

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 198 773

HE 013 530

AUTHOR Hill, Susan
 TITLE Characteristics of Postsecondary Students: Technical Notes. Survey of Income and Education.
 INSTITUTION National Center for Education Statistics (DHEW), Washington, D.C.
 REPORT NO NCES-81-326
 PUE DATE 81
 NOTE 20p.: Not available in paper copy due to print quality.
 AVAILABLE FROM National Center for Education Statistics, Department of Education, Washington, DC 20202.

EDRS PRICE MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
 DESCRIPTORS Academic Persistence; *College Students; Definitions; Enrollment Projections; Error of Measurement; Higher Education; *Income; *Measurement Techniques; National Surveys; *Postsecondary Education; Questionnaires; Reliability; Research Design; *Research Methodology; Sampling; *Student Characteristics; Validity

IDENTIFIERS *Survey of Income and Education

ABSTRACT

Technical notes concerning the Survey of Income and Education (SIE), April-July 1976, which was conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, are presented. Information is presented on the source of the data, sample design, estimation procedure, reliability of the estimates, nonsampling variability, sampling error, and standard errors. Estimates for the SIE were based on data collected from personal interviews from U.S. households. Each state was divided into areas made up of counties and independent cities referred to as primary sampling units. The SIE sample was a stratified multistage cluster design. A ratio estimation procedure was used to correct for coverage deficiencies. Variance parameters for national estimates of college enrollment/attainment and income are provided for the analysis groups used in the series of reports on the characteristics of postsecondary students. The use of parameters along with a comparison of percentages are illustrated. The standard error for a difference between two sample estimates is also covered. Definitions of terms used in the survey and a sample questionnaire are included. (SW)

 * Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
 * from the original document. *

Characteristics
of
Postsecondary
Students
Technical Notes

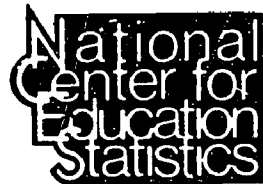
by
Susan Hill

National Center for
Education Statistics

U.S. Department of Education
Shirley M. Hufstедler
Secretary

Office of Educational Research and Improvement
F. James Rutherford
Assistant Secretary

National Center for Education Statistics
Marie D. Eldridge
Administrator



National Center for Education Statistics

"The purpose of the Center shall be to collect and disseminate statistics and other data related to education in the United States and in other nations. The Center shall . . . collect, collate, and, from time to time, report full and complete statistics on the conditions of education in the United States; conduct and publish reports on specialized analyses of the meaning and significance of such statistics; . . . and review and report on education activities in foreign countries."--Section 406(b) of the General Education Provisions Act, as amended (20 U.S.C. 1221e-1).

Contents

A. Definitions	1
B. Survey Methodology	5
C. Standard Errors	9
D. Survey Form	13

A -- DEFINITIONS

- Postsecondary education:** Enrollment in college or special school (noncollegiate) for those older than 17 not enrolled in elementary or secondary school.
- Collegiate enrollment - Undergraduate:** Enrolled in the first four years of college (C1-C4). The student may or may not be enrolled in a degree program.
- Other:** Enrolled in the fifth or higher year of college. This includes graduate students and persons who have completed four years of college and were enrolled in a college class or classes.
- Noncollegiate enrollment: (Special schools)** Enrollment in special schools which offer trade, business, or vocational courses which are not taken for social or recreational purposes. (Included is training taken under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), adult basic and secondary education, correspondence courses, etc.)
- Financially dependent:** Individuals were considered to be financially dependent on parental support if they were living at home, or if living alone or with unrelated individuals, their income was not sufficient for self support. If any of the following three criteria were satisfied, a student was considered dependent:
1. The individual was the child of the head or an other relative of the head of a primary or secondary family or subfamily. (This alone is the customary definition of dependency.)
 2. The size of the individual's family was equal to one, and
 - a. the individual's total 1975 income was less than \$2,500, and
 - b. the individual was attending any of the first four years of college since February 1976
 3. The size of the individual's family was equal to one, and
 - a. the individual's total 1975 income was less than \$10,000, and
 - b. the individual's age minus grade attending was less than 6. This means that an 18-year-old must be attending the first year of college or higher, etc.

Financially independent:

Not financially dependent according to the above definition.

Expected age for grade level:

Seven years or younger and in the first grade, eight years or younger and in the second grade, etc.

Full-time:

An individual was considered to be a full-time student if all of the following four criteria were satisfied:

1. The individual was enrolled in, or attended school between February and the survey date.
2. The individual was either:
 - a. enrolled in college at any level,
 - b. enrolled in a special school and was older than 17.
3. The individual's total 1975 earnings were less than \$10,000.
4. At least one of the following conditions was met:
 - a. The individual worked less than 35 hours last week or was not working (Spring 1976), and, if female:
 - (1) Her previous week's principal activity was neither keeping house nor other including retired, and
 - (2) She either was not a wife or female head of family with children, or was not in the labor force.
 - b. The individual received Social Security income (and no VA income) in 1975 and was less than 23 years old.
 - c. The individual's age was 18 and the highest grade completed was the first year of college.
 - d. The individual's age was greater than 18 and the individual's age minus grade attending was less than 6. This means that a 19-year-old must be attending the second year of college or higher, etc.

Part-time:

If a student was not designated as full-time, then the part-time designation applied.

Poverty level:

Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the poverty level using the poverty index adopted by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969. This index is based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition, sex and age of the family head, and farm-nonfarm residence. It was determined from the Department of Agriculture's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spent approximately one-third of their income on food; the poverty level for these families was, therefore, set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses of these smaller households. The poverty thresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The poverty threshold for a nonfarm family of four was \$5,815 in 1976, about 6 percent higher than the comparable cutoff of \$5,500 for a farm family. For further details, see U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 106.

Parental income:

Combined income of (1) husband or male family head, and/or (2) wife or female family head.

Estimated assets:

Family assets were estimated by capitalizing reported incomes as follows: 17.39 times the income from interest on savings accounts and bonds, and 24.51 times the income from dividends, rental property, royalties, estates and trust funds. These factors are based on an estimate of 5.75 percent average interest rate on savings accounts and bonds, and the 4.07 percent average yield on the "Standard and Poor 500" in 1975 for other unearned income.

Non-English language background:

A language other than English was spoken in the home when the person was a child, and/or is spoken (either sometimes or usually) in the household currently.

Mono-English language background:

English was the only language spoken in the home when the person was a child, and is the only language spoken in the household currently.

1

B -- SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Source of the data: The estimates for the Survey of Income and Education (SIE) are based on data collected from personal interviews conducted in May and June of 1976 with a small number occurring in April and July. This survey was conducted by the Bureau of the Census acting as collection agent for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Approximately 158,500 households, selected independently in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, were eligible for interview in the SIE. Of this number, 7,300 interviews were not obtained because the occupants were temporarily absent, refused to be interviewed, or, after repeated callbacks, could not be found at home. In addition to the 158,500 households, there were about 33,000 sample units which were visited and found to be vacant, condemned, unfit, demolished, etc., and therefore were ineligible for interview.

Sample design: The SIE sample was a stratified multistage cluster design. Each State was divided into areas made up of counties and independent cities referred to as primary sampling units (PSU's). These PSU's were then grouped to form strata within each State according to the proportion of persons who were 5 through 17 years old living in poverty families at the time of the 1970 census. Some strata consisted of only one PSU (generally the larger metropolitan areas and some larger nonmetropolitan PSU's) which came into the sample with certainty and which were called self-representing. In nine States (Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) every PSU was made self-representing. In the remaining States, two PSU's were selected without replacement from each of the strata which were not self-representing.

Within selected PSU's, a sample of housing units enumerated in the 1970 Census of Population and Housing was selected. In addition, a sample of new construction building permits was also selected to represent the units constructed in areas under the jurisdictions of building permit offices (permit-issuing areas) since the 1970 census. Further, a sample of units constructed since the 1970 census in areas not under the jurisdiction of building permit offices (non-permit-issuing areas) and units from mobile home parks established since the 1970 census was selected.

Although the SIE sample was selected from four frames: (1) the 1970 census, (2) new construction in permit-issuing areas, (3) new construction from non-permit-issuing areas, and (4) mobile home parks established since the 1970 census, these four frames do not completely cover the total housing unit inventory, and hence there are some coverage deficiencies in the SIE sample.

1

Survey Methodology was extracted from material provided by the Bureau of the Census in a memo to Les Silverman, NCES, from Charles D. Jones, Chief, Statistical Methods Division, dated September 10, 1979.

The ratio estimation procedure discussed next has partially corrected the survey data for these coverage deficiencies. That is, the ratio estimation adjusts the level and distribution of the survey estimates so that they agree with known, independently derived national and State estimates. If the characteristics of missed persons were the same as those of covered persons, little bias would remain after the application of this procedure. But to the extent that missed persons differ from covered persons, some bias remains, e.g., if missed persons in a particular age-sex-race category tended to have a much lower educational attainment than the covered persons, then educational attainment would be overstated.

Estimation procedure: The first step in the estimation procedure involved the inflation of the sample data by the reciprocal of the probability of its selection. Next, adjustments were made to account for occupied households in which interviews were not obtained because the occupants were temporarily absent, refused to be interviewed, or, after repeated callbacks, could not be found at home. This adjustment was made separately to households in different race of head, residence, and 1970 census poverty level categories.

In order to obtain more reliable estimates, various stages of ratio estimation were employed which made extensive use of available auxiliary data on characteristics of the survey population. The source of most of this auxiliary data was demographic information about the sample units, 1970 census data and current independent population counts. The estimation procedure was repeated in an iterative procedure in order to bring the SIE estimates into close agreement with both the national and State independent estimates. The effect of the final stages of ratio estimation, as well as the overall estimation procedure, was to reduce the error for most statistics below what would have been obtained by simple weighting of the SIE sample by the inverse of the probability of selection.

Reliability of the estimates: There are two types of possible errors associated with estimates based on data from a sample survey--sampling and non-sampling error. The following is a description of the sampling and nonsampling errors associated with the SIE.

Nonsampling variability: In general, nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources: inability to obtain information about all cases, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness to provide correct information on the part of respondents, mistakes in recording or coding the data, and other errors of collection, response, processing, coverage, and estimation for missing data. As can be seen from the above list, nonsampling errors are not unique to sample surveys since they can, and do, occur in complete censuses as well.

It should be pointed out that steps used in the estimation procedure to reduce errors due to nonresponse and coverage deficiencies introduce nonsampling errors of their own. However, the errors introduced are believed to be smaller than the errors due to nonresponse and coverage deficiencies.

There was no evaluation made of errors on education estimates; particular effort was made, however, to evaluate the accuracy of the measurement of poverty according to the present definition. The principal component of this evaluation was a return visit, by different interviewers, to approximately 5 percent of the households in the SIE sample. For these selected households an independent interview was conducted, referring only to necessary identifying information from the first interview. The sample, approximately 9,000 households, permitted inclusion of features intended to produce a more accurate measurement. For example, persons age 16 and over were asked to respond for themselves, whenever possible, even when repeated callbacks were required. A new questionnaire was designed to ask each respondent first about the source of income of the respondent during 1975 and then to obtain the amount for each of these sources by detailed questions. These reinterviews were compared with the original interviews and the bias of the choice of survey procedures on the estimate of poverty was measured. At the national level, the reinterview results on the number of children age 5-17 in poverty families were within sampling error of the SIE results. In addition, the reinterview provided no firm statistical evidence that any particular region of the country was inequitably treated relative to the others by systematic error.

Sampling error: The particular sample used for this survey is one of a large number of possible samples of the same size that could have been selected using the same sample design. Even if the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators were used, estimates from each of the different samples would differ from each other. The variability between estimates from all possible samples is defined as the sampling error. One common measure of sampling error is the standard error which measures the precision with which an estimate from a sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. In addition, the standard error, as calculated for this report, partially reflects the variation in the estimates due to some nonsampling errors, but it does not measure, as such, any systematic biases in the data. Therefore, the accuracy of the estimates depends on both the sampling and nonsampling errors, measured by the standard error, and biases and some additional nonsampling errors not measured by the standard error.

C -- STANDARD ERRORS

If all possible samples were selected, and each of these were surveyed under identical conditions and an estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated from each sample, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one standard error below the estimate to one standard error above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples;
2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.65 standard errors below the estimate to 1.65 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples;
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from 1.96 standard errors below the estimate to 1.96 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

Standard errors for estimated numbers SE(X) can be calculated from the formula given below:

$$SE(X) = \sqrt{(aX^2 + bX)}$$

where X = the estimated number

The parameters a and b are derived from estimates and estimated standard errors which are calculated directly from survey data for specific population elements and their characteristics. The standard errors for estimated proportions can also be calculated using the formulas:

$$SE(X) = \sqrt{\frac{bp(1-p)}{y}} \quad \text{or} \quad SE(p) = .01 \sqrt{\frac{b(\%)(100-(\%))}{y}}$$

where y = the size of the base (that is, the total upon which the percentage is based)

p = the proportion (or, (%) = 100 p in the percentage of incidence.)
The parameter b is derived from estimates of p which are calculated directly from survey data for specific population elements and their characteristics.

Variance parameters (a and b) for national estimates of college enrollment/attainment and income are provided in Table A for the analysis groups used in the series of reports on the characteristics of postsecondary students.

1

Variance parameters were provided to NCES by the Bureau of the Census in the memo to Les Silverman, NCES, from Charles C. Jones, Chief, Statistical Methods Division, dated September 10, 1979.

Table A. Variance parameters for national estimates of college enrollment and attainment, and for individual and family income estimates.

Estimates	Variance parameters	
	a parameter	b parameter
College enrollment and attainment	-0.0000102253	1284.13
Individual and family income	-0.0000160917	1072.91

Standard errors, calculated using the above variance parameters, are provided below for the specific analysis group estimates (table B).

Table B. Absolute standard errors for specific analysis group estimates.

Analysis group	Estimate(X) (000's)	Standard error(x) (000's)
Total college enrollment	11,955	118
College enrollment aged 18-24	7,021	92
Total who attained 4+ years college	21,962	153
Poverty college enrollment	600	28
Poverty college enrollment aged 18-24	363	22
Women enrolled in college	5,438	82
Women aged 18-24 enrolled in college	3,304	64
Women who attained 4+ years college	9,239	105
Hispanics enrolled in college	471	25
Hispanics aged 18-24 enrolled in college	248	20
Hispanics who attained 4+ years college	416	23
NELB* enrolled in college	1,276	40
NELB* aged 18-24 enrolled in college	633	28
NELB* who attained 4+ years college	2,741	59
Blacks enrolled in college	1,223	39
Blacks aged 18-24 enrolled in college	667	29
Blacks who attained 4+ years college	1,028	36
Older students aged 25+ enrolled in college	4,852	77

* NELB: Non-English language background students.

Illustration of the use of parameters: The estimate of the total number of persons in the United States who have attained four or more years of college is 21,962,000. The a and b parameters for this characteristic are -.0000102253 and 1284.13 respectively. Square the estimate and multiply by a (i.e., (21,962,000) x (-.0000102253)). Add this product, -4,931,963,264, to the product of b multiplied by the estimate. This gives a result of 23,270,099,796. The standard error of the estimate is about 153,000, (i.e. $\sqrt{23,270,099,796}$).

Consequently, the 68 percent confidence interval as shown by these data is 21,962,000 \pm 153,000, or from approximately 21,809,000 to 22,115,000 persons. Therefore, a conclusion that the average estimate, derived from all possible samples, lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. Similarly we could conclude that the average estimate, derived from all possible samples, lies within the interval 21,962,000 \pm 1.96 (153,000) or from approximately 21,656,000 to 22,268,000 persons with 95 percent confidence.

Standard error of a difference: For a difference between two sample estimates, the standard error is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squared standard errors of the estimates. This will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between two estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate the true standard error; whereas, if there is a high negative correlation, the formula will underestimate the true standard error.

Suppose we wanted to compare the estimate of the number of Hispanics enrolled in college (471,000) with the number of Hispanics who have attained four or more years of college (416,000). The apparent difference between these two characteristics is 55,000. The a and b parameters for both Hispanics enrolled in college and Hispanics with four or more years of college are -.0000102253 and 1284.13 respectively. The standard error for Hispanics enrolled in college is 25,000. The standard error for Hispanics with four or more years of college is 23,000. The standard error of the estimated difference of 55,000 is

$$\sqrt{(24,000)^2 + (23,000)^2} = 33,000$$

Thus the standard error is about 33,000. Consequently, the 68 percent confidence interval for the 55,000 difference is from 22,000 to 88,000. Therefore, it can be concluded that the average estimate of this difference, derived from all possible samples, lies within this range for approximately 68 percent of all possible samples.

Illustration of a comparison of percentages: Of the estimated 11,955,000 persons enrolled in college in the United States, an estimated 471,000 or 3.94 percent were of Hispanic origin. The standard error of 3.94 percent on a base of 11,955,000 with a b parameter of 1284.13 is .20 percent.

Of the estimated 21,962,000 persons who have attained four or more years of college, an estimated 416,000 or 1.89 percent are Hispanic. The corresponding b for this characteristic is 1284.13. Multiply 1.89 by (100-1.89). Multiply this product by 1284.13. Divide this by 21,962,000. The resulting product is .010842, of which the square root is .1041.

Thus, the standard error of the estimated proportion is approximately .0010 or .10 percent. Consequently, the 68 percent confidence interval, as shown by these data is 1.89% ± .10% or approximately from 1.79 to 1.99 percent, and the 95 percent confidence interval is 1.89% ± 1.96 (.10%) or approximately from 1.69 to 2.09 percent.

Suppose that we wish to compare the estimate of 3.94 percent Hispanic persons enrolled in college with the above estimate of 1.89 percent Hispanic persons of all college graduates. The apparent difference is 2.05 percent. The standard error of the difference is approximated by taking the square root of the sum of the square of the two individual standard errors of a percent.

$$\sqrt{(.20)^2 + (.10)^2} = .22$$

Thus the 68 percent confidence interval for the difference is 2.05% ± .22% or from approximately 1.83% to 2.27%. Therefore, it may be concluded that the average estimated difference between the percent Hispanic persons in the U.S. in college and the percent Hispanic persons who attained four or more years of college, derived from all possible samples, lies within the range computed in this manner would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all samples. The 95 percent confidence interval is from 1.62% to 2.48%.

10. LINE NUMBER
 If fraction 14, begin with item 11.
 If Armed Forces member, skip to item 44.

11. What was ... doing most of LAST WEEK -

Working (Skip to 12A) WK
 Keeping house
 Going to school
 or something else?

Working (Skip to 12A) WK
 With a job but not at work J
 Looking for work LK
 Keeping house H
 Going to school S
 Unable to work (Skip to 16) U
 Retired R
 Other (Specify) OT

12C. Does ... USUALLY work 35 hours or more a week at this job?

Yes What is the reason ... worked less than 35 hours LAST WEEK?
 No What is the reason ... USUALLY works less than 35 hours a week?
 (Mark the appropriate reason)

Stock work
 Material shortage
 Plant or machine repair
 New job started during week
 Job terminated during week
 Could find only part-time work
 Holiday (Legal or religious)
 Labor dispute
 Bad weather
 Own illness
 On vacation
 Too busy with housework, school, personal bus., etc.
 Did not want full-time work
 Full-time work week under 35 hours
 Other reason (Specify)

(Skip to 15 and enter job worked at last week)

12. Did ... do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house?
 (Note: If farm or business operator in 14, ask about unpaid work)
 Yes No (Go to 13)

12A. How many hours did ... work LAST WEEK at all jobs?

1 1
 2 2
 3 3
 4 4
 5 5
 6 6
 7 7
 8 8
 9 9
 10 10
 11 11
 12 12
 13 13
 14 14
 15 15
 16 16
 17 17
 18 18
 19 19
 20 20
 21 21
 22 22
 23 23
 24 24
 25 25
 26 26
 27 27
 28 28
 29 29
 30 30
 31 31
 32 32
 33 33
 34 34
 35 35
 36 36
 37 37
 38 38
 39 39
 40 40
 41 41
 42 42
 43 43
 44 44
 45 45
 46 46
 47 47
 48 48
 49 49
 50 50
 51 51
 52 52
 53 53
 54 54
 55 55
 56 56
 57 57
 58 58
 59 59
 60 60

12B. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

49+ (Skip to item 15)
 134 (Go to 12C)
 35-48 (Go to 12D)

12D. Did ... lose any time or take any time off LAST WEEK for any reason such as illness, holiday or stock work?

Yes How many hours did ... take off?
 (Correct 12A if last time not already deducted; if 12A reduced below 35, correct 12B and fill 12C) otherwise, skip to 15)

No

12E. Did ... work any over-time or at more than one job LAST WEEK?

Yes How many extra hours did ... work?
 (Correct 12A and 12B as necessary if extra hours not already included and skip to 15)

No

(Skip to 15)

OFFICE USE ONLY

INDUSTRY	OCCUPATION
() () A ()	() () N ()
() () B ()	() () P ()
() () C ()	() () Q ()
() () D ()	() () R ()
() () E ()	() () S ()
() () F ()	() () T ()
() () G ()	() () U ()
() () H ()	() () V ()
() () J ()	() () W ()
() () K ()	() () X ()
() () L ()	() () Y ()
() () M ()	() () Z ()

Ref. Ref.

13. (If 1 on 11, skip to 13A)
 Did ... have a job or business from which he was temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?

Yes No (Go to 14)

13A. Why was ... absent from work LAST WEEK?

Own illness
 On vacation
 Bad weather
 Labor dispute
 New job to begin within 30 days (Skip to 14B and 14C2)
 Temporary layoff (Under 30 days)
 Indefinite layoff (30 days or more or no def. recall date) (Skip to 14C3)
 Other (Specify)

13B. Is ... getting wages or salary for any of the time off LAST WEEK?

Yes
 No
 Sell employed

13C. Does ... usually work 35 hours or more a week at this job?

Yes
 No

(Skip to 15 and enter job held last week)

14. (If LK in 11, skip to 14A)
 Has ... been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?

Yes No (Go to 16)

14A. What has ... been doing in the last 4 weeks to find work? (Mark all methods used, do not read list.)

Checked with—
 pub. employ. agency
 priv. employ. agency
 employer directly
 friends or relatives
 Placed or answered ads
 Nothing (Skip to 16)
 Other (Specify in notes, e.g., CETA, union or prof. registers, etc.)

14B. Why did ... start looking for work? Was it because ... last or quit a job at that time (pause) or was there some other reason?

Last job
 Quit job
 Left school
 Wanted temporary work
 Other (Specify in notes)

14C. 1) How many weeks has ... been looking for work?
 1 1
 2 2
 3 3
 4 4
 5 5
 6 6
 7 7
 8 8
 9 9
 10 10
 11 11
 12 12
 13 13
 14 14
 15 15
 16 16
 17 17
 18 18
 19 19
 20 20
 21 21
 22 22
 23 23
 24 24
 25 25
 26 26
 27 27
 28 28
 29 29
 30 30
 31 31
 32 32
 33 33
 34 34
 35 35
 36 36
 37 37
 38 38
 39 39
 40 40
 41 41
 42 42
 43 43
 44 44
 45 45
 46 46
 47 47
 48 48
 49 49
 50 50
 51 51
 52 52
 53 53
 54 54
 55 55
 56 56
 57 57
 58 58
 59 59
 60 60

14D. Has ... been looking for full-time or part-time work?

Full Part

14E. Is there any reason why ... could not take a job LAST WEEK?

Yes Already has a job
 Temporary illness
 Going to school
 Other (Specify in notes)

No

14F. When did ... last work at a full-time job or business lasting 2 consecutive weeks or more?

1971 or later (Enter month and year)

Before 1971
 New, worked full-time 2 wks. or more
 Never worked at all
 (Skip to 15 and enter last full-time civilian job lasting 2 weeks or more, job from which laid off, or "Never Worked")

16. When did ... last work for pay at a regular job or business, either full- or part-time?

Within past 12 months
 1 up to 2 years ago
 2 up to 3 years ago (Go to 16A)
 3 up to 4 years ago
 4 up to 5 years ago
 5 or more years ago
 Never worked (Skip to 16B)

16A. Why did ... leave that job?

Personal, family (incl. pregnancy) or school
 Health
 Retirement or old age
 Seasonal job completed
 Slack work or business conditions
 Temporary nonseasonal job completed
 Unsatisfactory work arrangements (Hours, pay, etc.)
 Other

16B. Does ... want a regular job now, either full- or part-time?

Yes
 Maybe - it depends (Specify in notes) (Go to 16C)
 No (Skip to 16D)
 Don't know

16C. What are the reasons ... is not looking for work?
 (Mark each reason mentioned)

- Believes no work available in line of work or area
- Couldn't find any work
- Lacks nec. schooling, training, skills or experience
- Employers think too young or too old
- Other pers. handicap in finding job
- Can't arrange child care
- Family responsibilities
- In school or other training
- Ill health, physical disability
- Other (Specify in notes)
- Don't know

16D. Does ... intend to look for work of any kind in the next 12 months?

Yes
 It depends (Specify in notes)
 No
 Don't know
 (If entry in 16A, describe job in 15)

17. LINE NUMBER

18. POPULATION STATUS

Civilian 14
 Armed Forces member
 (AF in Control Card item 21)

19. RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (Enter relationship in box and mark one circle below)

Head with other relatives (incl. wife) in household
 Head with no other relatives in household
 Wife of head
 Child
 Other relative of head
 Nonrelative of head with own relatives (incl. wife)
 Nonrelative of head with no own relatives in household

OFFICE USE ONLY

Fam. Number ONLY	Type
1 1	Head ... Sec. I ...
2 2	Wife ... Sec. Fam. ...
3 3	Child ... Sub. Fam. ...
4 4	Other rel. ... Pri. I ...

20. AGE

21. MARITAL STATUS

Married - Civilian spouse present
 Married - AF spouse present
 Married - Spouse absent in Armed Forces
 Married - Spouse absent other reasons
 Widowed
 Divorced
 Separated
 Never married

22. RACE

White
 Negro
 Other

23. SEX AND VETERAN STATUS

Male
 Vietnam Era
 Korean War
 World War II
 World War I
 Other Service
 Nonveteran
 Female

15. DESCRIPTION OF JOB OR BUSINESS

15A. For whom did ... work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer)

15B. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TI and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm.)

15C. What kind of work was ... doing? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer.)

15D. What were ...'s most important activities or duties? (For example: typist, keeps account books, files, sells cars, operates printing press, paints shoes, courtier.)

15E. Was this person
 An employee of PRIVATE Co., bus., or individual for wages, salary or comm. ... P
 A FEDERAL government employee ... F
 A STATE government employee ... S
 A LOCAL government employee ... L
 Self-empl. in OWN bus., prof. practice, or farm
 Is the business incorporated? Yes No (for farm) ... SE
 Working WITHOUT PAY in fam. bus. or farm ... WP
 NEVER WORKED ... NEV

24. HIGHEST GRADE ATTENDED

E H C

25. GRADE COMPLETED

Yes
 No
 None

26. ORIGIN

If section 14, begin with item 27. If Armed Forces member, skip to item 44.

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

28. Even though ... did not work in 1975, did he spend any time trying to find a job?

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

30. What was the main reason ... did not work in 1975? Was he ...

31. Interviewer Check Item: Number of weeks in item 27 is:

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

33. You said ... worked about (entry in item 27) weeks in 1975. How many of the remaining (52 minus entry in item 27) weeks was ... looking for work or on layoff from a job?

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

35. (If the entries in items 27 and 33 add to 52 weeks, skip to item 36. If not, ask 35) What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1975?

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

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

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

39. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM: Number of hours in item 38 is:

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

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

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

43. What was ...'s longest job in 1975? (Compare with entry in item 15)

43A. EMPLOYER

43B. INDUSTRY

43C. OCCUPATION

43D. ACTIVITIES

43E. CLASS OF WORKER

INCOME IN THE YEAR 1975 (Write the amount in the box and mark the dotted numbers.)

44. Last year (1975) did ... receive any money

a. In wages or salary?

b. In income from his own nonfarm business, partnership or professional practice?

c. In income from his own farm?

45a. Last year (1975) did ... receive from the U.S. Government any money from:

45b. Last year (1975) did ... receive:

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

a. Public assistance or welfare from the state or local welfare office?

b. Interest on savings accounts, bonds, etc.?

c. Dividends?

d. Veteran's payments excluding military retirement?

e. Private pensions or annuities?

f. Military retirement?

g. Other Federal government employee pensions?

h. State or local government employee pensions?

47. Last month did ... receive any money from public assistance or welfare from the State or local welfare office? (Exclude any money received from the Federal government.)

47A. Was it:

47B. Ask if yes, marked in item 47.



PERSON 14*

Was ... born in the United States?
 Yes - Skip to Item 48C No

Where was ... born?
 Puerto Rico England Japan Portugal
 Other U.S. Terr. France Korea Russia
 Canada Germany Mexico Scandinavia
 China Greece Philippines Vietnam
 Cuba Italy Poland Other

In what year did ... come to the United States to stay?
 1976 1972 1960-64
 1975 1971 1950-59
 1974 1970 1920-49
 1973 1965-69 Before 1920

Did ... attend school before coming to the U.S. (mainland)?
 Yes No - Skip to Item 48C

For how many years did ... attend school outside the U.S. (mainland)?
 Years: Tens 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
 Units: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

In what language was ... taught subjects such as arithmetic, science, and history?
 English Language other than English - Skip to Item 48C

For how many years?
 One Two Three Four Five or more

How long has ... lived in this State?
 Always lived in this State - Skip to Item 49
 Under one year
 Years: Tens 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
 Units: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

In what State did ... live just before moving to this State?
 (State, U.S. territory, or foreign country)

OFFICE USE ONLY
 Tens 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
 Units 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

What language was usually spoken in ...'s home when ... was a child?
 English French Korean Scandinavian
 Arabic German Navajo Spanish
 Chinese Greek Polish Vietnamese
 Filipino Italian Portuguese Yiddish
 (Tagalog, Ilocano) Japanese Russian Other

INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM
 English only spoken in home now (CC 24a & b AND English spoken in home when a child (49) AND born in the United States (48):
 All others: Ask Items 51-57B

What language does ... usually speak? (Mark one only)
 English French Korean Scandinavian
 Arabic German Navajo Spanish
 Chinese Greek Polish Vietnamese
 Filipino Italian Portuguese Yiddish
 (Tagalog, Ilocano) Japanese Russian Other

Does ... speak any other language at home?
 Yes No - Skip to Item 52

What other language does ... speak? (Mark one only)
 English French Korean Scandinavian
 Arabic German Navajo Spanish
 Chinese Greek Polish Vietnamese
 Filipino Italian Portuguese Yiddish
 (Tagalog, Ilocano) Japanese Russian Other

INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM
 English in Item 51 and "No" in Item 51A - Skip to Item 58
 All others - Ask Items 51-57

How well does ... understand spoken English?
 Very well Not well
 Well (All right) More than a few words Not at all
 Just a few words

54. How well does ... speak English?
 Very well Well (All right) Not well More than a few words Not at all
 Just a few words

55. What language does ... usually speak to ...'s best friends?
 English French Korean Scandinavian
 Arabic German Navajo Spanish
 Chinese Greek Polish Vietnamese
 Filipino Italian Portuguese Yiddish
 (Tagalog, Ilocano) Japanese Russian Other

56. Ask only if there are children (under 18) in the household:
 What language does ... usually speak to the children in the household?
 English French Korean Scandinavian
 Arabic German Navajo Spanish
 Chinese Greek Polish Vietnamese
 Filipino Italian Portuguese Yiddish
 (Tagalog, Ilocano) Japanese Russian Other

57. How often does ... read an English-language newspaper?
 Most days Occasionally (Almost) Never

58. Has ... attended or been enrolled in school since Feb. 1, 1976?
 Yes No - Skip to Item 59

58A. Is it a public or a private school?
 Public Private

58B. What grade or year is ... attending?
 E1 E5 H1 C1 C5
 E2 E6 H2 C2 C6+
 E3 E7 H3 C3
 E4 E8 H4 C4
 Special School

59. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM If age -
 14-17: Ask Item 60 Respondent in school - Skip to Item 63A
 18-25: Respondent Not in school - Skip to Item 63B
 26-64: Skip to Item 66
 65+: Skip to Item 67

60. Does ... have a condition - physical, emotional, or mental - which limits or interferes with ...'s ability to do regular school work?
 Yes No - Skip to Item 61

60A. Is ... usually able to attend school?
 Yes; usually attends school
 No; frequently absent
 Cannot attend school

61. Does ... have a condition - physical, emotional, or mental - which limits ...'s ability to take part in sports, games, or other such activities?
 Yes - Skip to Item 68 No

62. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM
 Yes in Item 60 - Skip to Item 68
 No in Item 60 - Skip to Item 71

63. Is ... interested in attending school?
 Yes No - Skip to Item 66

63A. Does ... have a condition - physical, emotional, or mental - which limits or interferes with ...'s ability to do regular school work?
 Yes No - Skip to Item 66

63B. Is ... usually able to attend school?
 Yes; usually attends school
 No; frequently absent
 Cannot attend school

64. Does ...'s health condition - physical, emotional, or mental - limit the kind or amount of work ... can do?
 Yes - Skip to Item 66 No

65. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM
 Yes in Item 63A - Skip to Item 67
 No or blank in Item 63A - Skip to Item 71

66. Does ...'s health keep ... from working at a job at all?
 Yes - Skip to Item 67 No

66A. Is ... able to work regularly or can ... only work occasionally or irregularly because of ...'s health?
 Regularly Occasionally or Irregularly

67. Does ...'s health condition - physical, emotional, or mental - limit the amount or kind of work around the house ... can do?
 Yes No 18-64 - Ask Item 68
 65+ - Skip to Item 71

68. Does ... need help from others in looking after ... personal needs, such as eating, dressing, undressing, or personal hygiene?
 Usually or frequently Occasionally No
 How often? Rarely

69. Does ... need help from others to go outdoors or to get around outside ...'s home?
 Usually or frequently Occasionally No
 How often? Rarely

70. You have told me that ... has a health condition or limitation. Is it any of these? (Show checkmark.)
 Yes - Mark all that apply and skip to Item 70B. No - (Ask 70A)
 Mentally retarded Arthritis/Rheumatism
 Hard of hearing Trouble with back or spine
 Deafness Any heart trouble
 Speech impairment Chronic nervous disorder
 Serious difficulty in seeing or blind Respiratory disorder
 Seriously emotionally disturbed Digestive disorder
 Crippled (orthopedic handicap)

70A. How would you describe the condition?
 Ask Items 70B-70C for ages 16-25 ONLY.

70B. Who diagnosed or identified ...? C. How long has ... been limited?
 Parent Less than 6 months
 People at school 6-11 months
 Professional outside of school Since birth
 Self Tens Units
 Other

70C. How long has ... been limited?
 Parent Less than 6 months
 People at school 6-11 months
 Professional outside of school Since birth
 Self Tens Units
 Other

71. DO YOU HAVE SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT HEALTH INSURANCE PLANS OR OTHER PROGRAMS THAT PROVIDE BENEFITS OR SERVICES?
 Is ... covered by such a plan? Yes No - Skip to Item 71C
 (Exclude accident or disability plans.)

71A. Is the coverage:
 Yes No
 a. through an employer group plan
 b. through a union group plan
 c. by an individual plan
 d. by Medicare
 e. by Medicaid
 f. VA for service disability
 g. by CHAMPUS (Comprehensive Health and Medical Plan for Uniformed Services) or on-base military care
 h. through some other private source
 i. don't know source

71B. If Yes - In whose name is the plan?
 Self Spouse Child Parent Other person DK

71C. Has ... received benefits or services in the past year from -
 a. Medicaid Yes No
 b. VA Yes No
 c. Neighborhood Health Center Yes No
 d. Free or low cost clinic Yes No
 e. Some other public source Yes No

HOUSEHOLD PAGE

DOES I HAVE A FEW QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HOUSEHOLD IN GENERAL.

95. At any time during 1975, did you or any other person now living here purchase or receive government food stamps?
Yes No - Skip to Item 96

95A. In how many months during 1975 were these stamps purchased or received?
Tens Units

96. In 1976, have you or any other person now living here purchased or received government food stamps?
Yes No - Skip to Item 97

96A. What was the most recent month in which they were received, not counting this month?
January February March April May June

96B. In that month, how much was paid for food stamps?
96C. What was the total value of these stamps?

96D. Was that the full allotment to which this household was entitled?
Yes No

96E. Does this household usually buy more food in a month than can be paid for with food stamps, not including nonfood items or restaurant meals?
Yes No - Skip to Item 97

96F. How much more is usually spent on food?
less than \$5 \$5 to \$15 \$16-\$25 over \$25

97. Does this family have any of the following -
Savings account in banks, credit unions, or savings and loan associations
U.S. Savings Bonds
Checking accounts or cash

97A. Ask if at least one "Yes" in Item 97. Is the total value of these, \$5,000 or more?
Yes - Skip to Item 98 No

97B. What is the total value of these?
\$

98. Tenure (Transfer from Control Card Item 7)
Owned or being bought Rented for cash - Skip to Item 102 Occupied without payment of cash rent - Skip to Item 102A

99. What is the value of your house, that is, how much do you think it would sell for today, if it were for sale?
\$
\$100,000*
Don't know

100. How much is owed on this property for mortgages, back taxes, or loans?
\$
\$100,000*
Nothing - Skip to Item 105
Don't know

101. Last month, what was your monthly mortgage payment?
\$
\$1,000*
Nothing - Skip to Item 105
Don't know

101A. Were real estate taxes included in that payment?
Yes No - Skip to Item 105

102. Last month, what did you pay for rent?
\$
\$1,000*
Don't know

102A. (In addition to your rent,) do you pay separately for fuel or electricity?
Yes No

103. Is this house (apartment) public housing; that is, is it owned or leased by a local housing authority?
Yes - Skip to Item 105 No

104. Are you paying a lower rent because the Federal, State, or local government is paying part of the cost?
Yes No

105. How many housing units are in this structure? Count occupied and vacant.
1 2 3-4 5-9 10*

106. Is any member of this family contributing to the support of any person living in an institution, nursing home, hospital, or similar place?
Yes No - End interview

Table with 3 columns: Person, 106A. What is the present age of the person(s) supported by this family?, 106B. How much did the members of this family pay last month for this person's care?

NOTES:

