nor dislikes a job where told what to do (V213 = 2-4, 9)</p> <p>Would not have trouble getting another job (V214 = 5)</p> <p>Is not concerned with what others think (V305 = 0-2)</p> <p>Trusts other people (V306 = 0-2)</p> <p>Thinks life of average man is getting better (V309 = 0-2)</p> <p>Thinks there are not many who have things they don't deserve (V310 = 4, 5)</p>
390	668	<p><u>Ambition (Verbal aspiration expressed)</u></p> <p>See V423 for a revised version of this variable</p> <p>Plans to move (purposive move) (V112 = 1-3)</p> <p>Has high educational aspirations for children (V137 = 1-3)</p> <p>Says it is important to make own decisions on a job (V199 = 1-2)</p> <p>Is willing to move for even a moderately better job (V207 = 1-3)</p> <p>Has plans to try for a new job (V208 = 1)</p> <p>Doesn't like a job where told what to do (V213 = 4-5)</p> <p>[Wanted to work more hours than did (V231 = 1) Did not want to work fewer hours than did (neutralizes the Inaps.) (V233 ≠ 1)</p> <p>Expects things to happen for better (V277 = 1)</p> <p>Likes to do things difficult or challenging (V299 = 1, 2)</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
390 (continued)	668	<p><u>Ambition (Verbal aspiration expressed)</u></p> <p>Would rather have a job with good chance for making more, even if don't like it (V301 = 4, 5)</p> <p>Spends time figuring out ways to get more money (V307 = 4, 5)</p> <p>Might earn <u>reasonably</u> more on new job (\$.50 to \$3.00 more) (V210)</p> <p>Values greater than 9 truncated to equal 9.</p>
391	669	<p><u>Expressed Horizon</u></p> <p>Is sure whether will or will not move (V111 = 1, 2, 4, 5)</p> <p>[Has explicit plans for children's education (V137 = 1-5; add 2)</p> <p>[No children in school (neutralize these) (V137 = 0; add 1)</p> <p>Has plans for an explicit kind of new job (V209 = 1-2)</p> <p>Knows what kind of training new job requires (and it requires it) (V211 = 2)</p> <p>Has explicit family plans (V248 = 1, 5, 6)</p> <p>Mentions things that will happen to change (for better or worse) (V277 = 1 or 8)</p> <p>Has substantial savings relative to income (V359 = 1-2)</p>
392	670	<p><u>Self-Reported Horizon</u></p> <p>[Doesn't live from day to day (V296 = 1, 2, 3, 9)</p> <p>[Plans ahead (V296 = 1, 2)</p> <p>[Plans do not abort (V297 = 1, 2, 3, 9)</p> <p>[Get to carry out plans (V297 = 1, 2)</p> <p>[Wouldn't rather spend it today (V300 = 3 or higher)</p> <p>[Would rather save for future (V300 = 4, 5)</p> <p>[Does not just take things as they come (V308 = 1, 2, 3, 9)</p> <p>[Thinks about things that may happen (V308 = 1, 2)</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
393	671	<p><u>Connectedness to potential sources of help</u></p> <p>Went to a PTA meeting, within last year (V136 = 1-2) Neutralize those with no children in school (V136 = 0, 1, 2)</p> <p>Attends church once a month or more (V284 = 2-5)</p> <p>Watches television a lot (more than 1 hour per day) (V286 = 2-8)</p> <p>Reads a newspaper once a week or more (V287 = 3-5)</p> <p>Knows two or more neighbors by name (V288 = 2-8)</p> <p>Knows six or more neighbors by name (V288 = 6-8)</p> <p>Has relatives within walking distance of DU (V289 = 1)</p> <p>Goes to organizations once a month or more (V292 = 2-5)</p> <p>Goes to bar or tavern once a month or more (V293 = 2-5)</p> <p>Belongs to a labor union and pays dues (V294 = 2-8)</p> <p>Values greater than 9 truncated to 9.</p>
394	672	<p><u>Money Earning Acts (Current money earning behaviors)</u></p> <p>Head works more than 2,000 hours (V47 2000)</p> <p>Wife works more than 1,000 hours (V53 1000)</p> <p>Neutralize: No wife, or children under 4 (V239 1 -- no wife) OR (V120 = 1-3 -- child under 4)</p> <p>Head self-employed <u>and/or</u> owns a business (V198 = 2-3 or V250 < 5)</p> <p>Moved to get a better job (V204 = 1)</p> <p>Has done something about a better job (V212 = 1-3)</p>
	If Employed	<p>Head seldom or never late for work (V217 = 3-5)</p> <p>Head rarely or never fails to go to work when not sick (V218 = 4-5)</p> <p>Head has extra jobs (or ways of making money) (V227 = 1, 3, 4)</p>
	Unemployed or Retired	<p>Has name in several places for a job (V235 = 2-4)</p> <p>Has applied to 2 or more places in last 2 weeks (V236 = 2-4)</p> <p>Low reservation price: no jobs not worth taking, or they pay less than \$1.50 per hour (V238 < 150)</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
395	673	<p><u>Real Earning Acts</u> (non-money, or investment for future)</p> <p>Saved more than \$100 doing own additions and repairs (V16 > 0100, add 2; V16 < 0100, add 1)</p> <p>Saved more than \$100 by growing own food (V39 > 100)</p> <p>Saved more than \$100 by sewing (V41 > 100)</p> <p>Spends time on other productive activities (V280 = 4-5) Spends time on other productive activities (V281 = 4-5)</p> <p>Taking courses or lessons with earning possibilities (V285 = 3-5)</p> <p>Saved more than \$100 on car repairs (V24 > 100; add 2)</p> <p>Neutralize non-owners (V143 =0; add 1)</p> <p>COMMENT: The above items were made into a separate index from the income increasing behaviors more directly related to regular jobs, because they may actually be substitutes for increasing money earnings by working more on the main job.</p>
396	674	<p><u>Economizing</u></p> <p>Received free help from others inside or outside the house for more than 100 hours (V57 > 100)</p> <p>Does not own a recent year model car (1966-68) (V144 ≠ 66, 67, 68)</p> <p>Spends less than \$150/year on alcohol (V33 < \$150)</p> <p>Spends less than \$150/year on cigarettes (V35 < \$150)</p> <p>Eat out less than once a week (V162 < 2)</p> <p>Reports special ways of keeping food bill down (V171≠0) (V172≠0)</p> <p>Family eats together most or all the time (V174 = 3-4)</p> <p>Report special ways of saving on clothing (V175 ≠ 0) (V176 ≠ 0)</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
397	675	<p><u>Risk Avoidance</u></p> <p>At least one car in good condition (V146 = 1) Worst car not in poor condition (also neutralizes non-owners) (V147 ≠ 5)</p> <p>All cars insured (V149 = 1) Has no uninsured car (neutralizes non-owners who get a point) (V149 ≠ 3-5)</p> <p>Head has seat belts fastened all the time (V153 = 1; add 2) Head has seat belts fastened part of the time (V153 = 3; add 1) Neutralize the non-owners (V152 = 0; add 1)</p> <p>Head insured, or family can get free medical care (V158 = 1-3, 5, 7)</p> <p>Family does not smoke more than 17 cigarettes a day (V169 = 0-2)</p> <p>Family has some savings (V359 = 1, 2, or 4)</p> <p>Values greater than 9 truncated to 9.</p>
398	676	<p><u>Number of Children Under 18 Living with Family</u></p> <p>14.8 1. One 15.0 2. Two 9.8 3. Three 5.2 4. Four 2.6 5. Five 1.5 6. Six 0.7 7. Seven 0.3 8. Eight 0.4 9. Nine or more</p> <p><u>49.6</u> 0. None; N.A. how many 99.9</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
399	677-680	<u>Ratio of Family Money Income to Family Money Needs: SSA Economy Level (70% Farm Family Cutoffs)</u>
	XX.XX	This Social Security Administration definition is based on the economy level food budget, which was the same definition that was applied to the 1967 CPS data. The cutoffs are unaltered even to take account of price changes. Economies of scale are related to family size, although the definition assumes that the marginal cost for additional family members beyond 7 is zero. Incorporated in the definition are adjustments for the sex of the head and the ages of family members. For farm families, those whose heads indicate that farming is their first or second job, the cutoff is .7 x nonfarm values.
400	681-684	<u>Ratio of Family Money Income to Family Money Needs: SSA Economy Level (80% Farm Family Cutoffs)</u>
	XX.XX	This variable is identical to V399 except that the cutoff for farm families is .8 x nonfarm values.
401	685-688	<u>Ratio of Family Money Income to Family Money Needs: SSA Low-Cost Level (70% Farm Family Cutoffs)</u>
	XX.XX	This definition is identical in structure to V399, but allows a higher money need per person. In contrast to the economy-level definitions (V399-400), the cutoffs here have been adjusted upward from the 1967 level to reflect price changes. The cutoff for farm families is .7 x nonfarm values.

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Definition</u>
402	689-692	<u>Ratio of Family Money Income to Family Money Needs SSA Low-Cost Level (80% Farm Family Cutoffs)</u>
	XX.XX	
403	693-696	<u>Ratio of Family Money Income to Family Money Needs Modified SSA Economy Level (70% Farm Family Cutoffs)</u>
	XX.XX	This definition differs in two ways from V399. First, it rests on a 1965 food expenditures survey and, second, it assumes that the marginal cost of additional family members becomes zero after the 11th member, rather than the 7th. There are a larger number of poor when this definition is used because the extension of the range in which family members have a positive marginal cost, and because of the higher cutoffs resulting from the 1965 food expenditure survey, which showed the ratio of food expenditure to total needs to be less than 1/3, the ratio developed from the 1955 survey.
404	697-700	<u>Ratio of Family Money Income to Family Money Needs Modified SSA Economy Level (80% Farm Family Cutoffs)</u>
	XX.XX	
405	701-704	<u>Ratio of Family Money Income to Family Money Needs Modified SSA Low-Cost Level (70% Farm Family Cutoffs)</u>
	XX.XX	This definition differs from V401 in the same way that the modified SSA economy-level definition differs from V399.
406	705-708	<u>Ratio of Family Money Income to Family Money Needs Modified SSA Low-Cost Level (80% Farm Family Cutoffs)</u>
	xX.xX	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Definition</u>
		The following bracket code is used for variables 407-409.
		0. Less than .40 1. .40 - .79 2. .80 - 1.19 3. 1.20 - 1.59 4. 1.60 - 1.99 5. 2.00 - 2.39 6. 2.40 - 2.99 7. 3.00 - 3.99 a. 4.00 - 5.99 9. 6.00 or higher
407	709	<u>Bkt. on V325: "Orshansky Ratio"</u>
408	710	<u>Bkt. on V326: Ratio of Total 1967 Family Real Income Net of Cost of Earning Income to Annual Family Need Standard</u>
409	711	<u>Bkt. on V399: Ratio of Family Money Income to Family Money Needs: SSA Economy Level (70% Farm Family Cutoffs)</u>
410	712	<u>Bkt. on 88327: Ratio of Total 1967 Family Real Income Net of Cost of Earning Income and Net of Housing Costs to 1967 Family Food Standard</u> 0. -9.99 - 0.99 1. 1.00 - 1.99 2. 2.00 - 2.99 3. 3.00 - 3.99 4. 4.00 - 4.99 5. 5.00 - 5.99 6. 6.00 - 7.49 7. 7.50 - 9.99 a. 10.00 - 14.99 9. 15.00 or higher
411	713	<u>Bkt. on 8V382: Persons per Room</u> 0. Under 00.3 1. 0.3 - 0.4 2. 0.5 - 0.6 3. 0.7 - 0.8 4. 0.9 - 1.2 5. 1.3 - 1.6 6. 1.7 - 2.0 7. 2.1 - 3.0 a. 3.1 - 9.8 9. 09.9 or higher; N.A.

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Definition</u>
		Variables 412-417 are employment and income characteristics of the county in which the family was interviewed in 1968. The value of each variable is a constant for everyone in that county. Data from variables 412-414 are derived from questionnaires sent to one state unemployment compensation commissioners asking them about the sample counties in their state.
412	714	<u>Whether Surplus or Shortage of Unskilled Temporary Labor in County</u> 1. Many more jobs than there are applicants 2. More jobs than applicants 3. Most people are able to find jobs 4. A number of unskilled workers unable to find jobs 5. Many unskilled workers unable to find jobs 9. N.A.
413	715	<u>Average hourly wage in county for unskilled temporary labor</u> 1. Under \$1.50 2. \$1.50 - 1.99 3. \$2.00 - 2.49 4. \$2.50 - 2.99 5. \$3.00 - 4.00 9. N.A.
414	716	<u>County Unemployment Rate, Spring 1968</u> 1. Under 2% 2. 2-3.9% 3. 4-5.9% 4. 6-10% 5. Over 10% 9. N.A.
415	717	<u>Public Welfare, 1962 Per Capita Expenditure in County - (In Dollars). Census of Governments 1962, Summary - Table 28</u> 1. 00.00 - 00.41 2. 00.42 - 01.09 3. 01.10 - 02.79 4. 02.80 - 04.99 5. 05.00 - 08.99 6. 09.00 - 15.99 7. 16.00 - 29.99 a. 30.00 - 79.99 9. N.A.

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Definition</u>
416	718	Per Student Public 1962 Public School Expenditures in County (dollars per year). <u>Census of Governments, Summary - Table 28</u> <hr/> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 100 - 1792. 180 - 2193. 220-2544. 255 - 2855. 286 - 3096. 310 - 3197. 320 - 3448. 345 - 3899. 390 - 599
417	719	Percent Employment Change in County, 1962-1967, <u>County BusinessPatterns, Summary Tables</u> <hr/> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. -20 - 112. 12-163. 17 - 224. 23-265. 27-316. 32-367. 37-618. 62-2009. N.A.

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>	
418	720	<u>Housing and Neighborhood Quality Redone (Revised V387)</u>	
		Owns home	v103=1
		Live 5-30 miles from center of city of 50,000 or more	V189=2,3
		Single Family home	v190=1
		Neighborhood of Single Family Houses	v192=2
		Value per room Value = (10 x rent for non-owners) 2000	V374=4-8
		Actual - Required rooms	V381=5-9
		No visible defects	v194=5
		<u>Omits:</u>	
		Car Lack Felt	
		Share Dwelling (Hard to Determine)	
		Changes: Distance to Center, Surplus of Rooms	
419	721	<u>Reported Efficacy and Planning (Revised V388 and V392)</u>	
		Sure Life Would Work Out	v295=1
		Plans Life Ahead	V296=1
		Gets to Carry Out Things	V297=1
		Finishes Things	V298=1
		Rather Save for Future	V300=5
		Has No Limitations	V303=1
		Thinks About Things That Might Happen in Future	V308=1
420	722	<u>Trust or Hostility (Revised V389)</u>	
		Does not get angry easily	V304=5
		Matters What Others Think	V305=4,5
		Trusts Most Other People	V306=1
		Believes Life of Average Man Getting Better	V309=1
		Believes Not a Lot of People Who Have Good Things They Don't Deserve	v310=5
		<u>Omits:</u>	
		Indifference to job where told what to do	
		No trouble getting another job	
		(Self-perceived limitations moved to "Efficacy")	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>		
423	725	<u>Aspiration-Ambition (Revised V390)</u>		
		Might make purposive move	V112=1,2	
421*	723*	Wanted more work and/or worked > 2500 hours and/or Neutralize Inaps.	V231=1 V47 > 2500	2 points
		Likes to do difficult or challenging things	V299=1	
		Prefers a job with chances for making more money even if dislikes job	V301=5	
		Dissatisfied with self	V302=5	
		Spends time figuring out how to get more money	V307=5	
422*	724*	Plans to get a new job, and knows what type of job, <u>and</u> knows what it might pay	V208=1 and V209=1-4 and V210#999 or 000	
		Neutralize Inaps. and one point for plans for job regardless of details	V208 < 5	
		*Subvariable		
		<u>Omits:</u>		
		Educational aspirations for children		
		Important to make own decisions on job		
		Doesn't like job where told what to do		
		Willing to move for moderately good job		
		Expects things to change for better		
427	729	<u>Real Earning Acts</u>		
424*	726*	Saved more than \$75 on additions and repairs (Neutralize non-owners who did not save \$75)	V16 > 075 V16 > 075 V103 = 5,8	
425*	727*	Saved more than \$75 growing own food (2 points)	V39 > 075 V39 > 075	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>	
426*	728*	Saved more than \$75 on car repairs (Neutralize non-owners)	V24 > 075 V24 > 075 V143=0
		Taking courses or lessons with economic potential	V285=3-5
		Spends spare time productively (added)	V280=4,5
		<u>Omits:</u> Saved on sewing	
		*Subvariable	
432	734	<u>Economizing</u>	1968
428	730	Spend less than \$150 a year on alcohol	V33 < 150
429	731	Spend less than \$150 a year on cigarettes	V35 < 150
430	732	Received more than 100 hours of free help	V57 > 100
431	733	Do not own very new car (in 1969)	V144≠66, 67, or 68
		Eat out seldom	V162=0,1
		Eat together most of time	V174=3,4
		<u>Omits:</u> Reported ways of keeping food bill down Reported ways of saving on clothing	
434	736	<u>Risk Avoidance</u>	
		Has at least one car in good condition	V146=1
		No car	V1+6=0
		All cars are insured	V149=1
		Uses seat belts some of the time (Neutralize non-owners)	V153=3 V152=0
		Uses seat belts all the time (2 points)	V153=1
433	735	Has medical insurance or a way to get free care	V158=1,2,3,5,7
		Head is not a heavy smoker (less than one pack a day)	V169=0-2
		Have some liquid savings	V359=1,2,4
		Have two months income saved up	V359=1

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
435	737-739	<u>Square root of V328 using money income</u> (3 digits)
436	740-742	<u>Square root of V329, well-offness using real income</u> (3 digits)
437	743-745	<u>Square root of V330, well-offness using real income net of housing outlays relative to food needs</u> (3 digits)
438	746	<u>Bkt. Wage rate on 2nd job</u> 0. 0 or inap. 1. Under \$1.00 2. \$1.00-1.49 3. \$1.50-1.99 4. \$2.00-2.99 5. \$2.50-2.99 6. \$3.00-3.99 7. \$4.00-5.99 8. \$6.00 or more 9. N.A.
439	747-748	<u>Weight</u> All analysis on the entire sample should be based on weighted data, to reduce the biases from differential sampling and response rates. However, it is possible to use the SRC cross- section sample only, without weights, since the response rates did not vary so much as to produce substantial biases.

DISTRIBUTION OF VARIABLES NOT PREVIOUSLY LISTED

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Definition</u>
124	297	<u>Required number of rooms for a family like this</u>
	0.1	1. One
	38.0	2. Two
	28.6	3. Three
	20.1	4. Four
	8.8	5. Five
	3.0	6. Six
	1.0	7. Seven
	0.3	8. Eight or more
	<u>0.1</u>	9. N.A.
	100.0	
125	298	<u>Education of children</u>
		Number of children who completed less than 12 grades
	93.6	0. None
	3.8	1. One
	1.4	2. Two
	0.4	3. Three
	0.1	4. Four
	0.0	5. Five
	0.0	6. Six
	0.0	7. Seven
	0.0	8. Eight or more
	<u>0.6</u>	9. N.A.
	99.9	
126	299	Number of children who completed exactly 12 grades
	89.6	0. None
	7.4	1. One
	2.0	2. Two
	0.2	3. Three
	0.1	4. Four
	0.0	5. Five
	0.0	6. Six
	0.0	7. Seven
	0.0	8. Eight or more
	<u>0.7</u>	9. N.A.
	100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Definition</u>
127	300	<u>Education of Children</u> (continued) Number of children who completed more than 12 grades
	88.9	0. None
	8.2	1. One
	1.9	2. Two
	0.3	3. Three
	0.0	4. Four
	0.0	5. Five
	0.0	6. Six
	0.0	7. Seven
	0.0	8. Eight or more
	<u>0.6</u>	9. N.A.
	99.9	
171	355	E12. <u>What special ways do you have for keeping the food bill down?</u>
	43.1	0. No second mention
	1.4	1. Don't eat much; try to eat less
	19.5	2. Try to economize, buy in large quantities, buy bulk; watch for ads in paper, watch for specials, bargains, sales, shop around the stores, buy from farmer
	1.0	3. Have an "in" - army PX, eat cheap at restaurant where work; get discount on groceries, buy co-op
	0.9	4. Coupons cut from papers; use coupons; food stamps, welfare food
	14.0	5. Eat cheaper foods; e.g., potatoes, hamburgers, chicken; buy no luxuries, eat left-overs, don't waste what we buy
	7.5	6. Do own baking, canning, or freezing
	11.5	7. Raise or grow food; garden, have own milk raise a calf, pigs, or chickens, have fruit trees. Also do hunting and fishing if indication of substantial saving
	0.4	8. Yes, gifts of food, food from home, etc.
	<u>0.7</u>	9. N.A.
	100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
172	356	<u>Special ways for keeping the food bill down</u> (continued)
		Anything else?
	66.3	0. No or no second mention
	1.2	1. Don't eat much; try to eat less
	18.1	2. Try to economize, buy in large quantities, buy bulk; watch for ads in paper, watch for specials, bargains, sales, shop around the stores, buy from farmer
	0.1	3. Have an "in" - army PX, eat cheap at restaurant where work; get discount on groceries, buy co-op
	0.4	4. Coupons cut from papers; use coupons; food stamps, welfare food
	4.2	5. Eat cheaper foods; e.g., potatoes, hamburgers, chicken, buy no luxuries, eat left-overs, don't waste what we buy
	6.6	6. Do own baking, canning, or freezing
	2.3	7. Raise or grow food; garden, have own milk, raise a calf, pigs, or chickens, have fruit trees. Also do hunting and fishing if indication of substantial saving
	0.6	8. Yes, gifts of food, food from home, etc.
	0.2	9. N.A.
	<u>99.9</u>	
175	360	<u>Do you have any special ways of saving on clothing costs?</u>
	48.6	0. No, or no second mention
	4.9	1. Just do not buy much, keep it clean
	10.5	2. Yes, buy economically, shop in larger cities, shop for sales or bargains, seasonal shopping at end of season
	5.1	3. Yes, shop at discount stores, hand-me-downs; buy used clothing
	1.4	4. Yes, discount on clothing because of employment
	1.8	5. Yes, mending
	11.4	6. Yes, sewing, alterations, makes some clothes
	13.6	7. Yes, make a lot of own clothes, "Wife sews for all our daughters," etc.
	2.4	8. Yes, gifts of clothing, clothes sewn by someone else (outside FU) NOTE: THIS IS NOT THE HIGHEST PRIORITY CODE. PLACE LOWER THAN 1.
	0.2	9. N.A.
	<u>99.9</u>	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
176	361	Do you have any special ways of saving on clothing costs? (If yes) What are they?
	83.3	0. No, or no second mention
	3.8	1. Just do not buy much, keep it clean
	6.9	2. Yes, buy economically, shop in larger cities shop for sales or bargains, seasonal shopping at end of season
	1.8	3. Yes, shop at discount stores, hand-me-downs; buy used clothing
	0.2	4. Yes, discount on clothing because of employment
	1.0	5. Yes, mending
	0.7	6. Yes, sewing, alterations, makes some clothes
	0.3	7. Yes, make a lot of own clothes, "Wife sews for all our daughters," etc.
	1.8	8. Yes, gifts of clothing, clothes sewn by someone else (outside FU) NOTE: This is not the highest priority code. Place lower than 1.
	<u>0.1</u>	9. N.A.
	99.9	
191	379	<u>Neighborhood</u>
		CODE THE <u>LOWEST</u> NUMBER OF ANY BOX CHECKED
	13.1	0. Vacant land
	3.6	1. Trailer
	62.6	2. Detached single-family house
	5.7	3. 2-family house (2 units side by side) 2-family house (2 units one above the other)
	5.0	4. Detached 3-4 family house Row house (3 or more units in an attached row)
	4.3	5. Apartment house (5 or more units, 3 stories or less)
	3.1	6. Apartment house (5 or more units, 4 stories or more)
	0.5	7. Apartment in a partly commercial structure
	0.7	8. Wholly commercial or industrial structure
	<u>1.5</u>	9. Other, or N.A.
	100.1	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
254	450	Did you (HEAD) receive any other income in 1967 from: <u>Farming or market gardening, roomers or boarders?</u>
	95.7	0. None
	1.3	1. \$1-499
	0.9	2. \$500-999
	0.8	3. \$1000-1999
	0.3	4. \$2000-2999
	0.2	5. \$3000-4999
	0.1	6. \$5000-7499
	0.0	7. \$7500-9,999
	0.0	8. \$10,000 or more
	0.7	9. N.A.
	<u>100.0</u>	
255	451	<u>Dividends, interest, rent, trust funds, or royalties?</u>
	64.1	0. None
	19.0	1. \$1-499
	5.2	2. \$500-999
	4.5	3. \$1000-1999
	1.5	4. \$2000-2999
	1.3	5. \$3000-4999
	0.5	6. \$5000-7499
	0.3	7. \$7500-9,999
	0.5	8. \$10,000 or more
	2.9	9. N.A.
	<u>99.8</u>	
256	452	<u>ADC, ADCU?</u>
	97.8	0. None
	0.3	1. \$1-499
	0.4	2. \$500-999
	0.6	3. \$1000-1999
	0.4	4. \$2000-2999
	0.3	5. \$3000-4999
	0.1	6. \$5000-7499
	0.0	7. \$7500-9,999
	0.0	8. \$10,000 or more
	0.2	9. N.A.
	<u>100.1</u>	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
257	453	Did YOU (HEAD) receive any other income in 1967 from: <u>Other welfare?</u>
	96.4	0. None
	0.7	1. \$1-499
	0.6	2. \$500-999
	1.1	3. \$1000-1999
	0.2	4. \$2000-2999
	0.2	5. \$3000-4999
	0.0	6. \$5000-7499
	0.0	7. \$7500-9~999
	0.0	8. \$10,000 or more
	0.7	9. N.A.
	<u>99.9</u>	
258	454	<u>Social Security?</u>
	82.1	0. None
	1.6	1. \$1-499
	5.5	2. \$500-999
	7.6	3. \$1000-1999
	1.6	4. \$2000-2999
	0.5	5. \$3000-4999
	0.0	6. \$5000-7499
	0.0	7. \$7500-9,999
	0.0	8. \$10,000 or more
	1.1	9. N.A.
	<u>100.0</u>	
259	455	<u>Other retirement pay, pensions, annuities?</u>
	88.1	0. None
	2.0	1. \$1-499
	2.8	2. \$500-999
	3.2	3. \$1000-1999
	1.2	4. \$2000-2999
	1.3	5. \$3000-4999
	0.5	6. \$5000-7499
	0.1	7. \$7500-9,999
	0.1	8. \$10,000 or more
	1.0	9. N.A.
	<u>100.3</u>	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
260	456	Did you (HEAD) receive any other income in 1967 from: <u>Unemployment or workmen's compensation?</u>
	95.3	0. None
	2.5	1. \$1-499
	1.0	2. \$500-999
	0.5	3. \$1000-1999
	0.1	4. \$2000-29.99
	0.0	5. \$3000-4999
	0.0	6. \$5000-7499
	0.0	7. \$7500-9,999
	0.0	8. \$10,000 or more
	<u>0.6</u>	9. N.A.
	100.0	
261	457	<u>Alimony, child support?</u>
	97.3	0. None
	0.4	1. \$1-499
	0.6	2. \$500-999
	0.5	3. \$1000-1999
	0.4	4. \$2000-2999
	0.1	5. \$3000-4999
	0.0	6. \$5000-7499
	0.0	7. \$7500-9,999
	0.0	8. \$10,000 or more
	<u>0.6</u>	9. N.A.
	99.9	
262	458	<u>Help from relatives?</u>
	94.6	0. None
	2.2	1. \$1-499
	1.0	2. \$500-999
	0.9	3. \$1000-1999
	0.3	4. \$2000-2999
	0.2	5. \$3000-4999
	0.1	6. \$5000-7499
	0.0	7. \$7500-9,999
	0.0	8. \$10,000 or more
	<u>0.7</u>	9. N.A.
	100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
281	477	We're interested in how people spend their spare time. What things do you (HEAD) usually do in your spare time?
		<u>Second mention to above question</u>
	24.6	0. Nothing. Have no spare time, just sit
	14.0	1. Watch TV, other passive things
	37.2	2. Drive the car, talk with neighbors, play cards, walk, read, fish, do flower gardening
	17.3	3. Energetic activities requiring initiative: sports, active hobbies, bowling, tennis, hunting, square dancing
	5.9	4. Productive activities (that save money or produce direct service: having vegetable garden, working around house)
	0.1	5. Investment in self: learning new things, things that may benefit one economically
	0.2	7. Other
	<u>0.7</u>	9. N.A.
	100.0	
339	608	<u>Bkt. V81 Total 1967 Family Money Income</u>
	0.5	0. None
	2.0	1. \$1-499
	7.5	2. \$500-999
	8.0	3. \$1000-1999
	7.4	4. \$2000-2999
	6.6	5. \$3000-4999
	19.5	6. \$5000-7499
	16.7	7. \$7500-9,999
	20.8	8. \$10,000 or more
	<u>11.1</u>	9. N.A.
	100.1	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
340	609	<u>Bkt. V322 Total 1967 Family real income</u>
	0.1	0. None
	1.0	1. \$1-499
	5.8	2. \$500-999
	8.2	3. \$1000-1999
	7.2	4. \$2000-2999
	6.9	5. \$3000-4999
	18.4	6. \$5000-7499
	16.6	7. \$7500-9,999
	22.3	8. \$10,000 or more
	<u>13.6</u>	9. N.A.
	100.1	
341	610	<u>Bkt. V323 Total 1967 Family real income net of earning income</u>
	0.1	0. None
	1.1	1. \$1-499
	6.0	2. \$500-999
	8.6	3. \$1000-1999
	7.7	4. \$2000-2999
	8.3	5. \$3000-4999
	20.9	6. \$5000-7499
	18.5	7. \$7500-9,999
	20.1	8. \$10,000 or more
	<u>8.8</u>	9. N.A.
	100.1	
342	611	<u>Bkt. V323 Total '67 Family real income net of costs of earning and net of housing costs</u>
	1.6	0. None
	4.0	1. \$1-499
	9.4	2. \$500-999
	8.3	3. \$1000-1999
	9.1	4. \$2000-2999
	9.4	5. \$3000-4999
	23.1	6. \$5000-7499
	17.2	7. \$7500-9,999
	12.8	8. \$10,000 or more
	<u>5.1</u>	9. N.A.
	100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
343	612	Bkt. V328 Family Well-offness index - uses Orshansky ratio
	1.1	0. None
	4.2	1. \$1-499
	7.4	2. \$500-999
	9.9	3. \$1000-1999
	9.6	4. \$2000-2999
	9.4	5. \$3000-4999
	13.8	6. \$5000-7499
	16.7	7. \$7500-9999
	18.0	8. \$10,000 or more
	<u>10.0</u>	9. N.A.
	100.1	
344	613	Bkt. V329 Family well-offness index - Uses ratio of total 1967 Family real income net of cost of earning income and net of housing costs to annual family need standard
	0.7	0. None
	3.1	1. \$1-499
	6.4	2. \$500-999
	9.5	3. \$1000-1999
	10.6	4. \$2000-2999
	10.3	5. \$3000-4999
	14.7	6. \$5000-7499
	18.9	7. \$7500-9999
	17.3	8. \$10,000 or more
	<u>8.5</u>	9. N.A.
	100.0	
345	614	Bkt. V330 Family well-offness index - Uses ratio of total 1967 family real income net of cost of earning net of housing costs to annual family need standard
	2.1	0. None
	5.7	1. \$1-499
	8.3	2. \$500-999
	10.9	3. \$1000-1999
	11.1	4. \$2000-2999
	10.8	5. \$3000-4999
	13.0	6. \$5000-7499
	14.9	7. \$7500-9999
	13.9	8. \$10,000 or more
	<u>9.1</u>	9. N.A.
	99.8	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
346	615	<u>Bkt. V331 Total 1967 Family contractual payments</u>
	13.1	0. None
	19.8	1. \$1-499
	30.9	2. \$500-999
	20.6	3. \$1000-1999
	10.0	4. \$2000-2999
	4.1	5. \$3000-4999
	1.4	6. \$5000-7499
	0.2	7. \$7500-9999
	0.0	8. \$10,000 or more
	<u>0.0</u>	9. N.A.
	100.1	
347	616	<u>Bkt. V332 Total 1967 Family fixed expenditures</u>
	1.1	0. None
	4.7	1. \$1-499
	14.0	2. \$500-999
	14.4	3. \$1000-1999
	16.8	4. \$2000-2999
	13.4	5. \$3000-4999
	24.0	6. \$5000-7499
	7.9	7. \$7500-9999
	2.9	8. \$10,000 or more
	<u>0.7</u>	9. N.A.
	99.9	
348	617	<u>Bkt. V333 Total 1967 Family uncommitted money income</u>
	14.7	0. None
	7.2	1. \$1-499
	13.5	2. \$500-999
	12.9	3. \$1000-1999
	13.1	4. \$2000-2999
	9.5	5. \$3000-4999
	16.0	6. \$5000-7499
	6.7	7. \$7500-9999
	4.3	8. \$10,000 or more
	<u>2.0</u>	9. N.A.
	99.9	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
378	654	Bkt. Hourly wage of Jobs not Worth Taking - Head (V238)
	96.2	0. Inap., question not asked
	0.4	1. \$.01-.99
	0.7	2. \$1.00-1.49
	0.3	3. \$1.50-1.99
	0.1	4. \$2.00-2.49
	0.1	5. \$2.50-2.99
	0.1	6. \$3.00-3.99
	0.1	7. \$4.00-5.99
	0.0	8. \$6.00 or more
	<u>2.0</u>	9. N.A.
	100.0	
380	656	Bkt. Age of head at Birth of First Child (V138)
	0.7	1. Under 16
	2.3	2. 16-17
	6.1	3. 18-19
	11.7	4. 20-21
	25.8	5. 22-25
	19.0	6. 26-30
	9.6	7. 31-39
	2.4	8. 40 or older
	1.8	9. N.A.
	<u>20.5</u>	0. Inap., not married
	99.9	
384	662	<u>Employment Problems of Head</u>
		<u>Score Values</u>
	48.4	0
	23.1	1
	20.0	2
	6.3	3
	1.7	4
	0.5	5
	0.1	6
	0.0	7
	0.0	8
	<u>0.0</u>	9
	100.1	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
385	663	<u>Background Problems of Head</u>
		<u>Score Values</u>
	25.7	0
	41.2	1
	26.3	2
	6.3	3
	0.4	4
	0.0	5
	0.0	6
	0.0	7
	0.0	8
	<u>0.0</u>	9
	99.9	
386	664	<u>Current Handicaps of Head</u>
		<u>Score Values</u>
	28.3	0
	35.6	1
	19.8	2
	10.3	3
	4.0	4
	1.6	5
	0.3	6
	0.1	7
	0.0	8
	<u>0.0</u>	9
	100.0	
387	665	<u>Housing Quality (Dwelling Unit and Neighborhood)</u>
		<u>Score Values</u>
	0.0	0
	0.0	1
	0.8	2
	3.7	3
	9.4	4
	17.0	5
	18.2	6
	17.9	7
	22.5	8
	<u>10.4</u>	9
	99.9	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
388	666	<u>Sense of Efficacy</u>
		<u>Score Values</u>
	2.9	0
	2.0	1
	7.1	2
	7.4	3
	10.4	4
	14.9	5
	12.9	6
	17.0	7
	11.2	8
	<u>14.2</u>	9
	100.0	
389	667	<u>Trust in Others</u>
		<u>Score Values</u>
	1.5	0
	9.4	1
	16.4	2
	24.8	3
	26.0	4
	16.3	5
	5.6	6
	0.0	7
	0.0	8
	<u>0.0</u>	9
	100.0	
390	668	<u>Ambition (Verbal aspiration expressed)</u>
		<u>Score Values</u>
	0.0	0
	8.9	1
	13.7	2
	15.6	3
	17.9	4
	17.6	5
	12.7	6
	7.8	7
	3.7	8
	<u>2.3</u>	9
	100.2	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
391	669	<u>Expressed Horizon</u>
		<u>Score Values</u>
	0.0	0
	0.8	1
	4.7	2
	19.0	3
	38.1	4
	19.9	5
	13.1	6
	3.7	7
	0.6	8
	<u>0.1</u>	9
	100.0	
392	670	<u>Self-Reported Horizon</u>
		<u>Score Values</u>
	7.1	0
	4.5	1
	16.8	2
	8.3	3
	21.9	4
	9.6	5
	16.9	6
	6.7	7
	8.2	8
	<u>0.0</u>	9
	100.0	
393	671	<u>Connectedness to potential sources of help</u>
		<u>Score Values</u>
	0.2	0
	0.7	1
	2.3	2
	6.0	3
	11.5	4
	20.1	5
	23.9	6
	19.8	7
	10.5	8
	<u>5.0</u>	9
	100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
394	672	Money Earning Acts (Current money earning behaviors)
		<u>Score Values</u>
	0.3	0
	9.5	1
	14.8	2
	9.0	3
	21.0	4
	23.1	5
	14.9	6
	5.6	7
	1.6	8
	0.3	9
	<u>100.1</u>	
395	673	Real Earning Acts (non-money, or investment for future)
		<u>Score Values</u>
	19.7	0
	28.3	1
	27.6	2
	14.5	3
	6.6	4
	2.4	5
	0.7	6
	0.1	7
	0.0	8
	0.0	9
	<u>99.9</u>	
396	674	<u>Economizing</u>
		<u>Score Values</u>
	0.3	0
	1.9	1
	5.0	2
	11.8	3
	19.0	4
	18.4	5
	16.7	6
	14.5	7
	9.7	8
	2.7	9
	<u>100.0</u>	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
397	675	<u>Risk Avoidance</u>
		<u>Score Values</u>
	0.0	0
	0.6	1
	1.5	2
	2.7	3
	10.4	4
	17.7	5
	27.7	6
	21.4	7
	12.9	8
	<u>5.0</u>	9
	99.9	

1968 Individual Tape code

Each record on this file contains information about each individual in the sample, i.e., each family member, regardless of age, who was living with the sample family at the time of the interview. Records are also included for family members living at the sample dwelling, but who, at the time of the interview, were residing in institutional quarters.

The first 439 variables on this tape are identical to the first 439 variables on the family tape, which contains only one record per family; but this tape contains an additional thirteen variables that are unique to the particular individual in the family. Listed below are variables that are only on the individual tape - refer to the family tape for a description of variables 1-439.

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
440	749-750	<u>Individual identification number</u> 01 = Head 02-49 Other family members in dwelling 51 Child under 25 living away from home in army, school, or institutional housing 52 Second child under 25 living away etc. 59 Ninth such child 61 Husband in army, jail, or other institution 71 Husband separated, residing with another family or located in another dwelling 81 Husband or other family member deceased between 1967 and 1968
441	751-752	<u>Age of individual</u> 01 One or under 02 Two etc. 98 Ninety-eight or older 99 N.A.
442	753	<u>(B2 or B7) Sex of individual</u> 1. Male 2. Female 9. N.A.
443	754	<u>(B2 or B7) Individual's relation to Head of family</u> 1. Head 2. Wife 3. Son or daughter 4. Brother or sister 5. Father or mother 6. Grandchild, niece, nephew, other relatives under 18 7. Other, including in-laws, other adult relatives 8. Husband of head not in DU; deceased FD member 9. N.A.

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>		
444	755	B3 or B9 <u>In school now? (Whether individual in school at time of interview)</u> 1. Yes (Includes college, trade school) 5. No 9. N.A.		
445	756-757	B4 or B10 <u>Year of academic school completed by individual (if not still in school at time of interview)</u> 00 Pre-school; still in school 01 One year 16 College graduate 99 N.A.		
446	758	<u>Whether individual moved into DU during year preceding 1968 interview</u> B11-12 Has anyone moved into your household in the last year? (If yes) Who moved in? 1. Individual moved in during year preceding interview 0. Individual lived in dwelling for a year or more preceding interview		
447	759	<u>Type of Income received by Individual</u> J18, J21 Was that from wages, a pension, a business, interest or what? What was that from? <table border="1"><tr><td>If Wife: I10 (p18)</td></tr><tr><td>If Head: J8-11 (p20-21)</td></tr></table> 0. Individual received no income in 1967 1. Earnings from work, business, farm 2. Transfer income only (social security, pension, welfare, unemployment compensation, alimony) 3. Asset income only (rent, interest, dividends, royalties) 4. More than one of the above types 9. N.A.	If Wife: I10 (p18)	If Head: J8-11 (p20-21)
If Wife: I10 (p18)				
If Head: J8-11 (p20-21)				

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
448	760-763	<u>J19 1967 Total money income of Individual (In Dollars)</u> 0000 Individual received no income in 1967 9998 \$9998 or more 9999 N.A.
449	764-767	<u>J23-24 Hours worked for Money by Individual in 1967</u> 0000 Individual did not work for money in 1967 0940 940 hours 9999 N.A.
450	768	<u>Whether Individual shares in Family's Expenses</u> J26 Does (he/she) share in the family's expenses, or what? 1. Yes, shares 3. Yes, shares but qualified (a little) (less than \$10 a week) 5. No 9. N.A. 0. Inap., individual received no income in 1967
451	769	<u>Whether Individual likely to move from DU</u> J27 Is (he/she) likely to stay here with you or might (he/she) move away within the next few years? 1. Yes, will stay here 3. Pro-con, depends (Will go to college) 5. Will move away 8. D.K. 9. N.A. 0. Inap., no income

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
452	770	<u>Extra earner number</u> Other earners (other than Head or wife) have been numbered in order by amount of earned income in ascending order with the earner having the largest income receiving the lowest number 1. Other with highest earned income 2. Other with 2nd highest income 3. etc. 0. Individual received no income in 1967; or individual is Head or wife