## ICPSR 4376

# Current Population Survey, March/April 1986: Match File: Alimony and Child Support 

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics

User Guide

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# CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH/APRIL 1986 MATCH FILE; 7 <br> ALIMONY AND CHILD SUPPORT. 

## TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

Washington, D.C.

1988

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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Robert Ortner, Under Secretary for Economic Affairs

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## VALIDATION STATEMENT

When the National Archives acquired custody of this file, the accessioning procedures called for a manual comparison of the documentation to a printout of a portion of the records in each data set. This manual comparison is referred to as a "preliminary assessment" or "validation." The number of records which were compared varied from data set to data set. However, as a general rule the comparison involved less than ten records and was limited to only the first and last records in each data set. This is a statement of the results of the preliminary assessment or validation.
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For additional information concerning the tape, contact Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Tapes), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Phone: (301) 763-4100.

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For additional information concerning the technical documentation, contact Data User Services Division, Data Access and Use Staff, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Phone: (301) 763-2074.

## USER NOTES

This section will contain information relevant to the March/April 1986 Match File: Alimony and Child Support that becomes available after the file is released. The cover letter to the updated information should be filed behind this page.

User Notes will be sent to all users who (1) purchased their file (or technical documentation) from the Census Bureau and (2) returned the coupon following the title page.

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#### Abstract

Current Population Survey, March/April 1986 Match File: Alimony and Child Support [machinereadable data file] / conducted by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington: The Bureau [producer and distributor], 1988.


## Type of File:

Microdata; unit of observation is individuals, families, and households.
Universe Description:
The universe is the civilian noninstitutional population of the U.S. living in housing units and male members of the Armed Forces living in civilian housing units on a military base or in a household not on a military base.

A probability sample is used in selecting housing units.

## Subject-Matter Description:

The file comprises records for the six rotation groups common to the March and April 1986 Current Population Surveys. For females 18 years and over, data are provided on alimony and child support collected from the April supplement. These data highlight alimony and child support arrangements made at the time of separation or divorce, amount of payments actually received, and value and type of any property settlement.

This file also provides the usual monthly labor force data plus data on work experience, income, and migration. Comprehensive information is given on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Additional data for persons 15 years old and older are available concerning weeks worked and hours per week worked, reason not working full time, total income and income components, and residence on March 1, 1985.

Characteristics such as age, sex, race, household relationship, and Spanish origin are shown for each person in the household enumerated. The data on employment and income refer to the preceding year, although demographic data refer to the time of the survey.

This file also contains data covering nine noncash income sources: food stamps, school lunch program, employer-provided group health insurance, employer-provided pension plan, personal health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, CHAMPUS or military health care, and energy assistance.

## Geographic Coverage:

State of residence is uniquely identified as well as census geographic division and region. The 113 largest metropolitan statistical areas (CMSA's or MSA's), an additional 89 selected MSA's, 66 selected PMSA's, and 30 central cities in multi-central city MSA's or PMSA's are also uniquely Identified.'

[^0]Technical Description:
File Structure: Hierarchical.
File Size: 203,135 logical records; record size is 480 characters.
File Sort Sequence: State code, then SMSA rank code.

## Reference Materials:

"Current Population Survey, March/April 1986 Match File: Alimony and Child Support Technical Documentation." The documentation includes this abstract, pertinent information about the file, a glossary, code lists, and a data dictionary. One copy accompanies each file order. When ordered separately, it is available for $\$ 5$ from Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233

## Related Printed Reports:

Data from the March Current Population Survey are published most frequently in the Current Population Reports P-20 and P-60 series. These reports are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Forthcoming reports will be cited in CENDATA ${ }^{\top M}$, the Monthly Product Announcement (MPA); and the Bureau of the Census Catalog and Guide.

Related Machine-Readable Data Files:
A public use edition of the Current Population Survey, March/April Match file: Alimony and Child Support is available for each year since 1979.

Beginning in April 1984, the CPS sample was gradually replaced by a new sample. The March/April 1986 Match File reflects the phase-in of this new sample.

For more information, request the Data Developmeñts on the Current Population Survey from Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

File Availability:
The file may be ordered from using the Customer Services order form for tapes on the following page. It is available with the technical options listed below at a cost of $\$ 175$ per reel.

|  | Reels | $\frac{\text { Cost }}{}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 9 track, 1600 bpi (EBCDIC or ASCII) | $\$ 525$ <br> 9 track, 6250 bpi (EBCDIC or ASCII) | 1 |

## OVERVIEW

Current Population Survey

## Introduction

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is the source of the official Government statistics on employment and unemployment. The CPS has been conducted monthly for over 35 years. Currently, we interview about 56,500 households monthly, scientifically selected on the basis of area of residence to represent the Nation as a whole, individual States, and other specified areas. Each household is interviewed once a month for four consecutive months one year, and again for the corresponding time period a year later. This technique enables us to obtain month-to-month and year-to-year comparisons at a reasonable cost while minimizing the inconvenience to any one household.

Although the main purpose of the survey is to collect information on the employment situation, a very important secondary purpose is to collect information on the demographic status of the population, information such as age, sex, race, marital status, educational attainment, and family structure. From time to time additional questions are included on such important subjects as health, education, income, and previous work experience. The statistics resulting from these questions serve to update similar information collected once every 10 years through the decennial census, and are used by Government policymakers and legislators as important indicators of our Nation's economic situation and for planning and evaluating many Government programs.

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

Thus, the CPS is the only source of monthly estimates of total employment (both farm and nonfarm); nonfarm self-employed persons, domestics, and unpaid helpers in nonfarm family enterprises; wage and salary employees; and, finally, estimates of total unemployment.

It provides the only available distribution of workers by the number of hours worked (as distinguished from aggregate or average hours for an industry), permitting separate analyses of part-time workers, workers on overtime, etc. The survey is also the only comprehensive current source of information on the occupation of workers and the industries in which they work. Information is available from the survey not only for persons currently in the labor force but also for those who are outside the labor force. The characteristics of such persons - whether married women with or without young children, disabled persons, students, older retired workers, etc., can be determined. Information on their current desire for work, their past work experience, and their intentions as to job seeking are also available.

The March CPS, also known as the Annual Demographic File, contains the basic monthly demographic and labor force data described above, plus additional data on work experience, income, noncash benefits, and migration.

## CPS Sample

The CPS sample is based on the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. The sample is located in 729 sample areas comprising 1,973 counties and independent cities with coverage in every State and in the District of Columbia.

In all, some 70,000 housing units or other living quarters are assigned for interview each month; about 56,500 of them containing approximately 117,500 persons 14 years old and over are interviewed. Also included are demographic data for approximately 31,500 children 0-13 years old and 650 Armed Forces members living with civilians either on or off base within these households. The remainder of the assigned housing units are found to be vacant, converted to nonresidential use, contain persons with residence elsewhere, or are not interviewed because the residents are not found at home after repeated calls, are temporarily absent, or are unavailable for other reasons. Approximately 13,500 noninterview households are present each month. The resulting file size is approximately 163,000 records. In March of each year supplemental data are collected for male Armed Forces members residing with their families in civilian housing units or on a military base. The Armed Forces members, however, are not asked the monthly labor force questions or the supplemental questions on work experience.

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

## Relationship of Current Population Survey Files to Publications

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

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

## P-20 Population Characteristics <br> P-23 Special Studies <br> P-27 Farm Population <br> P-60 Consumer Income

All Current Population Reports may be obtained by subscription from the U.S. Government Printing Office. Subscriptions are available as follows: Population Characteristics, Special Studies, Farm Population, and Consumer Income series (P-20, P-23, P-27, P-60) combined, $\$ 71.00$ per year (sold as a package only); Population Estimates and Projections (P-25), $\$ 25.00$ per year. Single issues may be ordered separately; ordering information and prices are provided on CENDATA, in the Bureau of the Census Catalog and Guide, in Data User News, and the Monthly Product Announcement (MPA).

## Questionnaire Coverage

Questionnaire facsimilies of March 1986 CPS are shown on pages 121 to 125 in this documentation. CPS-1 items 19-26B shown on pages 112 and 113 of this document are not asked of Armed Forces members but only of civilians 14 years old and older. This part of the questionnaire is referred to as the monthly (basic) labor force section because these questions are asked every month.

CPS-665 items 29-94 shown on pages 127-137 of this document are referred to as March supplement items because these questions are asked only in households in the March CPS sample. Please note that questions 29-47E on work experience are not asked of Armed Forces members. Beginning with the March 1980 CPS, supplement data are processed for the population 15 years old and older.

Certain data items appearing on both the monthly (basic) questionnaire and the March supplement questionnaire may not have the same meaning. To avoid any misunderstandings, the user should refer to the glossary of this documentation. A facsimile of the April 1986 questionnaire is shown on pages 139 to 143.

## File Structure

There is a household record for each household or group quarters. The household record is followed by one of three possible structures:
A. If the household contains related persons and is not a group quarters household:

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

4 The above records may be followed by one or more persons living with nonrelatives family records, each to be followed by the person record for the unrelated individual it represents. (See Figure 1.)
B. If the household contains a householder with no relatives and is not a group quarters household:

1. The family record for the nonfamily householder is followed immediately by the person record for that nonfamily householder.
2. These records may be followed by one or more unrelated subfamily records, each unrelated subfamily record being followed immediately by the person records for members of that unrelated subfamily.
3. These records may be followed by one or more family records for persons living with nonrelatives, each person living with nonrelatives family record being followed immediately by the person record for that person living with nonrelatives. (See Figure 2.)
C. If the household is a group quarters, each person is defined as a person living with nonrelatives. There will be a family record followed by a person record for each person in the group quarters.

Figure 1. Illustration of Record Sequence for Households Containing a Family.
Household Record
Family Record
Person 1 (Householder) Record
Person 2 (Spouse) Record

Person n (Family Member)
Family (Related Subfamily Record)
Person 1 (Related Subfamily Reference Person) Record Person 2 (Spouse) Record

Person n (Related Subfamily Member) Record
Family (Unrelated Subfamily) Record
Person 1 (Unrelated Subfamily Reference Person) Record Person 2 (Spouse) Record

Person n (Unrelated Subfamily Member) Record
Family (Persons Living With Nonrelatives) Record
Person 1 (Person Living With Nonrelatives) Record

Figure 2. Illustration of Record Sequence for Households Containing a Nonfamily Householder.
Household Record
Family (Nonfamily Householder) Record
Person (Nonfamily Householder) Record
Family (Unrelated Subfamily) Record
Person 1 (Unrelated Subfamily Reference Person) Record
Person 2 (Spouse) Record
.
$\quad$.
Person n (Unrelated Subfamily Member) Record
Family (Person Living With Nonrelatives) Record
Person (Persons Living With Nonrelatives) Record

Figure 3. Illustration of Record Sequence for Group Quarters.*
Household Record
Family (Persons Living With Nonrelatives) Record
Person (Pefisons Living With Nonrelatives) Record
*NOTE: Each person in group quarters is by definition a person living with nonrelatives.

## Geographic Limitations

In July 1985, the CPS microdata files began carrying the metropolitan statistical area definitions announced by the Office of Management and Budget on June 30, 1984. The new CPS estimates for the total metropolitan population have consistently been higher than independent estimates of the total metropolitan population prepared by the Census Bureau; the new CPS nonmetropolitan estimates have been lower than the independent estimates. The magnitude of the monthly differences has varied from 900,000 to 2.5 million. persons over the past year, so that the proportion of the population living in metropolitan areas according to the CPS has ranged from 0.4 to 1.0 percentage points higher than the independent estimate. The difference in level between the two sets of estimates is partially attributable to the basic CPS sample design, which, because of sampling variability, includes an oversample of metropolitan households and an undersample of nonmetropolitan households. The monthly variations result from the exit and entrance of rotation groups, each with slightly different metropolitan-nonmetropolitan proportions, into the sample. The apparent overestimation of metropolitan and underestimation of nonmetropolitan population in the CPS relative to the Census Bureau's independent estimates should be taken into account when using the data. Because of the monthly variation in these estimates, month-to-month comparisons of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan estimates should be interpreted with caution.

One other set of estimates that can be produced from CPS microdata files beginning in October 1985 should be treated with caution also. These are estimates for individual metropolitan areas. The change in Census Bureau confidentiality rules allowing identification of areas with populations of 100,000 or more instead of 250,000 has produced a situation where we now identify numerous small metropolitan areas on the CPS data files. Although estimates for the larger areas such as New York, Los Angeles, and so forth, should be fairly accurate and valid for a multitude of uses, estimates for the smaller metropolitan areas (those with populations under 500,000 ) should be used with caution because of the relatively large sampling variability associated with these estimates.

It should be kept in mind that the sample design and methods of weighting CPS data are geared towards producing estimates for the entire Nation. Consequently, data for states are not as reliable as national data, and the file will lose some of its utility in certain applications. For further discussion of such considerations, the user should consult The Current Population Survey: Desian and Methodology (Technical Paper 40; U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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

## Weights

For all CPS data files a single weight is prepared and used to compute the monthly labor force status estimates. An additional weight was prepared for the earnings universe which roughly corresponds to wage and salary workers in the two outgoing rotations. The difference in content of the March CPS supplement requires the presentation of additional weights: a household weight, a family weight, and a March supplement weight. In this section we briefly describe the construction and use of these weights. Chapter 5 of Technical paper 40, The Current Population Survey: Desian and Methodology provides documentation of the weighting procedures for the CPS both with and without supplement questions.

The final weight, which is the product of several adjustments, is used to produce population estimates for the various items covered in the regular monthly CPS. This weight is constructed from the basic weight for each person, which represents the probability of selection for the survey. The basic weight is adjusted for special sampling situations and failure to obtain interviews from eligible households (noninterview adjustment). A two-

- stage ratio estimation procedure adjusts the sample population to the known distribution of the entire population. This two-stage ratio estimation process produces factors which are applied to the basic weight (after the special weighting and noninterview adjustments are made) and results in the final weight associated with each record. In summary, the final weight is the product of: (1) the basic weight, (2) adjustments for special weighting, (3) noninterview adjustment, (4) first stage ratio adjustment factor, and (5) second stage ratio adjustment factor.

Differences in the questionnaire, sample and data uses for the March CPS supplement result in the need for additional adjustment procedures to produce what is called the March supplement weight. The sample for the March CPS supplement is expanded to include male members of the Armed Forces who are living in civilian housing or with the family on a military base, as well as additional Spanish households which are not included in the monthly labor force estimates. The March CPS questionnaire also includes expanded questions on marital status and household relationships which allow for the creation of family data records.

The expanded sample and the need to have a husband and wife receive the same weight has resulted in a weighting system which produces the March supplement weight. The March supplement weight should be used for tabulations of items in the March CPS file.

Finally, household and family weights are the weights assigned to the householder or reference person after all adjustments have been made.

## CHANGES IN CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY WEIGHTING

The following describes three changes in the CPS weighting process which were first implemented with the March 1981 CPS supplement. As a result of these changes, caution should be used when comparing 1981 through 1986 estimates with those from earlier years.

## Changes in Race Categories Used for Controlling Independent Population Estimates

Race categories are used in ratio-estimation of the sample estimates to known distributions. Before 1981, the Black and other-not-White sample estimates were separately adjusted to known totals for those two populations. Then these two groups were combined for the final adjustment in the weighting process which adjusted to independent estimates for White/not-White populations.

Starting in 1981, the March file represents ratio estimates to Black and not-Black totals; moreover, a separate adjustment is not made for other-not-White. Analysis of results from the 1980 census indicated that reporting of race was not directly comparable with CPS because of different data collection procedures. As a result, it was determined that more precise estimates could be derived for Black and not-Black populations as compared to those available for White and not-White populations.

Starting in 1985, the March file represents ratio estimates to White/Black/Other and Hispanic/Nonhispanic. This new procedure provides better estimates of the Hispanic population and more detailed controls of the nonBlack population.

## March CPS Labor Force Estimates

Before 1981, an adjustment was made so that certain March supplement labor force estimates would be identical to the same estimates in the regular March Employment and Earnings publication. It was felt, however, that this procedure hurt the reliability of many March supplement estimates and that users' needs for consistency between different publications were limited enough to warrant elimination of this stage of weighting. Beginning in 1981, labor force estimates taken from the March CPS supplement file will not be in absolute agreement with the published March labor force estimates.

## Introduction of 1980 Decennial Census Population Controls

The ratio estimation procedure used to produce the weights carried on the March CPS file involves, in part, the adjustment of sample results to independent estimates of the population. These independent estimates are computed by updating the civilian noninstitutional population counts derived from the latest decennial census. March CPS sample results for 1972 through 1980 were adjusted to independent estimates derived from the 1970 census. March CPS sample results from 1981 forward are based on the results of the 1980 census.

The population counts as of April 1, 1980 from the 1980 census differ substantially from the independent estimates for the same date based on the 1970 census. For example, the 1980 -based estimate of the civilian noninstitutional population on April 1, 1980 was $222,420,441$ compared with the 1970-based estimate for the same date of $217,400,244$. Furthermore, while analysis is continuing, it is generally bellieved that the 1980 census reduced the undercount experienced in 1970 for the population as a whole and most notably for minority groups. As a result, differences for subpopulation groups may be disproportionately greater than that for the total population.

## Impact of Processing Changes

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The following table shows population groups from the March 1980 and March 1981 Annual Demographic Files (ADF) based on both 1970 and 1980 population counts.

Selected Statistics for the Civilian Noninstitutional Population (Numbers in Thousands)


1/ Based on 1980 census estimates.
2/ Based on extrapolated 1970 census estimates.
NOTE: A version of the March 1980 file is available with 1980-based weights. This file provides the necessary bridge data for those users requiring more detailed direct comparisions between 1970-and 1980based weights.

## New Weighting Procedure

The March 1985 Annual Demographic File reflects the use of a new weighting procedure introduced into the monthly CPS estimation procedure beginning in January 1985. Fields affected are those associated with March supplement weights: H196; F196, and P118.

Because the new estimation procedure may have an impact on any time series analysis, a reweighted 1984 file is available to bridge estimates.

## INTRODUCTION OF 1980 CENSUS INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION (I/O) CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS

The 1980 census I/O codes were implemented for the first time in the Current Population Survey in January 1983. Differences between the codes used in 1970 and those used in 1980 have little effect on industry-related data; however, the implementation of the new codes for occupation categories poses a problem in historical data analysis.

Differences between the 1970 and 1980 occupation classification systems affect classification at all levels. Commonly used terms such as white-collar, blue-collar, professional and technical, craft worker, and operative occupations have been eliminated. These identifiers have been replaced with new categories representing conceptual as well as language changes. The following table compares the 1970 and 1980 occupation categories at the broadest levels of aggregation.

Occupational Groupings Based on the 1970 and 1980
Census Classification Systerns

| 1970 | 1980 |
| :---: | :---: |
| White-collar workers <br> Professional and technical workers <br> Manager and administrators, except farm <br> Sales workers <br> Clerical workers <br> Blue-collar workers <br> Craft and kindred workers <br> Operatives, except transport <br> Transport equipment operatives <br> Nonfarm laborers <br> Service workers <br> Private household workers <br> Other service workers <br> Farm workers <br> Farmers and farm managers <br> Farm laborers and supervisors | Managerial and professional specialty <br> Executive, administrative, and managerial <br> Professional specialty <br> Technical, sales, and administrative support <br> Technicians and related support <br> Sales occupations <br> Administrative support, including clerical <br> Service occupations <br> Private household <br> Protective service <br> Service, except private household and protective <br> Precision production, craft, and repair <br> Operators, fabricators, and laborers <br> Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers <br> Farming, forestry, and fishing |

While the new occupation classification system allows comparisons between the March 1985 ADF, the 1980 census, and other postcensus data sets, its incorporation restricts comparisons with eariier ADF files.

Further information regarding the changes between the 1970 and 1980 classification systems is provided in the February 1983 issue of Employment and Earnings published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. A nine-page list of conversion factors used for the occupation codes in the CPS is available from Data User Services Division, Customer Services, Bureau of the Census. This list contains each 1970 detailed occupation category and the 1980 major occupation category (or categories with percentages for each) into which it should be converted. It shows which detailed occupation categories belong to the 13 major occupation categories. This list can be used to make conversions in microdata files or in data aggregated by 1970 detailed codes.

Entitled "CPS Occupation Categories: Detailed 1970 and Major 1980 Classifications," the conversion factors cost $\$ 5$ and are available from Customer Services (301/763-4100).

Technical questions regarding the limitations of the conversion factors and the guidelines on data presentation should be directed to the Labor Force Statistics Branch of the Bureau's Population Division at 301/763-5144.

The concepts listed below show changes made in the household and family concepts for the March 1980 Current Population Survey (CPS) and which apply to all subsequent March supplements to the CPS and the March/April match files. These changes affect the definitions for total households and subfamilles (See figures $4-6$ ), and correspond to the terminology and concepts used for the 1980 decennial census.

## Concepts on Families

Primary Family Head. Prior to 1980, the person who maintained the family was referred to as the head, and in husband-wife households, the head by definition had to be a male. The new definition permits the wife to be designated as the "householder." $1 /$

Husband-wife. In addition to the definitional change described above, the old husband-wife designation is now referred to as a "married-couple" family.

Male Head, no wife present. Now referred to as "other family, male householder."

Female Head, no husband present. Now referred to as "other family, female householder."

Subfamilies. The term "related" was added to this concept. Related subfamilies refer to family groups within households where members are related to, but do not include, the householder or spouse of the householder. Neither the householder nor his/her spouse are included in this grouping.

Iike the family households, husband-wife relationships are also referred to as "married-couple" subfamilies. However, a subfamily "male head with no wife present" is called a "father-child" related subfamily while a "female head with no husband present" is called a "mother-child" related subfamily.

Secondary Families. As a corollary to the related subfamily change, secondary families are now referred to as "unrelated subfamilies." Unrelated subfamilies refer to family groups within households where no member is related to the householder.

The same types of family relationships described for related subfamilies also apply to unrelated subfamilies with one addition (e.g., married-couple, father-child, mother-child unrelated subfamilies and other unrelated subfamilies; see Figure 4).

1/ This change in definition for husband-wife households, however, may have a slight impact on the generation of family tables which are traditionally tallied by the characteristics of the head.

Total families. Data for secondary families (now unrelated subfamilies) no longer appear in the total families category. Therefore, the term "family" is now synonomous with. the term "primary family." This usage is consistent with the family concept used in the 1980 census.

Adults. In defining adults, the age limit has been raised from 14 to 15 years old. Therefore, supplemental data for adults are only available for the 15+ population. (Basic labor force data, however, are still avallable for 14 year olds.

FIGURE 4

## Concepts Affecting Families

Family Types Existing Relationships


## Concepts on Individuals

Head of Household, Spouse and Child. A variety of conce identify related individuals. These include: head of household, spouse, and child. Both the head of household and spouse concepts have changed as shown in figure 5 . In related and unrelated subfamilies, the head is now referred to as the "reference person."

Primary Individual. Although everyone is or has been part of a family, many people do not live in a family setting. A primary individual, for example, is a person who lives alone or with nonrelatives. For 1980 and beyond, this person will be referred to as a "nonfamily householder" as shown in Figure 6.

Secondary Individual. This concept, like "primary individual," refers to unrelated individuals in a household. For 1980 and beyond, it will be referred to as "other person living with no relatives" as shown in Figure 6.

FIGURE 5

Major Changes in Concepts Affecting Related Individuals

| Pre-1980 | 1980 and beyond <br> Head of Household <br> Spouse --By definition could <br> only be a wife because <br> head of household could <br> only be a male in husband- <br> wife households |
| :--- | :--- |
| Can now be a husband since |  |
| the new definition permits the |  |

FIGURE 6

Major Changes in Concepts Affecting Unrelated Individuals

Pre-1980 1980 and beyond
Primary Individual Nonfamily Householder

Secondary Individual Other Persons Living With No Relatives
I. General definitional change, The secondary family component of "total fanilies" is excluded from the total families universe, thus, making the term "family" synonymous with the term "-primary" family and consistent with the decennial-census family concept. Secondary families will continue to be recognized in the CPS and their characteristics will be tabulated separately. These secondary family data will be shown on a limited basis and will be referred to as unrelated subfamily data (see sections IV and V below).

## II. Household Relationships

Categories: 1980 and beyond
Total population
In households
Fandly householder Married, spouse* present Other
Spouse* of householder
In related subfanilies Married, spouse* present child of householder Parent, no spouse present Child of householder Child
Child of householder, not in related subfamilies
Other relatives, not in related subfanilles
In unrelated subfamilies Reference person Married, spouse* present Other Spouse* of reference person Other in unrelated subfamily Other in unrelated subfamily
Nonfamily householder
Other persons living with no relatives
In group quarters

Categories: Pre-1980
Total population
In households
Head of primary family Married, spouse** present Other
Spouse** of primary family head
In subfamilles
Married, spouse** present Child of primary family head Other subfamily head Child of primary family head Child of subfamily head Child of primary family head, not in subfamilies
Other relatives not in subfamilies
In secondary families
Head of family
Married, spouse** present other
Spouse** of family head
Child of family head
Others in secondary families
Primary individual
Secondary individual in households
In group quarters

[^1]III. Households by type

Categories: 1980 and beyond
Total households
Fanily households

Categories: Pre-1980
Total households
Primary familles

Married-couple family<br>Other family, male householder<br>Other family, female householder<br>Nonfamily households<br>Male householder<br>Female householder

Husband-wife
Male head, no wife present
Female head, no husband present Primary individuals
Male
Female
IV. Related subfamilies. Defined as nuclear family groups within households where members are related to, but do not include, the householder or spouse of householder (formerly called "subfamilies").

Categories: 1980 and beyond
Total related subfamilies
Married-couple
Mother-child
Father-child

Categories: Pre-1980
Total subfamilies
Husband-wife
Female head, no husband present Male head, no wife present
V. Unrelated subfamilies. Defined as family groups within households where members are not related to the householder (formerly called "secondary families").

Categories: 1980 and beyond

Total unrelated subfamilies Married-couple Mother-child
Father-child
Other

Categories: Pre-1980

Total secondary families
Husband-wife
Female head, no husband present
Male head, no wife present

## Current Population Survey, March/April 1986 Match File: <br> Alimony and Child Support ${ }^{1}$

Character Position
HOUSEHOLD RECORD INDEX
Geographic Code and Size
Central City Code ..... H64
Central City MSA Residence Status Code ..... H50
Division of Residence Code ..... H38
Modified MSA Residence Status Code ..... H49
MSA/CMSA Rank ..... H52
MSA/CMSA Size ..... H55
MSA/PMSA ..... H43
MSA Size Recode ..... H51
PMSA Rank ..... H35
Primary MSA Code ..... H45
Region of Residence Code ..... H37
State of Residence Code ..... H39
State of Residence--1980 Ranking ..... H41
Flags
Energy Assistance ..... H128
Food Stamps ..... H116
Household Number ..... H57
Household Unable to Pay Fuel Bill ..... H129
Tenure, Public Housing, Lower Rent ..... H63
Type of Fue! ..... H133
Value of Energy Assistance Received ..... H132
Household Characteristics
Farm/Nonfarm Recode ..... H56
Hot Lunch Eaten at School ..... H104, H105
Househoid Status ..... H69
Household Type ..... H13
Household Without Heat; Unable to Pay Heating Fuel Bill ..... H118
Number of Families in This Household ..... H11
Number of Household Members 5-18 Never Married Other Than Householder ..... H103Number of Housing Units in Structure
H34
Number of Married Couples in Household Excluding Householder and Spouse ..... H83Number of Persons in Household Not Related to Householder
H82
Number of Persons in Household Under Age 18 ..... H70Number of Persons in This Household
H9Public Housing Project
H61
Race of Householder (Type A Noninterview) ..... H30
Relationship to Householder Recode ..... H81
Rent Subsidy ..... H62
Telephone Available ..... H127

[^2]Item Character Position
Telephone in HouseholdH126
Tenure of Household ..... H60
Type of Heating Fuel ..... H125
Type of Living Quarters ..... H58
Income (Cash and Noncash)
Free or Reduced Price Lunch Received at School ..... $\mathrm{H} 106, \mathrm{H} 107$
Household Income Percent Cut 1 ..... H84
Household Income Percent Cut 2 ..... H85
Household Income Recode ..... H87
Household Received Energy Assistance ..... H117
Household Received Food Stamps ..... H108
Number of Months Household Members Received Food Stamps ..... H110
Number of Persons in Household Covered by Food Stamps ..... H109
Total Household Income ..... H72
Value of Energy Assistance Received by Household ..... H121
Value of Food Stamps Received by Household Members ..... H112
Noninterview Reason
Noninterview Reason ..... H31
Weight for Noninterview Records ..... H33
Number of Families (See Household Characteristics)
Number of Married Couples
(See Household Characteristics)
Number of Persons
(See Household Characteristics)
Public Housing (See Household Characteristics)
Race of Head
(See Household Characteristics)
Record Identification
Household Number ..... H16
Household Record Type ..... H331
Identification Number ..... H18
Index of Principal Person ..... H14
Month-In-Sample Code ..... H17
Sequence Number ..... H 1
Trailer Portion of Unique Household ..... H 7
SMSA (See Geographic Code and Size)
Weight
Householder March Supplement Weight ..... H196
FAMILY RECORD INDEX
Age (See Also Marital Status and Own Children) Members 18 to 64 Years of Age ..... F148
Members 65 Years and Over ..... F149
Number of Children in Family 5 to 17 ..... F166
Number of Persons in Family Under 18 ..... F147
Presence of Related Children by Age ..... F147
Flags
Flag-CS (child support) ..... F142
Flag-DI (dividends) ..... F139
Flag-EA (total family earnings) ..... F144
Flag-FR (farm) ..... F134
Flag-IN (interest) ..... F138
Flag-OT (other) ..... F145
Flag-PA (public assistance) ..... F137
Flag-RE (retirement income) ..... F141
Flag-SE (self-employment) ..... F133
Flag-SP (supplemental income) ..... F136
Flag-TO (total family) ..... F143
Flag-US (U.S. government sources-Social Security or railroad retirement ..... F135
Flag-VP (veterans' payments) ..... F140
Flag-WS (wages and salaries) ..... F132
Household Characteristics
Description of Family ..... F146
Householder of Spanish Origin ..... F19
Kind of Family ..... F9
Number of Earners in Family ..... F169
Number of Family Members in Labor Force ..... F167
Number of Persons in Family ..... F11
Sex and Marital Status of Family Householder and Labor Force Status of Spouse ..... F168
Type of Family ..... F10
income
Child Support, etc. ..... F97
Dividends, etc. ..... F74
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Family Income Percent Cut 1 ..... F178
Family Income Percent Cut 2 ..... F179

- Family Income Recode ..... - F192
Farm Income ..... F35
Interest ..... F66
Low Income (Poverty) Cutoff Dollar Amount ..... F181
Money Received from Social Security and Railroad Retirement ..... F42
Public Assistance and Welfare ..... F58
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level ..... F190
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level ..... F190
Retirement ..... F89
Self-employment Income ..... F28
Source of Income ..... F194
Supplemental Security, Money from U.S. and State and Local Governments ..... F50
Total Family Earnings ..... F114
Total Family Income ..... F105
Total Other Family Income ..... F123
Veterans' Payment, etc. ..... F81
Wages and Salaries ..... F20
Income Recipiency
Type A Other Income ..... F170
Type B Other Income ..... F171
Type C Other Income ..... F172
Type D Other Income ..... F173
Type E Other Income ..... F174
Type F Other Income ..... F175
Type G Other Income ..... F176
Type H Other Income ..... F177
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Marital Status
Age of Oldest Own Child, Any Marital Status ..... F163
Age of Youngest Own Child, Any Marital Status ..... F161
Own Children, Any Age, Any Marital Status ..... F151
Own Children Under 25, Any Marital Status ..... F152
Own Never Married Children Under 15 ..... F154
Own Never Married Children Under 18 ..... F150,F153
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Own Children Under 1 ..... F160
Own Children Under 3 ..... F159
Own Children Under 5 ..... F158
Own Children Under 6 ..... F157
Own Children Under 9 ..... F156
Own Children Under 12 ..... F155
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Family Record Type ..... F331
Family Sequence Number Within Household ..... F7
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Householder or Reference Person ..... F13
Index in Person Record of Family Husband ..... F209
Index in Person Record of Family Spouse ..... F15
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Employment Characteristics
Employment Status
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Sex ..... P108
Spanish Ethnicity ..... P113
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Person Record Type ..... P331
Person Sequence Number Within Household ..... P7
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## RELATIONSHIP OF QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS TO FIELD NAMES ON THE ANNNUAL DEMOGRAPHIC FILE

In March 1979 the Census Bureau introduced a new income supplement (CPS-665). However, the processing system has never been updated to reflect the new questionnaire. Instead, income items on the questionnaire were reformatted so that the existing processing system could be utilized. The chart on the following page shows how the questionnaire items are reformatted into income fields on the annual demographic file.


## HOW TO USE THE DATA DICTIONARY

This computer-generated report documents the data contents and the record layout of the file. Below is a brief description of the information provided for each data item.

The first line of each data item description gives the name, size/scale, begin position, data type, and the variable label. Following those items, on subsequent lines, are any applicable notes and value codes. Each of these items is defined below.

1. Name. This is an arbitrarily assigned 8 character identifier. It may be a mnemonic such as "STATE" or "EDNUMBER", or sequential identifier such as "TAB1", "TAB2", etc.
2. Size/Scale. The size of a data item is given in characters. Scale factors, implied decimals, or multipliers are identified in the notes following the label, and in the footnotes.
3. Begin. This is the location in the data record of the first character of the data item.
4. Data Type. The data type indicates whether the data item is alphanumeric (A) or numeric ( $N$ ).
5. Description. (This is not titled in the Data Dictionary.)

Label. This is a single 40 character line or a set of 40 character lines which describes the data item.
Notes and Value Codes. This section provides any relevant notes or footnote references. In addition, any value codes necessary for the data item are listed and labeled here.





00152*MST-STATE.
00153*
00155*
へ1156*
00157*
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00161*
00162*
00163*
$00164 *$
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00166*
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$00203 *$

39
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(11,95)

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\(11=\) MAINE
\(12=\) NEW HAMPSHIRE
\(13=\) VERMON
\(14=\) MASSACHUSETTS
\(15=\) RHODE ISLAND
\(16=\) CONNECTICUT
\(21=\) NEW YORK
\(22=\) NEW JERSEY
\(23=\) PENNSYLVANIA
\(31=0 H I O\)
\(32=\) INDIANA
\(33=\) ILLINOIS
\(34=\) MICHIGAN
\(35=\) WISCONSIN
\(41=\) MINNESOTA
\(42=\) IOWA
\(43=\) MISSOURI
\(44=\) NORTH DAKOTA
\(45=\) SOUTH DAKOTA
\(46=\) NEBRASKA
\(47=\) KANSAS
\(51=\) DELAWARE
\(52=\) MARYLAND
\(53=\) DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
\(54=\) VIRGINIA
\(54=\) VIRGINIA
\(55=\) WESTVIRGINIA
\(55=\) NORTH CAROLIHA
\(56=5 O U T H ~ C A R O L N A\)
\(57=\) SOUTH CAROLINA
\(58=\) GEORGIA
\(59=\) FIORID
\(\begin{aligned} 59 & =\text { FLORIDA } \\ 61 & =\text { KENTUCKY }\end{aligned}\)
\(61=\) KENTUCKY
\(62=\) TENHESSEE
\(63=\) ALABAMA
\(64=\) MISSISSIPPI
\(71=\) ARKANSAS
\(72=\) LOUISIANA
\(73=\) OKLAHOMA
\(74=\) TEXAS
\(81=\) MONTAN
\(82=\) IDAHO
B2 = IDAHO
\(83=\) WYOMING
\(84=\) COLORADO
\(85=\) NEW MEXICO
\(86=\) ARIZONA
\(87=\) UTAH
\(88=\) NEVADA
91 = WASHINGTON
\(92=\) OREGON
\(93=\) CALIFORNIA
\(95=\) HAWAII
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00204*HST-STRANK.
00206*
00207*
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$00213 *$
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$00250 *$
00251*
$0252 *$
00253 *
00254*
00255*
(01,51)

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\(1=\) CALIFORNIA (CA)
\(02=\) NEW YORK (NY)
\(03=\) TEXAS (TX)
\(04=\) PENNSYLVANIA (PA)
\(05=\) ILLIHOIS (IL)
\(06=0 \mathrm{HIO}(0 \mathrm{H})\)
\(07=\) FLORIDA (FL)
\(08=\) MICHIGAN (MI)
\(09=\) NEW JERSEY (NJ)
\(10=\) NORTH CAROLINA (NC)
\(11=\) MASSACHUSETTS (MA)
\(11=\) MASSACHUSETT
\(12=\) INDIANA (IN)
\(13=\) GEORGIA (GA)
\(13=\) GEORGIA (GA)
\(15=\) MISSOURI (MO)
\(15=\) MISSOURI (MO)
\(16=\) WISCONSIN (WI)
\(16=\) WISCONSIN (WI)
\(17=\) TENNESSEE (TN)
\(18=\) MARYLAND (MD)
\(19=\) LOUISIANA (LA)
\(21=\) MINMESOTA (MN)
\(22=\) ALABAMA (AL)
\(23=\) KENTUCKY (KY)
\(24=\) SOUTH CAROLINA (SC)
\(25=\) CONNECTICUT (CT)
\(26=\) OKLAHOMA (OK)
\(27=\) IOWA (IA)
\(28=\) COLORADO (CO)
\(29=A R I Z O N A(A Z)\)
\(30=\) OREGON (OR)
\(31=\) MISSISSIPPI (MS)
\(31=\) MISSISSIPPI
\(32=\) KANSAS (KS)
\(33=\) ARKANSAS (AR)
\(33=\) ARKANSAS (AR)
\(34=\) WESTVIRGINIA (WV)
\(35=\) NEBRASKA (NE)
\(35=\) NEBRASKA
\(36=\) UTAH (UT)
\(37=\) NEH MEXICO (NM)
\(37=\) NEH MEXICO
\(38=\) MAINE (ME)
\(39=\) HAWAII (HI)
\(39=\) HAWAII (HI)
\(40=\) RHODE ISLAND (RI)
\(41=\) IDAHD (ID)
\(41=\) IDAHO (ID)
\(42=\) NEH HAMPSHIRE (NH)
\(43=\) NEVADA (NV)
\(44=\) MONTANA (MT)
\(45=\) SOUTH DAKOTA (SD)
\(46=\) NORTH DAKOTA (ND)
\(47=\) DIST. OF COLUMBIA (DC)
\(48=\) OELAHARE (DE)
\(49=\) VERNONT (VT)
\(50=\) WYOMING (WY)
\(51=\) ALASKA (AK)
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$00354 *$
$00355 *$
$00356 *$
$00357 *$
$00358 * S 115 A-F I P S$
$00359 *$
$00360 *$
$00361 * H 5 T-S N 15 A-R E C$.
$00362 *$
$00363 *$
$00364 *$
$00365 *$
$00366 * C C C-S M S A$.
$00367 *$
$00368 *$
$00369 *$
$00370 *$
$00371 *$
0

```
57 = HONOLULU, HI
5% = RICHMOND-PETERSBURG, VA
59 = JACKSONVILLE, FL
60 = HARTFORD, CT,
61 = SCRANTON-WILKES-BARRE, PA
61 = SCRANTOH-
63 = WEST PALM BEACH-BOCA RATON-DELRAY BEACH, FL
64= WYRACUSE, NY
64 = SYRACUSE,
65 = AKRON,OH
67 = AUSTIN, TX
67 = AUSTIN, TX 
69 = PROVIDENCE, RI
69= PROVIDENCE, RI 
71 = TOLEDO, OH , MI
72 = RALEIGH-DURHAM, NC
73 = ONAHA HE IA
73 = ONAHA, NE-IA
H = TUCSON, AZ
75 = GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG, SC
76 = KNOXVILLE, TN
77 = OXNARD-VENTURA, CA
78 = HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE, PA
7 9 = ~ F R E S N O , ~ C A ~
80 = JERSEY'CITY, NJ
81 = WILMINGTON, DE-NJ-MD
82 = BATON ROUGE, LA
83 = LAS VEGAS, NV
84 = EL PASO, TX
85 = YOUNGSTOWN-WARREN, OH
86 = SPRINGFIELD, MA
87 = TACOMA, WA
8B = NEH HAVEN-MERIDEN, CT
89 LITTLE ROCK-NORTH LITTLE ROCK, AR
90 = CHARLESTON, SC
91 = MOBILE, AL 
93 = LAKE COUNTY, IL
94 = ALBUQUERQUE, NM
95 = JOHNSON CITY-KINGSPORT-BRISTOL, TN-VA
96 = BRIDGEPORT-MILFORD, CT
97 = FLINT, MI
97 = FLINT,MI 
99 = AILL SMALLER SMSA'S
FOUR DIGIT PMSA CODE
0000 = NOT IDENTIFIABLE
MODIFIED METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA STATUS CODE
l=MSA MSA RESIDEHCE
I = MSA
2 = NON MSA
3 = NOT IDENTIFIABLE
CENTRAL CITY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA STATUS CODE
1 = CENTRAL CITY
2 = BALANCE OF NSA
3 = NON MSA
3=NON MSA
```

( 0000,9340$)$
$(1,3)$
(1,4)






```
COUNT ITEM NAME POSITION LENGTH VALID RANGE(MIN,MAX) & DESCRIPTION
(0,340000000000)
    (0,340000) HOUSEHOLDER MARCH SUPPLEMENT
                                    HOUSEHOLDER MARCH SUPPLEMENT
                                    CHARACTER POSITIONS 207-330 ARE PADDIHG
CIIARACTER POSITION 331. SEE HH-RECTYP
CHARACTER POSITIONS 332-342 ARE PADDING
```




| 00727*F-INC-CS. | 97 | 8 | (00000000;N) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00728* |  |  |  | FAMILY INCOME - CHILD SUPPORT, ETC. |
| 00739** |  |  |  | INCLUDES ALIMONY AND CHILD SUPPORT |
| 00731* |  |  |  | OTHER REGULAR CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PERSONS NOT IN THE HOUSEHOLD |
| 00732* |  |  |  | dollar amount |
| $00733 * \mathrm{~F}-\mathrm{INC}-\mathrm{TOT} .$ | 105 | 9 | $(-N, N)$ |  |
| 00734** |  |  |  | YOTAL FAMILY INCOME |
| 00736* |  |  |  | 0000000000 = NONE |
| 00737* |  |  |  |  |
| 00738*F-INC-EARN. | 114 | 9 | $(-N, N)$ |  |
| 00739* |  | : | (N,N) | TOTAL FAMILY EARNINGS |
| 00740* |  | : |  | $000000000=$ NONE |
| 00741** |  |  |  | NEGATIVE AMT = INCOME (LOSS). |
| 00742* |  |  |  | POSITIVE AMT $=$ INCOME |
| 00743*F-INC-OTH. | 123 | 9 | $(-N, N)$ |  |
| 00744* |  |  |  | TOTAL OTHER THAN EARNINGS FAMILY INCOME |
| 00745* |  |  | 000 | OO = NONE |
| 00747* |  |  |  | NEGATIVE AMT $=$ INCOME (LOSS) |
| 00748* |  |  |  | POSITIVE AMT $=$ INCOHE |
| 00749* |  |  |  |  |
| 00750* |  |  |  |  |
| 00751* |  |  |  | INC-WS THRU FLAG-FINC-OTH ARE FLAGS INDICATING INCOME SUPPRESSION |
| 00752* |  |  |  | $0=$ NOT SUPPRESSED ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( |
| 00753* |  |  |  | 1 = SUPPRESSED VALUE |
| 00755* |  |  |  | VARIOUS INCOME FIELDS HAVE BEEN TOP-CODED TO PREVENT |
| 00756* |  |  |  | DISCLOSURE. (SEE ABOVE TYPES OF FAMILY INCOME.) |
| 00757* |  |  |  |  |
| 00758*FLAG-FINC-WS. | 132 | 1 | (0,1) |  |
| 00759*FLAG-FINC-SE. | 133 | 1 | $(0,1)$ |  |
| 00760*FLAG-FINC-FR. | 134 | 1 | $(0,1)$ |  |
| 00761*FLAG-FINC-US. | 135 | 1 | (0,1) |  |
| 00762*FLAG-FINC-SP. | 136 | 1 | $(0,1)$ |  |
| 00763*FLAG-FINC-PA. | 137 | 1 | $(0,1)$ |  |
| 00764*FLAG-FINC-IN. | 138 | 1 | $(0,1)$ |  |
| 00765*FLAG-FINC-DI. | 139 | 1 | (0,1) |  |
| 00766*FLAG-FINC-VP. | 140 | 1 | $(0,1)$ |  |
| 00767*FLAG-FINC-RE. | 141 | 1 | $(0,1)$ |  |
| 00768*FLAG-FINC-CS. | 142 | 1 | $(0,1)$ |  |
| 00769*FLAG-FINC-TO. | 143 | 1 | $(0,1)$ |  |



| $(0,1)$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $(0,1)$ |  |
| $(1,9)$ |  |
|  | DESCRIPTION OF FAMILY |
|  | $1=$ FAMILY CONTAINING NO RELATED SUBFAMILIES |
|  | $2=$ FAMILY CONTAINING ONE OR MORE RELATED SUBFAMILIES |
|  | 3 = UNRELATED FAMILY |
|  | $4=$ RELATED SUBFAMILY |
|  | NOTE:THE FOLLOHING ARE HOT REALLY FAMILIES BUT FOR |
|  | CONVENIENCE IN TALLYING THEY HAVE A PSEUDO-FAMILY |
|  | RECORD GENERATED FOR THEM |
|  | 5 = NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDER |
|  | 6 = UNRELATED IHIDIVIDUAL, 15+, IN A HOUSEHOLD |
|  | $7=$ UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL, $15+$, IN A GROUP QUARTERS |
|  | $8=$ UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL, UNDER 15, IN A HOUSEHOLD |
|  | 9 = UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL, UHDER 15, IN A GROUP QUARTERS |
| $(0,4)$ |  |
|  | PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN BY AGE |
|  | 0 = NIU (NONF AMILY HHLDR AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL) |
|  | $I=\text { SOME UNDER } 3$ |
|  | $2=A L L 3$ TO 5 |
|  | OTHER |
|  | $3=$ ALL 6 TO 17 |
|  | $4=$ NONE UHDER 18 |
| $(0,7)$ FAMILY |  |
|  | FAMILY MEMBERS 18 TO 64 Years of age $0=$ NONE |
|  | $1=1$ MEMBER |
|  | $\ddot{7}=7$ OR MORE MEMBERS |
| $(0,5)$ |  |
|  | FAMILY MEMBERS 65 YEARS AND OVER $0=$ NONE. |
|  | $1=1$ MEMBER |
|  | $5=5$ OR MORE |
| $(0,3)$ |  |
|  | OWN NEVER MARRIED CHILDREN UNDER 18 BY AGE |
|  | $0=$ NO OIN CHILDREN UNDER 18 |
|  | $1=1$ OR MORE, ALL UHDER 6 |
|  | $2=1$ OR MORE, SOHE UNDER 6, SOME 6-17 |
|  | $3=1$ OR MORE, ALL 6-17 |
| $(0,9)$ |  |
|  | OWN CHILDREN, ANY AGE, ANY MARITAL STATUS |
|  | $1=1$ |
|  | $\ddot{q}=9$ OR MORE |



|  | $\begin{aligned} & 00870 * F-R E C O D E-17 . \\ & 00871 * \\ & 00872 * \\ & 00873 * \\ & 00874 * \\ & 00875 * \end{aligned}$ | 160 | 1 | (0,3) | ```OHN CHILDREN UNDER I O = NONE 1 =1 2 = 2 3 = 3 OR MORE``` |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 00876 * F-R E C O D E-19 . \\ & 00877 * \\ & 00878 * \\ & 00879 * \\ & 00880 * \\ & 00881 * \\ & 00882 * \end{aligned}$ | 161 | 2 | $(00,26)$ | ```AGE OF YOUNGEST OWN CHILD, ANY MARITAL STATUS 00 = NIU 01 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR 02 = 1 YEAR 20}=25 YEARST AND OVE``` |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 00883 * \text { F-RECODE-21. } \\ & 00884 * \\ & 00885 * \\ & 00886 * \\ & 00887 * \\ & 00888 * \\ & 00889 * \end{aligned}$ | 163 | 2 | $(00,26)$ | ```AGE OF OLDEST OHN CHILD, ANY MARITAL STATUS OO = NIU 01 = LESS THAN I YEAR 02 = 1 YEAR 20}=25 YEARS AND OVER``` |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 00890 * F-\text { UNDR18. } \\ & 00891 * \\ & 00892 * \\ & 00893 * \\ & 00894 * \\ & 00895 * \\ & 00896 * \end{aligned}$ | 165 | 1 | $(0,9)$ | PERSONS IN FAMILY UNDER 18 $\begin{aligned} & 0=\text { NONE, NIU } \\ & 1=1 \\ & 2=2 \\ & 9=9+ \end{aligned}$ |
| $\xrightarrow[O]{M}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 00897 * \text { REC-5-TO-17. } \\ & 00898 * \\ & 00899 * \\ & 00900 * \\ & 00901 * \\ & 00902 * \\ & 00903 * \\ & 00904 * \\ & 00905 * \end{aligned}$ | 166 | 1 | $(0,6)$ | NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN FAMILY 5 TO 17 $0=\text { NONE, NIU }$ <br> $1=1$ <br> $2=2$ $3=\frac{1}{3}$ <br> $4=4$ <br> $5=5$ <br> $6=6$ OR MORE |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 00906 * F-\text { RECODE-25. } \\ & 00907 * * \\ & 00908 * \\ & 00909 * \\ & 00910 * \\ & 00911 * \end{aligned}$ | 167 | 1 | $(0,3)$ | NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS IN LABOR FORCE $\begin{aligned} & 0=\text { NONE } \\ & 1=1 \\ & 2=2 \\ & 3=3 \text { OR MORE } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 00912 * F-R E C O D E-26 . \\ & 00913 * \\ & 00914 * \\ & 00915 * \\ & 00916 * \\ & 00917 * \end{aligned}$ | 168 | 1 | $(1,4)$ | SEX and marital status of hhldr or ref pers and lf status of spouse 1 = HHLDR OR REF PERS, MSP, SPOUSE IN PAID LABOR FORCE <br> $2=$ HHLDR OR REF PERS, MSP, SPOUSE NOT IN PAID LABOR FORCE <br> 3 = OTHER MALE HHLDR <br> 4 = OTHER FEMALE HHLDR |


| 00918*F-RECODE-27. | 169 | 1 | $(0,5)$ NUMBER OF EARNERS IN FAMTIY |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00919* |  |  |  |  |
| 00920* |  |  |  | $0=$ NONE |
| 00921* |  |  |  | $1=1$ |
| 00922* |  |  |  |  |
| 00923* |  |  |  | $5=5$ OR MORE |
| 00924* |  |  |  |  |
| 00925* |  |  |  |  |
| 00926* |  |  | THE FOL | NG ITEMS F-REC-31A THROUGH F-REC-3IH ARE FAMILY |
| 00927* |  |  | RECODES | CRIBING RECIPIENCY BY ALL FAMILY MEMBERS |
| 00928*F-REC-31A. | 170 | 1 | $(1,4)$ |  |
| 00929* |  |  |  | SOCIAL SECURITY AND RAILROAD RET. INCOME RECIPIENCY |
| 00930* |  |  |  | $1=$ NONE |
| 00931* |  |  |  | $2=$ SOCIAL SECURITY ONLY |
| 00932* |  |  |  | 3 = RAILROAD RETIREMENT ONLY |
| 00933* |  |  |  | $4=$ BOTH. |
| 00934*F-REC-31B. | 171 | 1 | (1,4) |  |
| 00935* |  |  |  | STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT INCOME RECIPIENCY |
| 00936* |  |  |  | $1=$ NONE |
| 00937* |  |  |  | $2=\mathrm{U} 5$ GOVT |
| 00938* |  |  |  | 3 = STATE OR LOCAL GOVT |
| 00939* |  |  |  | $4=\mathrm{BOTH}$. |
| 00940*F-REC-31C. | 172 | 1 | $(1,4)$ |  |
| 00941* |  |  |  | PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME RECIPIENCY |
| 00942* |  |  |  | $1{ }_{2}=$ NONE |
| 00944* |  |  |  | $2=$ AID TO DEP. CHILDREN $3=$ OTHER AID |
| 00945* |  |  |  | 4 - BOTH |
| 00946*F-REC-310. | 173 | 1 | $(1,2)$ |  |
| 00947* |  |  |  | INTEREST INCOME RECIPIENCY |
| 0n948* |  |  |  | $1=$ NONE |
| UU949* |  |  |  | 2 = INTEREST |
| 00950*F-REC-31E. | 174 | 1 | $(1,8)$ |  |
| $00951 *$ |  |  |  | dividens, rental, AND ESTATE InCOME RECIPIENCY |
| 00952* |  |  |  | $\frac{1}{2}$ = NONE |
| 00953* |  |  |  | $2=$ OIVIOENDS ONLY |
| 00954* |  |  |  | 3 = RENTAL ONLY |
| 00955* |  |  |  | 4 = ESTATES ONLY |
| 00956* |  |  |  | 5 = DIVIDENDS AND RENTAL |
| 00957* |  |  |  | 6 = DIVIDENDS AND ESTATES |
| 00958* |  |  |  | 7 = RENTAL AND ESTATES |
| 00959* |  |  |  | 8 = UIVIDENDS, RENTAL AND ESTATES |
| .00960*F-REC-31F. | 175 | 1 | $(1,8)$ |  |
| 00961* |  |  |  | VETERANS PAYMENTS INCOME RECIPIENCY |
| 00962* |  |  |  | $1=\text { NONE }$ |
| 00963* |  |  |  | $2=$ VETERAN PAYMENTS ONLY |
| 00964* |  |  |  | 3 = UNEMPLOYMENT COMP. ONLY |
| 00965* |  |  |  | 4 = hORKMEIS COMP. OHLY |
| 00966* |  |  |  | 5 = VETERANS AHD UNEMP COMP |
| 00967* |  |  |  | 6 \% VETERANS AND WORKMENS COMP |
| 00968** |  |  |  | $8=$ VETERANS, UNEMP AHO WORKMENS COMP |
| 00969* |  |  |  | 8 = VETERANS, UNEMP AHD WORKMENS COMP |




$01129 *$
01130 *
01131*
$01132 * F-W I F E-I N D E X .2072$
$01133 *$
$01134 *$
01135*
$01137 * F-H U S B-I N D E X .2092$
1139*
$01139 *$
$01140 *$
$01141 *$
1142*
$01143 *$
$01144 *$
01145*
$01146 *$
01147*
1148*
01149*

```
(01,17)
```

(01,17)
SOURCE OF FAMILY INCOME
SOURCE OF FAMILY INCOME
EARNINGS OHLY
EARNINGS OHLY
OI = WAGE OR SALARY
OI = WAGE OR SALARY
02 = SELF-EMPLOYMENT
02 = SELF-EMPLOYMENT
03 = WAGE OR SALARY AND SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME
03 = WAGE OR SALARY AND SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME
EARNINGS AND INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS
EARNINGS AND INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS
04 = EARNINGS AND SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME ONLY
04 = EARNINGS AND SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME ONLY
06 = EARNINGS AND SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME ONLY
06 = EARNINGS AND SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME ONLY
07 = EARNIHGS AND OTHER INCOHE ONLY
07 = EARNIHGS AND OTHER INCOHE ONLY
08 = OTHER COMBTNATIONS
08 = OTHER COMBTNATIONS
INCOME OTHER THAN EARIIINGS ONLY
INCOME OTHER THAN EARIIINGS ONLY
09 = SOCIAL SECURITY IHCOME OHNLY
09 = SOCIAL SECURITY IHCOME OHNLY
10= PUCIAL SECURITY INCOME OHLY
10= PUCIAL SECURITY INCOME OHLY
11 = SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME ONLY
11 = SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME ONLY
11 = SUPPLEMENTAL SECUR
11 = SUPPLEMENTAL SECUR
13 ■ SOCIAL SECURITY AND SUPPLEMENTAL INCOME ONLY
13 ■ SOCIAL SECURITY AND SUPPLEMENTAL INCOME ONLY
14 = PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME ONLY
14 = PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME ONLY
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME
15 = SOCIAL SECURITY, SUPPLE
15 = SOCIAL SECURITY, SUPPLE
16 = OTHER COMBINATIONS
16 = OTHER COMBINATIONS
17 = NO INCOHE
17 = NO INCOHE
(0,34000000000)
(0,34000000000)
HHLDR OR REF PERS OF FAMILY MARCH SUPPLEMENT
HHLDR OR REF PERS OF FAMILY MARCH SUPPLEMENT
(2 IMPLIED DECIMALS) WEIGHT

```
                (2 IMPLIED DECIMALS) WEIGHT
```

01106*
$01107 *$
$01108 *$
1109*
$01110 *$
1111*
$01112 *$
01113 *
$01114 *$
$01115 *$
01116 *
$01117 *$
$01118 *$
$01119 *$
01120 *
01121*
$01122 *$
01123*
$01124 *$
01125*
$01126 *$
$01127 *$
$01128 * F A M-S U P P-W G T . \quad 19611$









01421*
01422*
$01423 *$
$01424 *$
01425*
01426*
01427*


1430*
$01431 *$
01433*
1435*
$01436 *$
01437*
1438*
01440 *
01442*
1443*
01444 *
01445 *
1446*
1448*
01449*
01450 *
01452*
01453*
C.455*

01456*
01457*
01459*
01460*
01462*
$01464 *$
01465*
01467*
$01468 *$
01470*
01472*
01473*
01475*
01476*
01478*
01479*
01481*
01482*
$01484 *$
01485*








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

| 01821*15285L. | 163 | 1 | (0,2) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 01822* |  |  |  |  | PERSONS 15+ YEARS |
| 01823* |  |  |  | 0 = NIU | STATE/LOCAL GOVT RECIPIENCY |
| 01824* |  |  |  | $1=\mathrm{YES}$ |  |
| 01825* |  |  |  | $2=\mathrm{NO}$ |  |
| 01826*I53AADC. | 164 | 1 | (0,2) |  |  |
| 01827* |  |  |  |  | PERSONS 15+ YEARS |
| 01828* |  |  |  | $0=\mathrm{NIU}$ | AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN RECIPIENCY |
| 01829* |  |  |  | 1 = YES |  |
| 01830* |  |  |  | $2=\mathrm{NO}$ |  |
| 01831*I53AOTH. | 165 | 1 | (0,2) |  |  |
| 01832* |  |  |  |  | PERSONS 15+ YEARS |
| 01833* |  |  |  | $0=\mathrm{NIU}$ | OTHER PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENCY |
| 01834* |  |  |  | 1 = YES |  |
| 01835* |  |  |  | $2=\mathrm{NO}$ |  |
| 01836*I53BINT. | 166 | 1 | (0,2) |  |  |
| 01837* |  |  |  |  | PERSONS $15+$ YEARS |
| 01838* |  |  |  | 0 = NIU |  |
| 01839** |  |  |  | 1 = YES |  |
| 01840* |  |  |  | $2=\mathrm{NO}$ |  |
| 01841*I53CDIV. | 167 | 1 | $(0,2)$ |  |  |
| 0̇j842* |  |  |  |  | PERSONS 15+ YEARS |
| U1843* |  |  | - | $0=\mathrm{NIU}$ | DIVIDENDS RECIPIENCY |
| 018¢4* |  |  | - | $1=$ YES |  |
| 01845* |  |  |  | $2=\mathrm{NO}$ |  |
| 01846*I53CRENT. | 168 | 1 | (0,2) |  |  |
| 01847* |  |  |  | 0 = NIU | RENTAL/ROYALTIES RECIPIENCY |
| 01849* |  |  | - | 1 = YES |  |
| 01850* |  |  |  | $2=\mathrm{NO}$ |  |
| 01851*I53CEST. | 169 | $1{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $(0,2)$ |  |  |
| 01852* |  |  | - | 0 = NIU | PERSONS 15+ YEARS <br> ESTATES/TRUSTS RECIPIENCY |
| 01854* |  |  | - | $1=$ YES |  |
| 01855* |  |  | - | $2=\mathrm{NO}$ |  |
| 01856*I53DVP. | 170 | 1 | (0,2) |  |  |
| 01857* |  |  | - |  | PERSONS $15+$ YEARS |
| 01858* |  |  | . | 0 = NIU | VETERANS PAYMENTS RECIPIENCY |
| 01859* |  |  |  | $1=$ YES |  |
| 01860* |  |  | - | $2=\mathrm{NO}$ |  |
| 01861*I53DUC. | 171 | 1 | (0,2) |  |  |
| 01862* |  |  | - |  | PERSONS 15+ YEARS |
| 01863* |  |  | - | $0=\mathrm{NIU}$ | UNEMPLOYMENT COHPENSATION RECIPIENCY |
| 01864* |  |  | - | $1=$ YES |  |
| 01865* |  |  | - | $2=\mathrm{NO}$ |  |
| 01866*I53DWC. | 172 | 1 | (0,2) |  |  |
| 01867* |  |  | - . |  | PERSONS 15+ YEARS |
| 01868* |  |  | - | $0=\mathrm{NIU}$ | WORKMANS COMPENSATION RECIPIENCY |
| 01869* |  |  | - | 1 = YES |  |
| 01870* |  |  | - | $2=$ NO |  |




COUNT ITET NAME POSITION LENGTH VALID RANGE MIN,MAX) \& DESCRIPTION

| $\begin{aligned} & 01965 * 153 A . \\ & 01966 * \\ & 01967 * \end{aligned}$ | 217 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 01968*153B. | 222 | 5 |
| 01969* |  |  |
| 01970* |  |  |
| 01971*I53C. | 227 | 6 |
| 01972* |  |  |
| 01973* |  |  |
| 01974* |  |  |
| $01975 * 1530$. | 233 | 5 |
| 01976* |  |  |
| 01977* |  |  |
| 01978*I53E. | 238 | 5 |
| 01979* |  |  |
| 01980* |  |  |
| 01981*I53F. | 243 | 5 |
| 01982* |  |  |
| 0] $983 *$ |  |  |
| $01984 *$ P-INC-TOT. | 248 | 7 |
| 01985* |  |  |
| 01986* |  |  |
| 01987* |  |  |
| 01988*P-INC-EARN. | 255 | 7 |
| 01989* |  |  |
| 01990* |  |  |
| 01991* |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 01992 * \mathrm{P}-\text { INC-OTH. } \\ & \text { 01993* } \end{aligned}$ | 262 | 7 |
| 01994* |  |  |
| $01995 *$ |  |  |
| 01996* |  |  |
| 01997* |  |  |
| 01998* |  |  |
| 01999* |  |  |
| 02000* |  |  |
| 02001* |  |  |
| 02002* |  |  |
| 02003*FLAG-51A. | 269 | 1 |
| 02004* |  |  |
| 02005*FLAG-51B. | 270 | 1 |
| 02006* |  |  |
| 02007*FLAG-51C. | 271 | 1 |
| 02008* |  |  |
| 02009*FLAG-52A. | 272 | 1 |
| 02010* |  |  |






```
02161*R-AGE1.
02162*
02163*
02164*
02165*
022166*
2167*
02168*
02170*
02171*
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021880*
02181*R-AGE4.
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02186*
02187*R-WEXP
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02205*R-WEWKRS.
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02214*
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CIVILIAN 15 + YEARS LONGEST JOB CLASS OF WORKER
$0=$ NIU
AGRICULTURE
$1=$ WAGE AND SALARY
$2=$ SELF-EHPLOYED
$3=$ UNPAID
NONAGRICULTURE
4 = PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD
5 = OTHER PRIVATE
$6=$ GOVERNMENT
7 = SELF-EMPLOYED
$7=$ SELF-E
$8=$ UNPAID
$9=$ NEVER WORKED

CIVLIAN 15+ INDUSTRY OF LONGEST JOB BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS $00=$ NIU
$01=$ AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES
$02=$ MINING
$03=$ CONSTRUCTION
MANUFACTURING
$04=$ DURABLE GOODS
$05=$ NONDURABLE GOODS
$06=$ TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS \& PUBLIC UTILITIES
$07=$ WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE
$07=$ WHOLESALE TRADE
$08=$ RETAIL TRADE
$09=$ FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE
$10=$ BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES
PERSONAL SERVICES
$11=$ PERSONAL SERVICES, INCLUDING PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS
$12=$ ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES
$13=$ PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES
$14=$ PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
$15=$ NEVER HORKED


VALID RANGE (MIN,HAX) \& DESCRIPTION
DATE 011688
PAGE
51
02363*
$02364 *$
$02364 *$
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02371*R-WEMOCG. $320 \quad 2 .(00,15)$
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    MATERIAL MOVING
    HANDLERS WHOSE ENTRIES, EQUIPHENT CLEANERS, HELPERS AND LABORERS
CONSTRUCTION LABORERS'WHOSE ENTRIES
FREIGHT, STOOCK AND HATERIAL HANDLERS WHOSE ENTRIES
OTHER SPECIFIED HANDLERS WHOSE ENTRIES, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS AHD HE
LABORERS WHOSE ENTRIES , EXCEPT CONSTRUCTION
ARMED FORCES - CURRENTLY CIVILIAN
= NEVER WORKED
MANAGERAIL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS
PROFESSIOHAL SPECIALTY OCCURATTONS
PECHNISALOL SALECAND ADMTNISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS
SALES OCCUPATIONS
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, INCLUDING CLERICAL
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS
PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS
SERVICE OCCUPATIOHS, EXCEPT HOUSEHOLD AHD PROTECTIVE
SERVICE OCCUPATIOHS, EXCEPT HOUSEHOLD AAID
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS WHOSE ENTRIES
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS WHOSE ENTRIES , AHD INSPECTORS
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING OCCUPATIONS'
HANDLERS WHOSE ENTRIES , EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORER
ARMED FORCES - CURRENTLY CIVILIAN
NEVER WORKED

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\(03=\) FARM ONLY
\(04=\) NOFIFARM AND FARM
\(05=\) WAGE OR SALARY AND NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME ONLY
\(06=\) WAGE OR SALARY AND FARM SELF-EMPLOYMEHT INCOME ONLY
\(07=\) WAGE OR SALARY, NONFARM AHD FARM INCOME ONLY EARNINGS AND INCOIAE OTHER THAN EARHINGS
WAGE OR SALARY AND OTHER INCOME OHLY
\(08=\) WAGE OR SALARY AHD PROPERTY INCOME ONLY
\(09=\) WAGE OR SALARY AND OTHER INCOME
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME AND OTHER INCOME ONLY
\(10=\) NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME AND PROPERTY INCOME ONLY
NONFARM SELF-EMPLDYIIENT INCOME AND OTHER INCOME
12 - FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOHE AND OTHER INCOME ONLY
\(12=\) FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME AND PROPERTY INCOME ONLY
- FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME AND OTHER INCOME WAGE OR SALARY, SELF-EMPLOYMENT, AND OTHER INCOME
\(14=\) WAGE WR OR SALARY, NONFARM SE-EMPLOYMENT AND OTHER INCOME ONL
\(14=\) WAGE OR SALARY, NONFARN SELF-ENPLOYMENT \& PROPERTY INCONLY WAGE OR SLARY, NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMEHT \& OTHER INC
\(16=\) WAGE OR SALARY, FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT, AHD \& PROPERTY INC
\(17=\) WAGE OR SALARY, FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT, \& OTHER INC
\(18=\) OTHER COMBINATIOHS
\(19=\) SOCIAL SECURITY
\(20=\) PUBLIC ASSISTARICE IMCOME ONLY
\(21=\) PENSION IIICOME ONLY
\(22=\) PENSION AND PROPERTY INCOME ONLY
23 = SOCIAL SECURITY AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME ONLY
\(24=\) SOCIAL SECURITY AND PROPERTY INCONE ONLY
\(25=\) SOCIAL SECURITY AND PENSION INCOME ONLY
\(26=\) SOCIAL SECURITY, PENSIONS, \& PROPERTY INCOME ONLY
\(27=A L L\) OTHER COMBINATIONS
\(28=\) NO INCOME

MIGRATION
\(1=\) NONMOVER
DIFFERENT HOUSE TN U RESIDENCE IN 1985 TO
2 = DIFFERENT HOUSE IN U. S. RESIDENCE IN 1986
\(2=\) SAME COUNTY
= DIFFERENT COUNTY, SAME STATE
\(3=\) IN SAME MSA/PMSÁ
\(4=\) NOT IN SAME MSA/PMSA
DIFFERENT COUNTY, DIFFERENT STATE
\(5=\) CONTIGUOUS
\(6=\) NONCOHTIGUOUS
7 = MOVERS WHOSE ENTRIES FROM ABROAD
\(8=\) NOT IN MIGRATION SAMPLE
9 = MOVED WITHIN SAME STATE
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 02546 * R-M I G R E G . \\
& 02547 * \\
& 02548 * \\
& 02549 * \\
& 02550 * \\
& 02551 * \\
& 02552 * \\
& 02553 *
\end{aligned}
\] & 329 & 1 \\
\hline & \(02554 * R-U A E-P L-D S\).
\(02555 *\)
\(02556 *\)
\(0257 \%\)
\(02558 *\)
\(02559 *\)
\(02560 *\)
\(05651 *\)
\(00552 *\)
\(02563 *\)
\(02564 *\)
\(02565 *\) & 330 & 1 \\
\hline & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 02566*-LINE-NUMBER. } \\
& 02567 *
\end{aligned}
\] & 332 & 2 \\
\hline & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 02568 * \text { PARENT-NONE. } \\
& 02569 * \\
& 02570 * \\
& 02571 *
\end{aligned}
\] & 334 & 1 \\
\hline \(\stackrel{\square}{\circ}\) & 02572*SPOUSE-NONE.
\(02573 *\)
\(02574 *\)
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\(02577 *\)
\(02578 *\)
\(02579 *\)
\(02580 *\)
\(02581 *\) & 335 & 1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}






\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 02784* & NEV-MAR-CHD. & 400 & 1 & \((0,2)\) & & & & \\
\hline 02785* & & & & & & & & \\
\hline 02786* & & & & & & I-30 & ( 86 AND & 84) \\
\hline 02787* & & & & & & \[
I-30
\] & \[
(82)
\] & 84) \\
\hline 02788* & & & & & (NEVER-MAR) & 1-30 & & \\
\hline 02789* & & & & - & I=EVER HAD CHD & I-27 & (79) & \\
\hline 02790* & & & & - & \(2=H A S\) NOT & & (79) & \\
\hline 02791* & TIMES-MAR. & 401 & 1 & \((0,2)\) & & & & \\
\hline 02792* & & & & & & & & \\
\hline 02793* & & & & & & I-31 & ( 86 AND & 84) \\
\hline 02794* & & & & & & I-31 & (82) & 84 \\
\hline 02795* & & & & & I=MORE THAN ONCE & I-29 & \[
(79)
\] & \\
\hline 02796* & & & & & \(2=\) ONLY ONCE & & & \\
\hline 02797* & DIV-STATUS. & 402 & 1 & \((0,2)\) & & & & \\
\hline 02798* & & & & & & & & \\
\hline 02799* & & & & - & & & ( 86 AND & 84) \\
\hline 02800* & & & & & & 132 & \[
(82)
\] & 84) \\
\hline 02801* & & & & - & 1 =EVER DIVORCED & I-33 & (79) & \\
\hline 02802* & & & & - & \(2=\) NOT EVER DIV & & (79) & \\
\hline 02803* & DIV-SEP-MON. & 403 & 2 & \((0,12)\) & & & & \\
\hline 02804* & & & & & & & & \\
\hline 02805* & & & & - & & I-33 & ( 86 AND & 84) \\
\hline 02806* & & & & - & & I-33 & (82) & \\
\hline 02807* & & & & & MONTH OF DIV/SEP & I-34 & (79) & \\
\hline 02808* & & & & & \(1=J\) AN & & & \\
\hline 02809* & & & & - & \(2=F E B\) & & & \\
\hline 02810* & & & & & ETC & & & \\
\hline 02811* & DIV-SEP-YR. & 405 & 2 & \((0,86)\) & ; & & & \\
\hline 02812* & & & & \((0,86)\) & & & & \\
\hline 02813* & & & & & : & & & 84) \\
\hline 02814* & & & & & & I-33 & (82) & 84) \\
\hline 02815* & & & & & \# \(=\) YR OF DIV/SEP & I-34 & (79) & \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 02816 * \\
& 02817 *
\end{aligned}
\] & MAR-MONTH. & 407 & 2 & \((0,12)\) & & & & \\
\hline 02818* & & & & - & MONTH OF MAR. & I-34 & & \\
\hline 02819* & & & & - & \(1=\) JAN & & & \\
\hline 02820* & & & & & 2=FEB & & & \\
\hline 02821* & & & & - & ETC & & & \\
\hline 02822* & MAR-YEAR. & \(409{ }^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \((0,99)\) & & & & \\
\hline \[
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& 02823 * \\
& 02824 *
\end{aligned}
\] & & & & - & \(0=N I U\)
\(\#=Y E A R ~ O F ~ M A R ~\) & I-34 & & \\
\hline -2024* & & & & & \#=YEAR OF MAR. & & & \\
\hline 02825* & CHILDREN. & 411 & 1 & \((0,2)\) & & & & \\
\hline 02826* & & & & & & & & \\
\hline 6L827* & & & & - & & I-35 & ( 86 AND & 84) \\
\hline 02828* & & & & & & I-35 & (82) & \\
\hline 02829* & & & & & 1 HAD OR ADOPTED & I-35 & (79) & \\
\hline 02830* & & & & & CHILDREN & & & \\
\hline 02831* & ; & & & &  & \[
A R J
\] & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 02979* & OCSE-CONT. & 439 & 1 & \((0,2)\) & \\
\hline 02980* & & & & & \\
\hline 02981* & & & & & I-51 (86 AND 84) \\
\hline 02982* & & & & - & I-48 (82 NEW) \\
\hline 02983* & & & & - & HAVE YOU CONTACTED A CHD SUP ENFORCEMENT \\
\hline 02984* & & \% & & - & OFFICE FOR HELP IN OBTAINING CHD SUPP \\
\hline 02985* & & & & - & l=YES \\
\hline 02986* & & & & - & \(2=\mathrm{NO}\) \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 02987 * \\
& 02988 *
\end{aligned}
\] & OCSE-HELP. & 440 & 1 & \((0,2)\) & \\
\hline 02939* & & & & - & I-52 (86 AND 84) \\
\hline 02990* & . & & & - & I-49 (82 NEW) \\
\hline 02991* & & & & - & DID YOU RECEIVE HELP \\
\hline 02992* & & & & - & 1=YES \\
\hline 02993* & & & & - & \(2=\mathrm{NO}\) \\
\hline 02994* & OCSE-LOC. & 441 & 1 & (0,1) & \\
\hline 02995* & & & & . 0 , & \\
\hline 02996* & & & & - & I-53 (86 AND 84) \\
\hline 02997* & & & & - & I-50 (82 NEW) \\
\hline 02998* & & & & & \(1=\) HELP LOCATE FATHER \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 02999 * \\
& 03000 *
\end{aligned}
\] & OCSE-PAT. & 442 & 1 & \((0,1)\) & \\
\hline 03001* & & & & & I-53 (86 AND 84) \\
\hline 03002* & & & & - & 1=HELP ESTABLISH PATERNITY \\
\hline 03003* & OCSE-OBL. & 443 & 1 & \((0,1)\) & \\
\hline 03004* & & & & - & I-53 ( 86 AND 84) \\
\hline 03005* & & & & - & I-50 (82 NEW) \\
\hline 03006* & & & & & \(\because \mathrm{I}\) - HELP ESTABLISH I-50 ( 82 NEW ) \\
\hline 03007* & \# & & & & l=HELP ESTABLISH SUPPORT OBLIGATION \\
\hline 03008* & OCSE-ENF. & 444 & 1 & \((0,1)\) & \\
\hline 03009* & & & & - & \\
\hline 03010* & 人" & & & - & I-53 (86 AND 84) \\
\hline 03011* & & & & , & 1-HELP ENFORCE SUPPORT ( 50 (82 NEW) \\
\hline 03012* & * & & & - & 1=HELP ENFORCE SUPPORT ORDER \\
\hline 03013* & OCSE-COLL. & 445 & 1 & \((0,1)\) & \\
\hline 03014* & & & & & \\
\hline 03015* & & & & - & I-53 (86 AND 84). \\
\hline 03016** & & & & & \(1=\) HELP OBTAIN COLI-50 ( 82 NEW) \\
\hline 03017* & & & & - & \(1=\mathrm{HELP}\) OBTAIN COLLECTION \\
\hline 03018* & OCSE-OTH. & 446 & 1 & (0,1) & . \\
\hline 03021* & & & & & I-53 (86 AND 84)
I-50 (82 NEW) \\
\hline 03022* & & & & : & 1= RECEIVED SOME OTHER TYPE OF HELP \\
\hline 03023* & CHECK-I51. & 447 & 1 & (0,2) & \\
\hline 03024* & & & & & \\
\hline 03025* & & & & & I-54 (86 AND 84) \\
\hline 03026* & & & & - & I-51 (82 NEW) \\
\hline 03027* & & & & - & \(1=E N T R Y\) OR NA (NOT AHSWERABLE) IN ITEM 48 \\
\hline 03028* & & & & - & \(2=A L L\) OTHERS \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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03078* ALIMONY-INC.
33078* ALIMONY-INC. 459
03079**.
(0,1)
: T-60(861) (86 AND 84)
03082*
03083*
03085*
03086**
03088*
03089*
03091* NO-ALIMONY. 465 1
03098* ALIMONY-REC. 466 5
03099*
03100*
03101*.
03103*
03105*
03106*
03108*
03109*
03110*
03111* CASH-SETT
03112*
03113*
03114*
03115*
03116*
03117* SOME-OTHER. 473 1 (0,1)
C.1118*
03119*
03120*
03121*
03123* NO-SETTLMNT. 474 I
03124*
03125*
03126*

POSITION LENGTH
VALID RANGE (MIN, MAX) \& DESCRIPTION


## GLOSSARY

## Geographic Concepts

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

Regions. There are four regions: Northeast, Midwest (formerly North Central), ${ }^{1}$ West, and South. States and divisions within regions are presented below.

NORTHEAST REGION

${ }^{1}$ The Midwest Region was designated as the North Central Region until June 1984.

## SOUTH REGION

East South Central Division West South Central Division
Alabama Arkansas
Kentucky Louisiana Mississippi Oklahoma Tennessee ..... Texas
SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION
Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Maryland
North Carolina
South Carolina
Virginia
West Virginia

## Subject Concepts

Age. Age classification is based on the age of the person at his/her last birthday. The adult universe (i.e., population of marriageable age) is comprised of persons 15 years old and over for March supplement data and 14 years and over for CPS labor force data. Prior to 1980, the adult universe was 14 years old and over for March supplement data.

Alimony. Data on the award of alimony or maintenance payments were collected from women 18 years or older who were ever-divorced or currently separated as of spring 1986. Information on recipiency status and payment amounts was obtained from those women who reported that they were awarded or had agreements to receive alimony payments in 1985. The data are limited to payments received from the most recent divorce or separation.

Annuities. (See Income.)
Armed Forces. Armed Forces members enumerated in off-base housing or on base with their families are included on the CPS data file in March. Only supplemental data on income are included for Armed Forces members.

Base Weight. The constant weight assigned to the sample (inverse of the sampling fraction) which is adjusted to produce the final weight.

Child Support. Data on award of child support payments were collected from women 18 years or older with children under 21 years of age whose father was not living in the household as of spring 1986. Information on recipiency and amount of payments was obtained from women who reported that they were awarded or had agreements to receive child support in 1985. Payment amounts were limited to only those from the last divorce or separation.

## Civilian Labor Force. (See Labor Force.)

Class of Worker. This refers to the broad classification of the person's employer. On the March file, these broad classifications for current jobs are private, government, self-employed, without pay, and never worked. Private and government workers are considered "wage and salary workers;" this classification scheme includes selfemployed, incorporated persons in with "private" workers. For the longest job held last year, this class of worker scheme includes private; government by level--Federal, State, and local; self-employed incorporated farm/nonfarm; and without pay. The wage and salary category for longest job held includes private, government (all levels), and self-employed, incorporated.

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

Earners, Number of. The file includes all persons 15 years old and over in the household with $\$ 1$ or more in wages and salaries, or $\$ 1$ or more of a loss in net income from farm or nonfarm self-employment during the preceding year.

Earnings Weight. Each person record allows for an earnings weight for current earnings.
Education. (See Years of School Completed.)
Employed. (See Labor Force.)
Energy Assistance Program. The Low-Income Energy Assistance Program provides financial assistance to qualified households to help them pay heating costs. The program is funded by the Federal government and administered by the States under broad guidelines. In some States a household may automatically be eligible for this program if the household receives (1) Aid to Families with dependent Children, (2) Food Stamps, (3) Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and (4) certain Veterans' benefits.

The energy assistance questions were asked for the first time in 1982. Questions asked in the March 1986 survey included (1) recipiency since October 1, 1985, (2) total amount received during the reference period, (3) the principal type of heating fuel used by the household, and (4) if the household was without heat because of inability to pay the heating fuel bill.

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

Family. A family is a group of two persons or more (one of whom is the householder) residing together and related by birth, marriage, or adoption. All such persons (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family. Beginning with the 1980 CPS, unrelated subfamilies (referred to in the past as secondary families) are no longer included in the count of families, nor are the members of unrelated subfamilies included in the count of family members.

Family Household. A family household is a household maintained by a family (as defined above), and may include among the household members any unrelated persons (unrelated subfamily members and/or secondary individuals) who may be residing there. The number of family households is equal to the number of families. The count of family household members differs from the count of family members, however, in that the family household members include all persons living in the household, whereas family members include only the householder and his/her relatives. (See the definition of Family).

Family Weight. The weight on the family record is the March supplement weight of the householder or reference person.

Farm Self-Employment Net Income. The term is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his own account, as an owner, as a renter, or as a sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government crop loans, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc.

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

Final Weight. Used in tabulating monthly labor force items. This weight should not be used when tabulating March supplement data.

Food Stamps. The Food Stamp Act of 1977 was enacted for the purpose of increasing the food purchasing power of eligible households through the use of coupons to purchase food. The Food and Nutrition Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) administers the Food Stamp Program through State and local welfare offices. The Food Stamp Program is the major national income support program which provides benefits to all low-income and low-resource households regardless of household characteristics (e.g., sex, age, disability, etc.). The questions on participation in the Food Stamp Program in the March 1986 CPS were designed to identify households in which one or more of the current members received food stamps during 1985. Once a food stamp household was identified, a question was asked to determine the number of current household members covered by food stamps during 1985. Questions were also asked about the number of months food stamps were received during 1985 and the total face value of all food stamps received during that period.

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

Group Health Insurance Coverage. Civilian persons 15 years old and over who worked in 1985 and who participated in group health insurance plans provided by the employer or union were asked whether part or all of the health insurance premiums were paid for by the union or employer and the extent of persons covered.

Additional questions were asked to determine if sample persons were covered by any other type of health insurance plan. These items are intended to measure retirees covered by continuing employer provided coverage and persons who purchased coverage on their own.

Group Quarters. Group quarters are noninstitutional living arrangements for groups not living in conventional housing units or groups living in housing units containing nine or more persons unrelated to the person in charge.

Head Versus Householder. Beginning with the March 1980 CPS, the Bureau of the Census discontinued the use of the terms "head of household" and "head of family." Instead, the terms "householder" and "family householder" are used.

## Highest Grade of School Attended. (See Years of School Completed.)

Hours of Work. Hours of work statistics refate to the actual number of hours worked during the survey week. For example, a person who normally works 40 hours a week but who is off on the Veterans Day holiday is reported as working 32 hours even though he is paid for the holiday.

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

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

Household Weight. Household weight is the March Supplement weight of the householder.
Householder. The householder refers to the person (or one of the persons) in whose name the housing. unit is owned or rented (maintained) or, if there is no such person, any adult member, excluding roomers, boarders, or paid employees. If the house is owned or rented jointly by a married couple, the householder may be either the husband or the wife. The person designated as the householder is the "reference person" to whom the relationship of all other household members, if any, is recorded.

Householder With No Other Relatives in Household. A householder who has no relatives living in the household. This is the entry for a person living alone. Another example is the designated householder of an apartment shared by two or more unrelated individuals.

Householder With Other Relatives (Including Spouse) in Household. The person designated as householder if he/she has one or more relatives (including spouse) living in the household.

Husband in Armed Forces. When a woman is reported as married but her husband is not enumerated as a member of the same household, an additional question is asked to determine whether her husband is in the Armed Forces. This additional probe is unique to the March CPS only. Women who are reported as separated are not asked the additional question.

Income. For each person in the sample who is $15^{\circ}$ years old and over, questions are asked on the amount of money income received in the preceding calendar year from each of the following sources: (1) money wages or salary; (2) net income from nonfarm self-employment; (3) net income from farm self-employment; (4) Social Security or railroad retirement; (5) Supplemental Security income; (6) public assistance or welfare payments; (7) interest (on savings or bonds); (8) dividends, income from estates or trusts, or net rental income; (9) veterans' payment or unemployment and workmen's compensation; (10) private pensions or government employee pensions; (11) alimony or child support, regular contributions from persons not living in the household, and other periodic income.

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

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

Income Sources - Wages and Salary. Money wages or salary is defined as total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the income year. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned, before deductions are made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc. Earnings for self-employed incorporated businesses are considered wage and salary.

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

Income Sources - Farm Self-Employment. Net income from farm self-employment is net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his own account, as an owner, as a renter, or as a sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government crop loans, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc.

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

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

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

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

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

Income Sources - Unemployment Compensation, `Worker's Compensation, and Veterans' Payments. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, or worker's compensation includes: (1) unemployment
compensation received from government unemployment insurance agencies or private companies during periods of unemployment and any strike benefits received from union funds; (2) money paid periodically by the Veterans Administration to disabled members of the Armed Forces or to survivors of deceased veterans, subsistence allowances paid to veterans for education and on-the-job training, as well as so-called "refunds" paid to ex-servicemen as GI insurance premiums; and (3) worker's compensation received periodically from public or private insurance companies for injuries incurred at work. The cost of this insurance must have been paid by the employer and not by the person.

Income Sources - Private and Government Pensions and Annuities. Many employers and unions have established pension program their employees so that upon retirement the employee will receive regular income to replace his/her earnings. Many of these programs also provide income to the employee if he/she becomes severely disabled, or to hiş/her survivors it the employee dies. Other types of retirement income include annuities and paid up life insurance policies. Some people purchase annuities which yield a set amount over a certain number of years. Other people may convert their paid up life insurance policy into an annuity after they retire.

Income Sources - Alimony and Child Support. Alimony is money received periodically from a former spouse following a divorce or separation. Child support is money received from a former spouse for the support of their children following a divorce or legal separation. Money received from relatives or friends other than the former husband or wife is not considered as child support.

Receipts Not Counted As Income. Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: (1) Money received from the sale of property, such as stocks, bonds, a house, or a car (unless the person is engaged in the business of selling such property, in which case the net proceeds is counted as income from selfemployment); (2) withdrawals of bank deposits; (3) money borrowed; (4) tax refunds; (5) gifts; and (6) lumpsum inheritances of insurance payments.
x Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker (I\&O) - Current Job (basic data). For the employed, current job is the job held in the reference week (the week before the survey). Persons with two or more jobs are classified in the job at which they worked the most hours during the reference week. The unemployed are classified according to their latest full-time job lasting two or more weeks or by the job (either full-time or part-time). The I \& O questions are also asked of persons not in the labor force who are in the fourth and eighth months in sample and who have worked in the last five years. The occupation/industry classification system for the 1980 Census of Population was used to code March CPS data beginning with the March 1983 file.

Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker-Longest Job (supplement data). Longest job applies to the job held longest during the preceding year for persons who worked that year, without regard to their current employment status.

Character Position
Subject

| Industry | 3 digit detailed <br> 2-digit detailed <br> (Recode) | P 49-51 | P 52-53 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


|  | 2-digit detailed <br> (Recode) <br> Major Group recode | P 54-55 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Class of Worker | N/A | P318-319 |
|  |  | P 59 |

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

Keeping House. Persons are classified as keeping house if they engage in own housework. This is one of the "not in labor force" classifications--employment status recode (ESR) $=4$.

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

1. Employed. Employed persons comprise (1) all civilians who, during the survey week, do any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who work 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a farm in a business operated by a member of the family; and (2) all those who have jobs but who are not working because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, or because they are taking time off for personal reasons, whether or not they are seeking other jobs. These persons would have an Employment Status Recode (ESR) of 1 or 2 respectively in character 12 of the person record which designates "at work" and "with a job, but not at work." Each employed person is counted only once. Those persons who held more than one job are counted in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week. If they worked an equal number of hours at more than one job, they are counted at the job they held the longest.
2. Unemployed. Unemployed persons are those civilians who, during the survey week, have no employment but are available for work, and (1) have engaged in any specific job seeking activity within the past 4 weeks such as registering at a public or private employment office, meeting with prospective employers, checking with friends or relatives, placing or answering advertisements, writing letters of application, or being on a union or professional register; (2) are waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (3) are waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days. These persons would have an ESR code of 3 in character 12 of the person record. The unemployed includes job leavers, job losers, new job entrants, and job reentrants.
a. Job Leavers. Persons who quit or otherwise terminate their employment voluntarily and immediately begin looking for work.
b. Job Losers. Persons whose employment ends involuntarily, who immediately begin looking for work, and those persons who are already on layoff.
c. New Job Entrants. Persons who never worked at a full-time job lasting two weeks or longer.
d. Job Reentrants. Persons who previously worked at a fulltime job lasting two weeks or longer but are out of the labor force prior to beginning to look for work.
3. Not in Labor Force. All civilians 14 years old and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed. These persons are further classified as major activity: keeping house, going to school, unable to work because of long-term physical or mental illness, and other. The "other" group includes, for the most part, retired persons. Persons who report doing unpaid work in a family farm or business for less than 15 hours are also classified as not in the labor force.

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

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

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

Layoff. A person who is unemployed but expects to be called back to a specific job. If he/she expects to be called back within 30 days, it is considered a temporary layoff; otherwise, it is an indefinite layoff.

Looking for Work. A person who is trying to get work or trying to establish a business or profession.
March/April Supplement Weight. The supplement weight is on all person records and is used to produce "supplement" estimates; that is, income, work experience, migration, child support, alimony, and family characteristic estimates.

Marital Status. The marital status classification identifies four major categories: single (never married), married, widowed, and divorced. These terms refer to the marital status at the time of enumeration.

The category "married" is further divided into "married, civilian spouse present," "married, Armed Force spouse present," "married, spouse absent," "married, Armed Force spouse absent," and "separated." A person is classified as "married, spouse present" if the husband or wife is reported as a member of the household even though he or she may be temporarily absent on business or on vacation, visiting, in a hospital, etc., at the time of the enumeration. Persons reported as "separated" included those with legal separations, those living apart with intentions of obtaining a divorce, and other persons permanently or temporarily estranged from their spouses because of marital discord.

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

Medicare. The Medicare Program is designed to provide medical care for the aged and disabled. The Basic Hospital Insurance Plan (Part A) is designed to provide basic protection against hospital costs and related posthospital services. This plan also covers many persons under 65 years old who receive Social Security or railroad retirement benefits based on long-term disability. Part A is financed jointly by employers and employees through Social Security payroll deductions. Qualified persons 65 years old and over who are not otherwise eligible for Part A benefits may pay premiums directly to obtain this coverage. The Medical Insurance Plan (Part B) is a voluntary plan which builds upon the hospital insurance protection provided by the basic plan. It provides insurance protection covering physicians' and surgeons' services and a variety of medical and other health services received either in hospitals or on an ambulatory basis. It is financed through monthly premium payments by each enrollee, and subsidized by Federal general revenue funds.

The Medicare question on the March 1986 CPS attempted to identify all persons 15 years old and over who were "covered" by Medicare at any time during 1985. The term "covered" means enrolled in the Medicare Program. In order to be counted, the person did not necessarily have to receive medical care paid for by Medicare.

Medicaid. The Medicaid Program is designed to provide medical assistance to needy families with dependent children, and to aged, blind, or permanently and totally disabled individuals whose incomes and resources are insufficient to meet the costs of necessary medical services. The program is administered by State agencies through grants from the Health Care Financing Administration of the Department of Health and Human Services. Funding for medical assistance payments consists of a combination of Federal, State, and in some cases, local funds.

Medicaid is a categorical program with complex eligibility rules which vary from State to State. There are two basic groups of eligible individuals: the categorically eligible and the medically needy. The major categorically eligible groups are all Aid to families with Dependent Children (AFDC) recipients and most Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients. Other categorically eligible groups are (1) those who meet basic State cash assistance eligibility rules--aged, blind, disabled, needy single parents with children, and, in some States, needy unemployed parents with children, but who are not currently receiving money payments; and (2) needy persons who meet categorical eligibility standards but are institutionalized for medical reasons (e.g., low-income elderly persons in nursing homes). However, such institutionalized persons are not included in the CPS universe and, therefore, are not reflected in these statistics.

In roughly one-half of the States, coverage is extended to the medically needy-persons meeting categorical age, sex, or disability criteria, whose money incomes and assets exceed eligibility levels for cash assistance but are not sufficient to meet the cost of medical care. In such States, qualifying income and asset levels are usually above those set for cash assistance. Families with large medical expenses relative to their incomes and assets may also meet medically needy eligibility standards in these States.

The Medicaid question on the March 1986 CPS attempted to identify all persons who were "covered" by Medicaid at any time during 1985. The term "covered" means enrolled in the Medicaid program, i.e., had a Medicaid medical assistance card, or incurred medical bills which were paid for by Medicaid. In order to be counted, the person did not have to receive medical care paid for by Medicaid.

After data collection and creation of an initial microdata file, further refinements were made to assign Medicaid coverage to children. In this procedure all children under 21 years old in families were assumed to be covered by Medicaid if either the householder or spouse reported being covered by Medicaid (this procedure was required mainly because the Medicaid coverage question was asked only for persons 15 years old and over). All adult AFDC recipients and their children, and SSI recipients living in States which legally require Medicaid coverage of all SSI recipients, were also assigned coverage.

Mobility Status. The population of the United States, 15 years old and over, is classified according to mobility status on the basis of a comparison between the place of residence of each individual at the time of the March 1986 CPS and the place of residence in March 1985.

The information on mobility status is obtained from the responses to a series of inquiries. The first of three inquiries is: "Was...living in this house 1 year ago...?" If the answer was "No," the enumerator asked, "Where did...live on March 1, 1985?" In classification, three main categories distinguish nonmovers, movers, and persons abroad.

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

Month-In-Sample. The term is defined as the number of times a unit is interviewed. Each unit is interviewed eight times during the life of the sample.

Never Worked. A person who has never held a full-time civilian job lasting two consecutive weeks or more.
Nonfamily Householder. A nonfamily householder (formerly called a primary individual) is a person maintaining a household while living alone or with nonrelatives only.

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

Nonworker. A person who does not do any work in the calendar year preceding the survey.
Nonrelative of Householder With No Own Relatives in Household. A nonrelative of the householder who has no relative(s) of his own in the household. This category includes such nonrelatives as a foster child, a ward, a lodger, a servant, or a hired hand, who has no relatives of his own living with him in the household.

Nonrelative of Householder With Own Relatives (Including Spouse) in Household. Any household member who is not related to the householder but has relatives of his own in the household; for example, a lodger, his spouse, and their son.

Other Relative of Householder. Any relative of the householder other than his spouse or child; for example, father, mother, grandson, daughter-in-law, etc.

Own Child. A child related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the family householder.
Part-Time, Economic Reasons. The item includes slack work, material shortages, repairs to plant or equipment, start or termination of job during the week, and inability to find full-time work. (See also Full-Time Worker.)

Part-Time Other Reasons. The item includes labor dispute, bad weather, own illness, vacation, demands of home housework, school, no desire for full-time work, and full-time worker only during peak season.

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

Part-Year Work. Part-year work is classified as less than 50 weeks' work.
Pension Plan. The pension plan question on the March 1986 CPS attempted to identify if pension plan coverage was available through an employer or union and if the employee was included. This information was collected for civilian persons 15 years old and over who worked during 1985.

Population Coverage. Population coverage includes the civilian population of the United States plus approximately 820,000 members of the Armed Forces in the United States living off post or with their families on post but excludes all other members of the Armed Forces. This file excludes inmates of institutions. The labor force and work experience data are not collected for Armed Forces members.

Poverty. In this file, families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the poverty level using a poverty index adopted by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969 and slightly modified in 1981.

The modified index provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" adjusted to take into account family size, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual; prior to 1981, adjustments were also made on the basis of farm-nonfarm residence and sex of the householder. The impact of these revisions on the poverty estimates is minimal at the national level. The poverty cutoffs are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four was $\$ 10,989$ in 1985. For a detailed explanation of the poverty definition, see Current Population Reports, Series P60, No. 154 "Money Income and Poverty Status of Persons in the United States: 1985."

## Public Assistance. (See Income.)

Public or Other Subsidized Housing. Participation in public housing is determined by two factors: program eligibility and the availability of housing. Income standards for initial and continuing occupancy vary by local housing authority, although the limits are constrained by Federal guidelines. Rental charges, which, in turn, define net benefits, are set by a Federal statute not to exceed 30 percent of net monthly money income. A recipient unit can either be a family of two or more related persons or an individual who is handicapped, elderly, or displaced by urban renewal or natural disaster.

There are some programs through which housing assistance is provided to low-income families and individuals living in public or privately owned dwellings. Two of the more common types of programs in which Federal, State, and local funds are used to subsidize private sector housing are rent supplement and interest reduction plans. Under a rent supplement plan the difference between the "fair market" rent and the rent charged to the tenant is paid to the owner by a government agency. Under an interest reduction program the amount of interest paid on the mortgage by the owner is reduced so that subsequent savings can be passed along to low income tenants in the form of lower rent charges.

There were two questions dealing with public and low cost housing on the March 1986 CPS supplement questionnaire. The first question identifies residence in a housing unit owned by a public agency. The second question identifies beneficiaries who were not living in public housing projects, but who were paying lower rent due to a government subsidy. These questions differ from other questions covering noncash benefits in that they establish current recipiency status in March 1986 rather than recipiency status during 1985.

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

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

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

Related Children. Related children in a family include own children and all other children in the household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. For each type of family unit identified in the CPS, the count of own children under 18 years old is limited to single (never married) children; however, "own children under 25 " and "own children of any age," include all children regardless of marital status. The totals include never-married children living away from home in college dormitories.

Related Subfamily. A related subfamily is a married couple with or without children, or one parent with one or more own single (never married) children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, the householder or spouse. The most common example of a related subfamily is a young married couple sharing the home of the husband's or wife's parents. The number of related subfamilies is not included in the number of families.

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

School Lunches. The National School Lunch Program is designed to assist States in providing a school lunch for all children at moderate cost. The National School Lunch Act of 1946 was further amended in 1970 to provide free and reduced-price school lunches for children of needy families. The program is administered by the Food and Nutrition Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) through State educational agencies or through regional USDA nutrition services for nonprofit private schools. The program is funded by a combination of Federal funds and matching State funds.

All students eating lunches prepared at participating schools pay less than the total cost of the lunches. Some students pay the "full established" price for lunch (which itself is subsidized) while others pay a "reduced" price for lunch, and still others receive a "free" lunch. Program regulations require students receiving free lunches to live in households with incomes below 125 percent of the official poverty level. Those students receiving a reduced-price school lunch ( 10 to 20 cents per meal) live in households with incomes between 125 percent and 195 percent of the official poverty level. The data in this file, however, do not distinguish between recipiency of free and reduced-price school lunches.

The questions on the March 1986 CPS provide a very limited amount of data for the school lunch program. Questions concerning the school lunch program were designed to identify the number of members 5 to 18 years old in households who "usually" ate a hot lunch. This defined the universe of household members usually receiving this noncash benefit. This was followed by a question to identify the number of members receiving free or reduced price lunches.

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

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

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

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

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

Unable to Work. A person is classified as unable to work because of long-term physical or mental illness, lasting six months or longer.

## Unemployed. (See Labor Force.)

Unemployment Compensation. (See Income.)
Unpaid Family Workers. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay for 15 hours a week or more on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by birth or marriage.

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

Unrelated Subfamily. An unrelated subfamily is a family that does not include among its members the householder and relatives of the householder. Members of unrelated subfamilies may include persons such as guests, roomers, boarders, or resident employees and their relatives living in a household. The number of unrelated subfamily members is included in the number of household members but is not included in the count of family members.

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

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

| 0 | Females, children under 15 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Vietnam era |
| 2 | Korean |
| 3 | WWI |
| 4 | WWII |
| 5 | Other Service |
| 6 | Nonveteran |

Wage and Salary Workers. Wage and salary workers receive wages, salary, commission, tips, or pay in kind from a private employer or from a governmental unit. Also included are persons who are self-employed in an incorporated business. (See income.)

Weeks Worked in the Income Year. Persons are classified according to the number of different weeks, during the preceding calendar year, in which they did any civilian work for pay or profit (including paid vacations and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family-operated farm or business.

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

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

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

Facsimile of Basic Questionnaire



NTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM
CPS－6ES being held for followno

POPULATION

S〇BV゙ロタ

CHILOREN＇S（0－13 man odd）TRANSCRIFTION ITEMS


| FIRST CHILD |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18E．RELATIONSHIP TO meference PERSON（Control Curd item 14b） <br> Omn Chidd． $\qquad$ <br> Brother／5uster $\qquad$ こ <br> Other ruative of Ratermica Person $O$ <br> Nonsed．of Reterance Porson－WITH OWN RELS． <br> in household．． $\qquad$ <br> Non reil．of Reformica Person－NO OWN rits． in hourunold． | 18C． parent＇s LINE fumber | 180. AGE 00 5 1 2 3 4 3 6 3 3 0 9 | 18G1．SEX <br> Mote．．．．．こ <br> Fomele ．．．＝ <br> 18．RACE <br> 1．White．．．こ <br> 2．Blact ．．． 3 <br> 3．Amer． Indian．I Aleut， Eykimo <br> 4．Aximor Pacific trencer <br> 5．Other．．． 0 | 18K． OAIGIN $\begin{array}{ll} 0 & \vdots \\ 1 & \vdots \\ e & c \\ 3 & 3 \\ \vdots \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ \vdots \\ 9 \end{array}$ |


| SECOND CHILD |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18B．RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON（Control Cerditem 14B） <br> Onn Chile． $\qquad$ 0 <br> Brother／Sister $\qquad$ c <br> Other ralative of Reforman Person <br> Nontal．of Reference <br> Porson－WITH OWN RELS． <br> in housenold． $\qquad$ <br> Nonrel．of Refermence Person－NO OWN rots in houswhold． $\qquad$ | 18 C. <br> PARENTS <br> LINE <br> NUMEER | $18 D$ AGE 0 10 1 $I$ 2 3 4 3 6 3 8 9 | 18G1．SEX <br> Mase．．．．．．$O$ <br> Femue ．．． 0 <br> 18．RACE <br> 1．Whive．．． 0 <br> 2．Bisck ．．． 0 <br> 3．Armer． <br> Indian． 1 <br> Alout． 0 Exkimo <br> 4．Aximor or Pacific Isimow 1 <br> 5．Orter ．．． 0 | 18K． ORIGIN $\begin{array}{ll} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ c & e \\ 3 & 3 \\ & 6 \\ 5 \\ & 6 \\ ? \\ & \vdots \\ 9 \end{array}$ |


| THIRD CHILD |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18B．RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE <br> PERSON（Control Cerditem 14b） <br> Own Child． $\qquad$ <br> Brother／Sister $\qquad$ <br> Ourer relative of Retormace Poscon 0 <br> Non－red．of Rathermes <br> PMBOR－WITH OWN RELS． <br> in household． $\qquad$ <br> Non－al．of Ratorence Prison－NO OWN rots． in household． $\qquad$ | 18C． <br> PARENTS <br> LINE <br> NUMBER | 180 AGE 0 18 1 $I$ 2 3 4 3 6 2 8 9 | 1aG1．SEX <br> Male ．．．．．C <br> Fumat．．． 0 <br> 18．RACE <br> 1．Wiw ．．． 0 <br> 2．Black ．．． 0 <br> 3．Amme． Indien．I Abous E\＆timo <br> 4．Ation or Prific 0 Idinder <br> 5．Orver ．．．．$O$ | 18K． ORIGIN $\begin{array}{ll} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \vdots \\ i & E \\ 3 & 3 \\ & 6 \\ 5 \\ & 6 \\ & ? \\ & \vdots \\ & 9 \end{array}$ |


| FOURTH CHILD |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 88．RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON（Control Cord Item 14b） <br> Omn Child． $\qquad$ 0 <br> Brotrer／Suter $\qquad$ <br> Oune rastive of Reforence Parson c <br> Non rad．of Reterencen <br> Porson－with OWN RELS． <br> in nousetiold． $\qquad$ 0 <br> Monral．of Reformer Prison－NO OWN rets． in housenold． $\qquad$ 0 | 18 C PARENTS LINE NUMBER | $\begin{gathered} \hline 18 D \\ \hline \text { AGE } \\ 00 \\ 10 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 8 \\ 9 \end{gathered}$ | 18G1．SEX <br> Men ．．．．．． 0 <br> Farnele ．．． 0 <br> 12．RACE <br> 1．Whim ．．． 0 <br> 2．Bisck ．．． 0 <br> 3．Amm． <br> Indian． 1 <br> Alout． 0 Eskimo <br> 4．Axim or Pxitic lximder 1 <br> 5．Onve ．．． 0 | 18K． ORIGIN |

 ARMED FORCES MEMAERS THANSCRIPTION ITEMS
If mort then 2 AF perium an household，use conlimuwtion CPS－I do ument．）

－

| SECOND A MMED FORCES MEMBER |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 188．RELATIONSHIP REFERENCE <br> Reference Person other relatives in <br> Apfermas Pursion NO other relatin <br> Husband $\qquad$ <br> Wife． $\qquad$ <br> Own child $\qquad$ <br> Parent． $\qquad$ <br> Brother／Sister $\qquad$ <br> Other rol．of Ref． <br> Nonrel．of Ret． OWN relative in <br> Non－ral．of Ref，P NO OWN relstiv | with in housenold $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> Prson $\qquad$ <br> ion WITH <br> nousehold． $\qquad$ <br> xon with in houstrold | 18C． <br> －ARENT＇S LINE <br> NUMEER $\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 0 \\ i & I \\ c & c \\ 3 & 3 \\ & 4 \\ & 5 \\ & 6 \\ & 6 \\ & \vdots \\ & 9 \\ \text { Nom } & 9 \\ 0 & \end{array}$ | 180. <br> AGE <br> $\begin{array}{ll} & c \\ 1 & 1 \\ c & E \\ 3 & 3\end{array}$ <br>  <br> 5.5 <br> $G G$ <br> 23 <br> $\div$ <br> 95 | 18E．MARITAL STATUS <br> Married－civilizn <br> spouse present ．．．． 0 <br> Married－ <br> Armed Forces <br> mooust present ．．．．O <br> Married－ <br> spouse absent <br> in Armed Forces．．．O <br> Merreed－ <br> soount absent <br> orther remsons <br> （Exchuck sepmuted） 0 <br> Widowed ．．．．．．．．． 0 <br> Drorced ．．．．．．．．． 0 <br> Secsrated ．．．．．．．．． 0 <br> Never merried ．．．．． 0 |
| $18 F$. <br> grouses <br> LINE NO． | $18 G 1$. <br> \＄EX <br> Male 0 <br> female 0 | 18H． <br> HIGHEST <br> GRADE <br> ATTENDED <br> E H C <br> －I I <br> $\overline{\mathrm{E}} \dot{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{E}$ <br> $3 \quad 3.3$ <br> $\therefore \quad 4 \quad 8$ <br> 3 <br> 3 <br> G＊ <br> $?$ <br> None | $18!$ <br> GRADE COMPLETED Ye $O$ <br> No $O$ | 18. <br> RACE <br> 1．Whi <br> 2．Ela <br> 3．Am Ale <br> 4．Asio or $P$ <br> 5．Oth |  |






Foxdic 28.1:1




NOTES:
NOT
$\qquad$




| NAME（Optrond） |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LINE NUMBER（／feen 18A） | Page 3 | Pape 4 | Prop 5 | Proe 6 |
| 66A．During 1985 did anyons in this househald atrend school beyond the high school level including a college，university or other sehook （inc／uding rocational，business or trade schools）？ $y_{e s}=7$ $\qquad$ No $\approx$（Goto nexi Dagel |  |  |  |  |
| 688．Did anyone roceive any aducrional asistance for tuition． fees，books，or living expensen during 1985？（Exclude hoons or assistance from nousehold members） <br> Ye： 7 No ：（Goto next poge） |  |  |  |  |
| ；66C．Which member racrived axisunce？（Anyonk ats？） | Yea $-\quad$ No 2 | Yes 0 No 0 | Yes 0 No $C$ | $Y=0 \quad$ No $C$ |
| （Complete 660 to 66 H for each person with＂Yes＂in 66C） <br> 660．What type of assistance did ．．．moctive？（Any ofther earlstance？） <br> 2．G．i．Bill or Veterara＇ <br> ＊ducational asxistanct program． $\qquad$ <br> b．Pell Grant or Bemic Educention Odportunity Grant $\qquad$ <br> c．Some other povernment amistuct $\qquad$ <br> d．Scholarthipt，gromat，etc．，from the school $\qquad$ <br> －．Other mistance（employers，friencts，etc．）． $\qquad$ （Exclude assistonce from household members） |  | $Y_{\text {es }}$ $\vdots$ No $=$ <br> $Y_{\text {es }}$ 0 No 0 <br> $Y_{\text {es }}$ 0 No $C$ <br> $Y_{e s}$ 0 No 0 <br> $Y_{\text {en }}$ 0 No $C$ |  | Yes C No $=$  <br> Ye $C$ No  <br> Yes $=$ No $=$ <br> Yes $C$ No $=$  <br> Ye $C$ No $=$  |
| 66E．INTERVIEWER CHECX ITEM <br> G．I．Bill marked＂YES＂in 66D？ | $\begin{aligned} & Y_{\text {et }}=\left(A_{s i n} 66 F\right) \\ & \left.N_{0}=\text { (Skip to } 66 H\right) \end{aligned}$ | Yes $G$（Ash 66F） <br> No C．（Ship to 66H） | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes }=(\text { Asth 66F) } \\ & \text { No }=(\text { Ship to } 66 H) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes }=\text { (Ash 66F) } \\ & \text { No }=(\text { Ship to } 66+1) \end{aligned}$ |
| 66F．How much did ．．．rective in G．I．Bill benefits during 1985？ | $\square$ | $\square$ $\left.\begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 5 \\ y \end{array}\right)=2$ | $\square$ coce I ： ： <br> そモモモ <br> $\begin{array}{lllll}3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & c & c\end{array}$ <br> 今5 5 s 5 <br> GGGGG <br> 72？？？ <br> 8 $\because 83$ <br> 5 So | s |
| 6EG．INTERVIEWER CHECX ITEM <br> Sources other tian G．I．Bill marked＂Yes＂in 660 ？ | Yes $=(A S K 66 H)$ <br> No $=1$ Ship ro mexspenson marked＂Yes＂in 66C or Go to mext poge） | Yes $=$（ASK 66H） <br> No - Pkip ro mext person marked＂Yes＂in 6EL or Go 10 next poge） | Ye $C$（ASK 66H） <br> No O Thip to mext penson martiod＂Yes＂in 66C or Go to nest poge） | Yes O（A5K 66H） <br> No $O$ ISkip tomexperson merked＂Yes＂in 66 C or Go to next poge） |
| 65H．How much did ．．．rective in（other）mductional amsistancer during 19857 <br> （Go to 660 for mext person marked＂Yes＂in $66 C$ or Go to mext pase） |  | $\square$ |  | 3 |

NOTES：

| 67. Interviewer Check Itern <br> Efury in control cond iten 29 or 33 (fonlly income) is: <br> - J-N (Skip no next page) <br> - A-1 or "bienk"] |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HAME (Optiona) |  |  |  |  |
| Line number (tum 18A) | Pres 3 | Prope 4 | Proe 5 | Prase 6 |
| E8. AT ANY TIME DURING 1 des EVEN FOR ONE MONTH DID ANYONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD RECEIVE: <br> 68A. Any public masistance or wetiore peyments from the Surte or local meltare office? yes $=7$ No 0 (Ship to 69人) |  |  |  |  |
| ©88. Who recoived them peyrmema? (Anyone etse?) | Y历 $=$ No. 0 | Yes O No | vec No | Yes $=$ No |
| (Complete 68C to 680 for each person with a "Yes"in 688) 68C. Did . . . raceive AFDC (ADC) or vorme other type of axsistance payments? | 0 AFDC (ADC) <br> - Other <br> C Both | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned} \text { Bother (ADC) }$ | $\begin{aligned} & =~ \\ & \text { AFDC (ADC) } \\ & =\text { Other } \\ & c \text { Both } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =\text { AFDC (ADC) } \\ & =\text { Oiner } \\ & =\text { Both } \end{aligned}$ |
| 68D. How much did . . . receive in public sacistance or weltare during 1985? <br> (Go to 686 for next person with "Yes"in 688 or esk 69) | $\square$ |  |  | 5 |
| 69. AT ANY TIME DURING 1985 DID ANYONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD RECEIVE: <br> 69A. Any paymenta from the Veterara' Administration (VA) lother than we heve alrasdy alked about)? |  |  |  |  |
| 698. Who received payments from the Vrterars' Administration (VA)? (Anyone els?!) | $\mathrm{Yeses}^{=}$No - | Yes $=$ No |  | Yes : ${ }_{\text {o }}$ : |
| (Complete 69C for eoch person with a "Yes" in 698) <br> EOC. How much did . . . receive in peyments from the <br> Verterans' Administration during 1985 ? <br> (Ask 69c for mext person with "Yes" in 698 or go ro next poge) $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  | $15$ |
| NOTES: |  |  |  |  |



| NAME（ 0 Pitana） |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LINE NUMBER（Item İA） | Pape 3 | Prape 4 | Pase 5 | Pase 6 |
| 74．INTERVIEWEA CHECK ITEM Hem $29 A \circ$ oc 298 is＂Yes＂？（mortrod bast yeor） | Yes O（Go to 74A） <br> No O （sthip to 75） | $Y_{m s} O$（Goto 74A） <br> No O（Ship to 25） | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Yes } O \text { (Ge ro 74A) } \\ \text { No } O \text { (Ship to 75 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \text { Yes } & \text { O (Goto } & \text { 74A) } \\ \text { No } & \text { C } & \text { (stip po } \end{array}$ |
| Comptere 74A－74E／or wach person with＂Yss＂$n$ 74） 74A．Other then Social Security did the（any）employer or union that ．．．worked for in 1095 heve a permion or other yppe of ruirememt pisen for my of ita employous？ | $\begin{array}{rrl} \text { Yes } & 0(\text { (Ast } 748) \\ \text { No } & 0 \\ \text { Donit know } & 0 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| 748．Wes ．．．incuuded in twer plan？ | Yes $0 \quad$ No 0 | Yes O No O | Yes $C$ No 6 | Yese No |
| 74C．Was ．．．included in a group thealth ineurunce plan on the（anyl job he／she theid during 1985？ | Yes O（AL TAD） <br> No $\circ$（1Go to 74A for next <br>  | Yes $C$（Ash 740） <br> No O I／Go to 74 A for next <br>  | $Y_{a} \circ$（Ash 140） <br> No O ilco ro 74A for next <br> DK O $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { person with＂Yes＂} \\ \text { in } 74 \text { or ship to } \\ 75)\end{array}\right.$ | Yes $O$（Axh 740） <br> No＝ 1 （Goto 74A for next <br> DK C 1 person with＂res＂． |
| 740．Did ．．is mnoloyer or union pey for all，pent，for nowe of the coat of this theath pien？ | $\begin{aligned} \text { All } & 0 \\ \text { Part } & 0 \\ \text { None } & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } 0 \\ & \text { Part } \\ & \text { Nore } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { Parn } \\ \text { None } \\ \text { No } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { All } \\ \text { Part } \\ \text { None } \end{array}$ |
| 74E．Other then ．．．，who eite in this hourehold wes covernd by this group hemith inmurence plen？ <br> （Go to 744 for mext person with＂Yes＂in 74 or go to 75） | Spouse only こ Chitfiren）only $O$ Soouse and childifen） 0 Self only $こ$ Other $\bigcirc$ | Spouse only 0 Chiddrent only 0 Spouse and childtrent 0 Sett oniv 0 Other 0 | Spouse only Child（rent only Spouse and childiren） Selt only $\stackrel{+}{+}$ Other rer | Spouse only Child（ren）only Spouse and chiddiren） Self only Other |
| 75．There are several government prograrss which provide medical care <br> or held pay medical bills． <br> During 1985 was anyone in this housetrold covered by： <br> 75A．Medicare（for the disabled and elderily）？ $\text { Yes }=7$ $\text { No }=(\text { Sinip to } 75 C)$ | －${ }^{\text {E }}$ | E |  | － |
| 758．Who was chatl（Anyone atse？） | Yes 0 No O | Yes 0 No 0 | Yes 0 No 0 | $Y_{\text {es }}=\quad \mathrm{No}$ ： |
| 75C．Medicaid（for the needy）？ $Y_{\text {es }}=7 \quad N_{0}=(\text { sthp to } 75 E)$ |  |  |  |  |
| 750．Who was that？（Anyane clse？） | Yes＝No＝ | Yes 0 No | Yes O No O | Yes ：$N$ o ： |
| 75E．CHAMPUS，VA，or military health cere？ $\text { Yes }=7 \text { No } \quad \text { (Skipto 76A) }$ |  | E |  | E |
| 75F．Who was that？（Anyone etse？） | Yes C No O | Yes O No C | Yes O No． 0 | Yes こ No こ |
| 76A．Did anyone in this household have any（other）hemith inaurance plan at any time during 19857 <br> Do not include accident or disability inturance． |  |  |  |  |
| 788．Who wes that？（Anyome else？） | Ye 2 No こ | Ye 0 No O | Yes O No C | Yes No |
| 7BC．Other then ．．．，who eliw in this household was corvod by tria pian？ <br> （Go to 76 C for mext perion with＂Ye＂in 768 or trem 77 onpage 1） | Spouse only 0 Childtrent only $O$ Spouse and child（ren） 0 Sell only 0 Other 0 | Soouse only C Chiddreni only $\subset$ <br> Spouse and child（ren）$C$ Self only 0 Other | Spouse only こ Chiditrent only $C$ Spouse and childitent $C$ Seffonly 5 Other | Soouse only <br> Cnildren ontySoouse and child tren）Self onlyOtrer |
| NOTES |  |  |  |  |



TELEPMOME HOLO
"Kure ann ban for oftinit Zaikentom mald" (an ond)


POPULATION

Suaver

Apill リvos

Pesel


Page 2



Pase 4



## APPENDIX A1

## INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION CODES

(Numbers in parentheses are the 1972 SIC code equivalent; see Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972 and the 1977 Supplement. "Pt" means part; "n.e.c." means not elsewhere classified.)

## Code Occupations

0-9
10-31
10
11
12-19
20
21
22-29
30 31

50
51-59
60
61-99
100-392
100-222
100-122
100
101
102
103-109
110
111
112
113-119

- 120

121
122
123-129
130
131
132-150

## not used

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES
Agricultural production, crops (01)
Agricultural production, livestock (02)
not used
Agricultural services, except horticultural (07, except 078)
Horticultural services (078)
not used
Forestry (08)
Fishing, hunting, and trapping (09)
not used
MINING
Metal mining (10)
Coal mining $(11,12)$
Crude petroleum and natural gas extraction (13)
not used
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying, except fuel (14)
not used
CONSTRUCTION $(15,16,17)$
not used
MANUFACTURING
Nondurable Goods
Food and kindred products Meat products (201) Dairy products (202) Canned and preserved fruits and vegetables (203) not used Grain mill products (204) Bakery products (205) Sugar and confectionery products (206) not used Beverage industries (208) Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products $(207,209)$ Not specified food industries
not used
Tobacco manufactures (21)
not used
Textile mill products

Knitting mills (225)
not used
Dyeing and finishing textiles, except wool and knit goods (226)
Foor coverings, except hard surface (227)
Yarn, thread, and fabric mills (228, 221-224)
not used
Miscellaneous textile mill products (229)
Apparel and other finished textile products
Apparel and accessories, except knit (231-238)
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products (239)
not used
Paper and allied products
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills (261-263, 266)
Miscellaneous paper and pulp products (264)
Paperboard containers and boxes (265)
not used
Printing, publishing, and allied industries
Newspaper publishing and printing (271)
Printing, publishing, and allied industries, except newspapers (272-279)
not used
Chemicals and allied products
Plastics, synthetics, and resins (282)
Drugs (283)
Soaps and cosmetics (284)
not used

- Paints, varnishes, and related products (285)

Agricultural chemicals (287)
Industrial and miscellaneous chemicals (281, 286, 289)
not used
Petroleum and coal products
Petroleum refining (291)
Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products $(295,299)$
not used
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Tires and inner tubes (301)
Other rubber products, and plastics footwear and belting (302-304, 306)
Miscellaneous plastics products (307)
not used
Leather and leather products
leather tanning and finishing (311)
Footwear, except rubber and plastic $(313,314)$
Leather products, except footwear ( $315-317,319$ )
not used
Durable Goods
Lumber and wood products, except furniture
Logging (241)
Sawmills, planning mills, and millwork $(242,243)$
Wood buildings and mobile homes (245)
not used
Miscellaneous wood products $(244,249)$
Furniture and fixtures (25)

243-249
250-262
250
251
252
253-260
261
262
263-269
270-301
270
271
272
273-279
280
339)

281
282
283-289
290
291
292
293-299
300
301
302-309
310-332
310
311
312
313-319
320
321
322
323-330
331
332
333-339
340-350
340
341
342
343-349
350
-351-370
351
352
353-359
360
361
362
not used
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
Glass and glass products (321-323)
Cement, concrete, gypsum, and plaster products $(324,327)$
Structural clay products (325)
not used
Pottery and related products (326)
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral and stone products ( 328,329 )
not used
Metal industries
Blast furnaces, steelworks, rolling and finishing mills (331)
Iron and steel foundries (332)
Primary aluminum industries (3334, part 334, 3353-3355, 3361)
not used
Other primary metal industries (3331-3333, 3339, part 334, 3351, 3356, 3357, 3362, 3369,
Cutlery, handtools, and other hardware, (342)
Fabricated structural metal products (344)
not used
Screw machine products (345)
Metal forgings and stampings (346)
Ordnance (348)
not used
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products (341, 343, 347, 349)
Not specified metal industries
not used
Machinery, except eiectrical
Engines and turbines (351)
Farm machinery and equipment (352)
Construction and material handling machines (353)
not used
Metalworking machinery (354)
Office and accounting machines (357, except 3573)
Electronic computing equipment (3573)
not used
Machinery, except electrical, n.e.c. (355, 356, 358, 359)
Not specified machinery
not used
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies
Household appliances (363)
Radio, T.V. and communication equipment (365. 366)
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies, n.e.c. (361, 362. 364, 367, 369)
not used
Not specified electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies
Transportation equipment
Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment (371)
Aircraft and parts (372)
not used
Ship and boat building and repairing (373)
Railroad locomotives and equipment (374)
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts (376)

363-369
370
371-382
371
372
373-379
380
381
382
383-389
390
391
392
393-399
400-472
400-432
400
401
402
403-409
410
411
412
413-419
420
421
422
423-431
432
433-439
440-442
440
441
442
443-459
460-472
460
461
462
463-469
470
471
472
-473-479
500-571
500-532
500
not used
Cycles and miscellaneous transportation equipment (375, 379)
Professional and photographic equipment, and watches
Scientific and controlling instruments $(381,382)$
Optical and health services supplies $(383,384,385)$
not used
Photographic equipment and supplies (386)
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (387)
Not specified professional equipment
not used
Toys, amusement, and sporting goods (394)
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (39 except 394)
Not specified manufacturing industries
not used
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES
Transportation
Railroads (40)
Bus service and urban transit (41 except 412)
Taxicab service (412)
not used
Trucking service $(421,423)$
Warehousing and storage (422)
U.S. Postal Service (43)
not used
Water transportation (44)
Air transportation (45)
Pipe lines, except natural gas (46)
not used
Services incidental to transportation (47)
not used
Communications
Radio and television broadcasting (483)
Telephone (wire and radio) (481)
Telegraph and miscellaneous communication services $(482,489)$
not used
Utilities and sanitary services
Electric light and power (491)
Gas and steam supply systems $(492,496)$
Electric and gas, and other combinations (493)
not used
Water supply and Irrigation $(494,497)$
Sanitary services (495)
Not specified utilities
not used
WHOLESALE TRADE
Durable Goods
Motor vehicles and equipment (501)

[^3]Furniture and home furnishings (502)
Lumber and construction materials (503)
not used
Sporting goods, toys, and hobby goods (504)
Metals and minerals, except petroleum (505)
Electrical goods (506)
not used
Hardware, plumbing and heating supplies (507)
Not specified electrical and hardware products
not used
Machinery, equipment, and supplies (508)
Scrap and waste materials (5093)
Miscellaneous wholesale, durable goods $(5094,5099)$
not used
Nondurable Goods
Paper and paper products (511)
Drugs, chemicals, and allied products $(512,516)$
Apparel, fabrics, and notions (513)
not used
Groceries and related products (514)
Farm products - raw materials (515)
Petroleum products (517)
not used
Alcoholic beverages (518)
Farm supplies (5191)
Miscellaneous wholesale, nondurable goods (5194, 5198, 5199)
not used
Not specified wholesale trade
not used

## RETAIL TRADE

Lumber and building material retailing $(521,523)$
Hardware stores (525)
Retail nurseries and garden stores (526)
not used
Mobile home dealers (527)
Department stores (531)
Variety stores (533)
not used
Miscellaneous general merchandise stores (539)
Grocery stores (541)
Dairy products stores (545)
not used
Retail bakeries (546)
Food stores, n.e.c. $(542,543,544,549)$
Motor vehicle dealers $(551,552)$
not used
Auto and home supply stores (553)
Gasoline service stations (554)
Miscellaneous vehicle dealers $(555,556,557,559)$
not used

630 Apparel and accessory stores, except shoe (56, except 566)

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743-749
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Shoe stores (566)
Furniture and home furnishings stores (571)
not used
Household appliances, TV, and radio stores $(572,573)$
Eating and drinking places (58)
Drug stores (591)
not used
Liquor stores (592)
Sporting goods, bicycles, and hobby stores ( $5941,5945,5946$ )
Book and stationery stores $(5942,5943)$
not used
Jewelry stores (5944)
Sewing, needlework, and piece goods stores (5949)
Mail order houses (5961)
not used
Vending machine operators (5962)
Direct selling establishments (5963)
Fuel and ice dealers (598)
not used
Retail florists (5992)
Miscellaneous retail stores (593, 5947, 5948, 5993, 5994, 5999)
not used
Not specified retail trade
not used
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE Banking (60)
Savings and loan associations (612)
Credit agencies, n.e.c. (61, except 612)
not used
Security, commodity brokerage, and investment companies $(62,67)$
Insurance (63, 64)
Real estate: including real estate-insurance-law offices $(65,66)$
not used

## BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES

Advertising (731)
Services to dwellings and other buildings (734)
not used
Commercial research, development, and testing labs $(7391,7397)$
Personnel supply services (736)
Business management and consulting services (7392)
not used
Computer and data processing services (737)
Detective and protective services (7393)
Business services, n.e.c. (732, 733, 735, 7394, 7395, 7396, 7399)
not used
Automotive services, except repair (751, 752, 754)
Automotive repair shops (753)
Electrical repair shops $(762,7694)$

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763-769
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773-779
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803-811
812-892
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813-819
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823-829
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843-849

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853-859
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863-869
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not used
Miscellaneous repair services ( $763,764,7692,7699$ )

## PERSONAL SERVICES

Private households (88)
Hotels and motels (701)
not used
Lodging places, except hotels and motels $(702,703,704)$
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services (721)
Beauty shops (723)
not used
Barber shops (724)
Funeral service and crematories (726)
Shoe repair shops (725)
not used
Dressmaking shops (part 729)
Miscellaneous personal services (722, part 729)
not used

## ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES

Theaters and motion pictures $(78,792)$
Bowling alleys, billiard and pool parlors (793)
Miscellaneous entertainment and recreation services $(791,794,799)$
not used
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES
Offices of physicians $(801,803)$
not used
Offices of dentists (802)
Offices of chiropractors (8041)
Offices of optometrists (8042)
not used
Offices of health practitioners, n.e.c. (8049)
Hospitals (806)
Nursing and personal care facilities (805)
not used
Health services, n.e.c. $(807,808,809)$
Legal services (81)
Elementary and secondary schools (821)
not used
Colleges and universities (822)
Business, trade, and vocational schools (824)
Libraries (823)
not used
Educational services, n.e.c. (829)
Job training and vocational rehabilitation services (833)
Child day care services (835)
not used
Residential care facilities, without nursing (836)
Social services, n.e.c. $(832,839)$
Museums, art galleries, and zoos (84)

| $873-879$ | not used |
| :--- | :--- |
| 880 | Religious organizations (866) |
| 881 | Membership organizations (861-865, 869) |
| 882 | Engineering, architectural, and surveying services (891) |
| $883-889$ | not used |
| 890 | Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services (893) |
| 891 | Noncommercial educational and scientific research (892) |
| 892 | Miscellaneous professional and related services (899) |
| $893-889$ | not used |
|  |  |
| $900-932$ | PUBLC ADMINISTRATION |
| 900 | Executive and legislative offices (911-913) |
| 901 | General government, n.e.c. (919) |
| $902-909$ | not used |
| 910 | Justice, public order, and safety (92) |
| $911-920$ | not used |
| 921 | Public finance, taxation, and monetary policy (93) |
| 922 | Administration of human resources programs (94) |
| $923-929$ | not used |
| 930 | Administration of environmental quality and housing programs (95) |
| 931 | Administration of economic programs (96) |
| 932 | National security and international affairs (97) |
| $933-990$ | not used |
| 991 | Assigned to persons whose labor force status is unemployed and whose last job was Armed |
| 9 | Forces. |

## APPENDIX A2

## DETAILED INDUSTRY RECODES

(01-46)


| Printing, publishing and allied industries | 23 | 171-172 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chemicals and allied products | 24 | 180-192 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 25 | 200-201 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products | 26 | 210-212 |
| Leather and leather products | 27 | 220-222 |
| TRANSPORTATION | 28 | 400-432 |
| COMMUNICATIONS | 29 | 440-442 |
| UTILITIES AND SANITARY |  |  |
| SERVICES | 30 | 460-472 |
| Wholesale trade | 31 | 500-571 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 32 | 580-691 |
| BANKING AND OTHER FINANCE | 33 | 700-710 |
| INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE | 34 | 711-712 |
| PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD SERVICES | 35 | 761 |
| BUSINESS SERVICES | 36 | 721-742 |
| REPAIR SERVICES | 37 | 750-760 |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, EXCEPT |  |  |
| PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD | 38 | 762-791 |
| ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION |  |  |
| SERVICES | 39 | 800-802 |
| HOSPITALS | 40 | 831 |
| HEALTH SERVICES, EXCEPT |  |  |
| HOSPITALS | 41 | 812-830 |
|  |  | 832-840 |
| EDUCATIONAL SERVICES | 42 | 842-860 |
| SOCIAL SERVICES | 43 | 861-871 |

## APPENDIX A3

## MAJOR INDUSTRY RECODES

|  | 14) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MAJOR INDUSTRY | RECODE | INDUSTRY CODE |
| Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries | 01 | 10-31 |
| Mining | 02 | 40-50 |
| Construction | 03 | 60 |
| Manufacturing (Durable Goods) Nondurable Goods | $\begin{aligned} & 04 \\ & 05 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 230-392 \\ & 100-222 \end{aligned}$ |
| Transportation, Communications and Other Public Utilities | 06 | 400-472 |
| Wholesale Trade | 07 | 500-571 |
| Retail Trade | 08 | 580-691 |
| Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate | 09 | 700-712 |
| Business and Repair Services | 10 | 721-760 |
| Personal Services Inclüding Private Households | 11 | 761-791 |
| Entertainment and Recreation Services | 12 | 800-892 |
| Professional and Related Services | 13 | 812-892 |
| Public Administration | 14 | 900-932 |

## APPENDIX B1

## OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION CODES FOR DETAILED OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

(Numbers in parentheses are the 1980 SOC code equivalent; see U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistlcal Pollcy and Standards, Standard Occupational Classification Manual, 1980. "Pt" means part; "n.e.c." means not elsewhere classified.)

## Code Occupations

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3-199
3-37
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30-32
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38-42
A3-199
43-63
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44-59
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not used
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS
Executive, Administrative, and Managerial Occupations
Legislators (111)
Chief executives and general administrators, public administration (112)
Administrators and officials, public administration (1132-1139)
Administrators, protective services (1131)
Financial managers (122)
Personnel and labor relations managers (123)
Purchasing managers (124)
not used
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations (125)
Administrators, education and related fields (128)
Managers, medicine and health (131)
Managers, properties and real estate (1353)
Postmasters and mail superintendents (1344)
Funeral directors (pt 1359)
Managers and administrators, n.e.c. (121, 126, 127, 132-139, exc. 1344, 1353, pt 1359)
not used
Management Related Occupations
Accountants and auditors (1412)
Underwriters (1414)
Other financial officers $(1415,1419)$
Management analysts (142)
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists (143)
Purchasing agents and buyers, farm products (1443)
Buyers, wholesale and retail trade except farm products (1442)
not used
Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c. (144)
Business and promotion agents (145)
Construction inspectors (1472)
Inspectors and compliance officers, exc. construction (1473)
Management related occupations, n.e.c. (149)
not used
Professional Specialty Occupations
Engineers, Architects, and Surveyors
Architects (161)
Engineers
Aerospace (1622).
Metallurgical and materials (1623)
Mining (1624)

Petroleum (1625)
Chemical (1626)
Nuclear (1627)
not used
Chil (1628)
Agricultural (1632)
Electrical and electronic $(1633,1636)$
Industrial (1634)
Mechanical (1635)
Marine and naval architects (1637)
Engineers, n.e.c. (1639)
not used
Surveyors and Mapping Scientists (164)
Mathematical and Computer Scientists
Computer Systems Analysts and Scientists (171)
Operations and Systems Researchers and Analysts (172)
Actuaries (1732)
Statisticians (1733)
Mathematical scientists, n.e.c. (1739)
Natural Scientists
Physicists and astronomers (1842, 1843)
not used
Chemists, except biochemists (1845)
Atmospheric and space scientists (1846)
Geologists and geodeists (1847)
Physical scientists, n.e.c. (1849)
Agricultural and food scientists (1853)
Biological and life scientists (1854)
Forestry and conservation scientists (1852)
not used
medical scientists (1855)
Health Diagnosing Occupations
Physicians (261)
Dentists (262)
Veterinarians (27)
Optometrists (281)
Podiatrists (283)
Health diagnosing practitioners, n.e.c. (289)
not used
Health Assessment and Treating Occupations
Registered nurses (29)
Pharmacists (301)
Dietitians (302)
Therapists
Inhalation therapists (3031)
Occupational therapists (3032)
not used
Physical therapists (3033)
Speech therapists (3034)
Therapists, n.e.c. (3039)
Physicians' assistants (3040

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## 128

## 129

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not used
Teachers, Postsecondary
Earth, environmental, and marine science teachers (2212)
Biological science teachers (2213)
Chemistry teachers (2214)
Physics teachers (2215)
Natural science teachers, n.e.c. (2216)
Psychology teachers (2217)
Economics teachers (2218)
not used
History teachers (2222)
Political science teachers (2223)
Sociology teachers (2224)
Social science teachers, n.e.c. (2225)
Engineering teachers (2226)
Mathematical science teachers (2227)
Computer science teachers (2228)
not used
medical science teachers (2231)
Health specialties teachers (2232)
Business, commerce, and marketing teachers (2233)
Agriculture and forestry teachers (2234)
Art, drama, and music teachers (2235)
Physical education teachers (2236)
Education teachers (2237)
not used
English teachers (2238)
Foreign language teachers (2242)
Law teachers (2243)
Social work teachers (2244)
Theology teachers (2245)
Trade and industrial teachers (2246)
Home economics teachers (2247)
not used
Teachers, postsecondary, n.e.c. (2249)
Postsecondary teachers, subject not specified
Teachers, Except Postsecondary
Teachers, prekindergarten and kindergarten (231)
Teachers, elementary school (232)
Teachers, secondary school (233)
Teachers, special education (235)
Teachers, n.e.c. $(236,239)$
not used
Counselors, educational and vocational (24)
Librarians, Archivists, and Curators
Librarians (251)
Archivists and curators (252)
Social Scientists and Urban Planners
Economists (1912)
Psychologists (1915)
Sociologists (1916)

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219-222
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Social scientists, n.e.c. $(1913,1914,1919)$
not used
Urban planners (192)
Social, Recreation, and Religious Workers
Social workers (2032)
Recreation workers (2033)
Clergy (2042)
Religious workers, n.e.c. (2049)
Lawyers and Judges
Lawyers (211)
Judges (212)
not used
Writers, Artists, Entertainers, and Athletes
Authors (321)
Technical writers (398)
Designers (322)
Musicians and composers (323)
Actors and directors (324)
Painters, sculptors, craft-artists, and artists print-makers (325)
Photographers (326)
not used
Dancers (327)
Artists, performers, and related workers, n.e.c. $(328,329)$
Editors an reporters (331)
not used
Public relations specialists (332)
Announcers (333)
Athletes (34)
not used
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS
Technicians and Related Support Occupations
Health Technologists and Technicians
clinical laboratory technologists and technicians (362)
Dental hygienists (363)
Health record technologists and technicians (364)
Radiologic technicians (365)
Licensed practical nurses (366)
Health Technologists and technicians, n.e.c. (369)
not used
Technologists and Technicians, Except Health
Engineering and Related Technologists and Technicians
Electrical and electronic technicians (3711)
Industrial engineering technicians (3712)
Mechanical engineering technicians (3713)
Engineering technicians, n.e.c. (3719)
Drafting occupations (372)
Surveying and mapping technicians (373)
not used
Science Technicians
Biological technicians (382)

Chemical technicians (3831)
Science technicians n.e.c. (3832, 3833, 384, 389)
Technicians; Except Health, Engineering, and Science
Airplane pilots and navigators (825)
Air traffic controllers (392)
Broadcast equipment operators (393)
Computer programmers $(3971,3972)$
not used
Tool programmers, numerical control (3974)
Legal assistants (396)
Technicians, n.e.c. (399)
not used
Sales Occupations
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations (40)
not used
Sales Representatives, Finance and Business Services
Insurance sales occupations (4122)
Real estate sales occupations (4123)
Securities and financial services sales occupations (4124)
Advertising and related sales occupations (4153)
Sales occupations, other business services (4152)
Sales Reprensentatives, Commodities Except Retall
Sales engineers (421)
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale $(423,424)$
not used
Sales Workers, Retail and Personal Services
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats (4342, 4344)
Sales workers, apparel (4346)
Sales workers, shoes (4351)
Sales workers, furniture and home furnishings (4348)
Sales workers, radio, TV, hi-fi, and appliances ( 4343,4352 )
Sales workers, hardware and building supplies (4353)
Sales workers, parts (4367)
not used
Sales workers, other commodities (4345, 4347, 4354, 4356, 4359, 4362, 4369)
Sales counter clerks (4363)
Cashiers (4364)
Street and door-to-door sales workers (4366)
News vendors (4365)
not used
Sales Related Occupations
Demonstrators, promoters and models, sales (445)
Auctioneers (447)
Sales support occupations, n.e.c. $(444,446,449)$
not used
Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical
Supervisors, Administrative Support Occupations
Supervisors, general office ( $4511,4513,4514,4515,4516,4519,4529$ )
Supervisors, computer equipment operators (4512)
Supervisors, financial records processing (4521)
Chief communications operators (4523)

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Supervisors; distribution, scheduling, and adjusting clerks (4522, 4524-4528)
Computer equipment Operators
Computer operators (4612)
Peripheral equipment operators (4613)
not used
Secretaries, Stenographers and Typists
Secretaries (4622)
Stenographers (4623)
Typists (4624)
Information Clerks
Interviewers (4642)
Hotel clerks (4643)
Transportation ticket and reservation agents (4644)
Receptionists (4645)
not used
Information clerks, n.e.c. (4649)
not used
Records Processing Occupation, Except Financial
Classified-ad clerks (4662)
Correspondence clerks (4663)
Order clerks (4664)
Personnel clerks, except payroll and timekeeping (4692)
Library clerks (4694)
not used
File clerks (4696)
Records clerks (4699)
Financial Records Processing Occupations
Bookkeepers, accounting, and auditing clerks (4712)
Payroll and timekeeping clerks (4713)
Billing clerks (4715)
not used
Cost and rate clerks (4716)
Billing, posting, and calculating machine operators (4718)
Duplicating, Mail and Other Machine Operators
Duplicating machine operators (4722)
Mail preparing and paper handling machine operators (4723)
Office machine operators, n.e.c. (4729)
Communications Equipment Operators
Telephone operators (4732)
Telegraphers (4733)
not used
Communications equipment operators, n.e.c. (4793)
Mail and Message Distributing Occupations
Postal clerks, exc. mail carriers (4742)
Mail carriers, postal service (4743)
Mail clerks, exc. postal service (4744)
Messengers (4745)
not used
Material Recording, Scheduling, and Distributing Clerks, n.e.c.
Dispatchers (4751)
not used

Production coordinators (4752)
Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks (4753)
Stock and inventory clerks (4754)
Meter readers (4755)
not used
Weighers, measurers, and checkers (4756)
Samplers (4757)
not used
Expediters (4758)
Material recording, scheduling, and distributing clerks, n.e.c. (4759)
Adjusters and Investigators
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators (4782)
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance (4783)
Eligibility clerks, social welfare (4784)
Bill and account collectors (4786)
Miscellaneous Administrative Support Occupations
General office clerks (463)
not used
Bank tellers (4791)
Proofreaders (4792)
Data-entry keyers (4793)
Statistical clerks (4794)
Teachers aides (4795)
not used
Administrative support occupations, n.e.c. $(4787,4799)$
not used
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS
Private Household Occupations
Launderers and ironers (503)
Cooks, private household (504)
Housekeepers and butlers (505)
Child care workers, private household (506)
Private household cleaners and servants (502, 507,509)
not used
Service Occupations, Except Protective and Household
Food Preparation and Service Occupations
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations (5211)
Bartenders (5212)
Waiters and waitresses (5213)
Cooks, except short order (5214)
Short-order cooks (52315)
Food counter, fountain and related occupations (5216)
Kitchen workers, food preparation (5217)
not used
Waiters'/waitresses' assistants (5218)
Miscellaneous food preparation occupations (5219)
Health Service Occupations
Dental Assistants (5232)
Health aides, except nursing (5233)
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants (5236)
Cleaning and Building Service Occupations, except Household

Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers (5241)
Maids and housemen ( 5242,5249 )
not used
Janitors and cleaners (5244)
Elevator operators (5245)
Pest control occupations (5246)
Personal Service Occupations
Supervisors, personal service occupations (5251)
Barbers (5252)
Hairdressers and cosmetologists (5253)
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities (5254)
not used
Guides (5255)
Ushers (5256)
Public transportation attendants (5257)
Baggage porters and bellhops (5262)
Welfare service aides (5263)
Child care workers, except private household (5264)
Personal service occupations, n.e.c. $(5258,5269)$ not used

FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS
Farm Operators and Managers
Farmers, except horticulture $(5512,5514)$
Horticultural specialty farmers, (5515)
Managers, farms, except horticultural (5522-5524)
Managers, horticultural specialty farms (5525)
Other Agricultural and Related Occupations
Farm Occupations, Except Managerial
Supervisors, farm workers (5611)
not used
Farm workers (5612-5617)
not used
Marine life cultivation workers (5618)
Nursery workers (5619)
Related Agricultural Occupations
Supervisors, related agricultural occupations (5621)
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm (5622)
Animal caretakers, except farm (5624)
Graders and sorters, agricultural products (5625)
Inspectors, agricultural products (5627)
not used
Forestry and Logging Occupations
Supervisors, forestry and logging workers (571)
Forestry workers, except logging (572)
Timber cutting and logging occupations $(573,579)$
Fishers, Hunters, and Trappers
Captains and other officers, fishing vessels (pt 8241)
Fishers (583)
Hunters and trappers (584)
not used

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PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS
Mechanics and Repairers
Supervisors, Mechanics and Repairers (60)
not used
Mechanics and Repairers, Except Supervisors
Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Mechanics and Repairers
Automobile mechanics (pt 6111).
Automobile mechanic apprentices (pt 6111)
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanic (6112)
Aircraft engine mechanics (6113)
Small engine repairers (6114)
not used
Automobile body and related repairers (6115)
Aircraft mechanics, exc. engine (6116)
Heavy equipment mechanics (6117)
Farm equipment mechanics (6118)
Industrial machinery repairers (613)
Machinery maintenance occupations (614)
not used
Electrical and Electronic Equipment Repairers
Electronic repairers, communications and industrial equipment ( $6151,6153,6155$ )
not used
Data processing equipment repairers (6154)
Household appliance and power tool repairers (6156)
Telephone line installers and repairers (6157)
not used
Telephone installers and repairers (6158)
not used
Miscellaneous electrical and electronic equipment repairers $(6152,6159)$
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics (616)
Miscellaneous Mechanics and Repairers
Camera, watch, and musical instrument repairers $(6171,6172)$
Locksmiths and safe repairers (6173)
not used
Office machine repairers (6174)
Mechanical controls and valve repairers (6175)
not used
Elevator installers and repairers (6176)
Millwrights (6178)
not used
Specified mechanics and repairers, n.e.c. $(6177,6179)$
not used
Not specified mechanics and repairers
not used
Construction Trades
Supervisors, construction occupations
Supervisors; brickmasons, stonemasons, and tile setters (6312)
Supervisors, carpenters and related workers (6313)
Supervisors, electricians and power transmission installers (6134)
Supervisors; painters, paperhangers, and plasterers (6315)
Supervisors: plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (6316)

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Supervisors, n.e.c. $(6311,6318)$
not used
Construction Trades, Except Supervisors
Brickmasons and stonemasons (pt 6412, pt 6413)
Brickmason and stonemason apprentices (pt 6412, pt 6413)
Tile setters, hard and soft (6414, pt 6462)
Carpet installers (pt 6462)
Carpenters (pt 6422)
not used
Carpenter apprentices (pt 6422)
not used
Drywall installers (6424)
not used
Electricians (pt 6432)
Electrician apprentices (pt 6432)
Electrical power installers and repairers (6433)
not used
Painters, construction and maintenance (6442)
not used
Paperhangers (6443)
Plasterers (6444)
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (pt 645)
not used
Plumber, pipefitter, and steamfitter apprentices (pt 645)
Concrete and terrazzo finishers (6463)
Glaziers (6464)
not used
Insulation workers (6465)
Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment operators (6466)
Roofers (6468)
Sheetmetal duct installers (6472)
Structural metal workers (6473)
Drillers, earth (6474)
Construction trades, n.e.c. $(6467,6475,6476,6479)$
not used
Extractive Occupations
Supervisors, extractive occupations (632)
Drillers, oil will (652)
Explosives workers (653)
Mining machine operators (654)
Mining occupations, n.e.c. (656)
not used
Precision Production Occupations
Supervisors, production occupations (67, 710
Precision Metal Working Occupations
Tool and die makers (pt 6811)
Tool and die maker apprentices (pt 6811)
Precision assemblers, metal (6812)
Machinists (pt 6813)
not used
Machinist apprentices (pt 6813)

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703-889
not used
Boilermakers (6814)
Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners (6816)
Patternmakers and model makers, metal (6817)
Lay-out workers (6812)
Precious stones and metals workers (jewelers) $(6822,6866)$
not used
Engravers, metal (6823)
not used
Sheet metal workers (pt 6824)
Sheet metal worker apprentices (pt 6824)
Miscellaneous precision metal workers (6829)
Precision Woodworking Occupations
Patternmakers and model makers, wood (6831)
Cabinet makers and bench carpenter (6832)
Furniture and wood finishers (6835)
Miscellaneous precision woodworkers (6839)
not used
Precision Textile, Apparel, and Furnishings Machine Workers
Dressmakers (pt 6852, pt 7752)
Tailors (pt 6852)
Upholsterers (6853)
Shoe Repairers (6854)
not used
Apparel and fabric patternmakers (6856)
Miscellaneous precision apparel and fabric workers (6859, pt 7752)
Hand molders and shapers, except jewelers (6861)
Patternmakers, lay-out workers, and cutters (6862)
Optical goods workers (6864, pt 7477, pt 7677)
Dental laboratory and medical appliance technicians (6865)
Bookbinders (6844)
not used
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers (6867)
Miscellaneous precision workers, n.e.c. (6869)
not used
Precision Food Production Occupations
Butchers and meat cutters (6871)
Bakers (6872)
Food batchmakers $(6873,6879)$
Precision Inspectors, Testers, and Related Workers
Inspectors, testers, and graders $(6881,828)$
not used
Adjusters and calibrators (6882)
Plant and System Operators
Water and sewage treatment plant operators (691)
Power plant operators (pt 693)
Stationary engineers (pt 693, 7668)
not used
Miscellaneous plant and system operators (692, 694, 695, 696)
not used
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS

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703-779
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Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors
Machine Operators and Tenders, except Precision
Metal working and Plastic Working Machine Operators
Lathe and turning machine set-up operators (7312)
Lathe and turning machine operators (7512)
Milling and planing machine operators $(7313,7513)$
Punching and stamping press machine operators $(7314,7317,7514,7517)$
Rolling machine operators $(7316,7516)$
Drilling and boring machine operators $(7318,7518)$
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators (7322, 7324, 7522)
not used
Forging machine operators $(7319,7519)$
Numerical control machine operators (7326
Miscellaneous metal, plastic, stone, and glass working machine operators $(7329,7529)$
not used
Fabricating machine operators, n.e.c. $(7339,7539)$
not used
Metal and Plastic Processing Machine Operators
Molding and casting machine operators ( $7315,7342,7515,7542$ )
not used
Metal plating machine operators $(7343,7543)$
Heat treating equipment operators $(7344,7544)$
Miscellaneous metal and plastic processing machine operators $(7349,7549)$
Woodworking Machine Operators
Wood lathe, routing, and planeing machine operators (7431, 7432, 7631,7632)
Sawing machine operators ( 7433,7633 )
Shaping and joining machine operators $(7435,7635)$
Nail and tacking machine operators (7636)
not used
Miscellaneous woodworking machine operators (7434, 7439, 7634, 7639)
Printing Machine Operators
Printing machine operators ( 7443,7643 )
Photoengravers and lithographers (6842, 7444, 7644)
Typesetters and compositors (6841, 7642)
Miscellaneous printing machine operators (6849, 7449, 7649)
Textile, Appare! and Furnishings Machine Operators
Winding and twisting machine operators $(7451,7651)$
Knitting, looping, taping, and weaving machine operators (7452, 7652)
not used
Textile cutting machine operators (7654)
Textile sewing machine operators (7655)
Shoe machine operators (7656)
not used
Pressing machine operators (7657)
Laundering and dry cleaning machine operators $(6855,7658)$
Miscellaneous textile machine operators $(7459,7659)$
not used
Machine Operators, Assorted Materials
Cementing and gluing machine operators (7661)
Packaging and filling machine operators $(7562,7662)$
Extruding and forming machine operators $(7463,7663)$

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## 764

## 765

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790-792
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803-859
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814
815-822

Mixing and blending machine operators (7664)
Separating, filtering, and clarifying machine operators ( $7476,7666,7676$ )
Compressing and compacting machine operators $(7646,7667)$
Painting and paint spraying machine operators (7669)
not used
Roasting and baking machine operators, food $(7472,7672)$
Washing, cleaning, and pickling machine operators (7673)
Folding machine operators $(7474,7674)$
Furnace, kiln, and oven operators, exc. food (7675)
not used
Crushing and grinding machine operators (pt 7477, pt 7677)
Sllcing and cutting machine operators ( 7478,7678 )
not used
Motion picture projectionists (pt 7479)
Photographic process machine operators ( $6863,6868,7671$ )
not used
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c. (pt 7479, 7665, 7679)
not used
Machine operators, not specified
not used
Fabricators, Assemblers, and Hand Working Occupations
Welders and cutters $(7332,7532,7714)$
Solderers and brazers $(7333,7533,7717)$
Assemblers $(772,774)$
Hand cutting and trimming occupations (7753)
Hand molding, casting, and forming occupations (7754, 7755)
not used
Hand painting, coating, and decorating occupations (7756)
not used
Hand engraving and printing occupations (7757)
Hand grinding and polishing occupations (7758)
Miscellaneous hand working occupations (7759)
Production Inspectors, Testes, Samplers, and Weighers
Production inspectors, checkers, and examiners $(782,787)$
Production testers (783)
Production samplers and weighers (784)
Graders and sorters, exc. agricultural (785)
not used
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations
Motor Vehicle Operators
Supervisors, motor vehicle operators (8111)
Truck drivers, heavy $(8212,8213)$
Truck drivers, light (8214)
Driver-sales workers (8218)
not used
Bus drivers (8215)
Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs (8216)
not used
Parking lot attendants (874)
Motor transportation occupations, n.e.c. (8219)
not used

Transportation Occupations, Except Motor Vehicles
Rail Transportation Occupations
Railroad conductors and yardmasters (8113)
Locomotive operating occupations (8232)
Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators (8233)
Rail vehicle operators, n.e.c. (8239)
not used
Water Transportation Occupations
Ship captains and mates, except fishing boasts (pt 8241, 8242)
Sailors and deckhands (8243)
not used
Marine engineers (8244)
Bridge, lock, and lighthouse tenders (8245)
not used
Material Moving Equipment Operators
Supervisors, material moving equipment operators (812)
Operating engineers (8312)
Longshore equipment operators (8313)
not used
Hoist and winch operators (8314)
Crane and tower operators (8315)
not used
Excavating and loading machine operators (8316)
not used
Grader, dozer, and scraper operators (8317)
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators (8318)
not used
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators (8319)
not used
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers
Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, n.e.c. (85)
Helpers, mechanics and repairers (863)
Helpers, Construction and Extractive Occupations
Helpers, construction trades $(8641-8645,8648)$
Helpers, surveyor (8646)
Helpers, extractive occupations (865)
not used
Construction laborers (871)
not used
Production helpers $(861,862)$
not used
Freight, Stock, and Material Handlers
Garbage collectors (8722)
Stevedores (8723)
Stock handlers and baggers (8724)
Machine feeders and offbearers (8725)
not used
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c. (8726)

## not used

Garage and service station related occupation (873)
not used

Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners (875)
888
889
890-904
905
Hand packers and packagers (8761) Laborers, except construction (8769)
not used

Assigned to persons whose labor force status is unemployed and whose last job was Armed Forces.

## APPENDIX B2

## DETAILED OCCUPATION RECODES

(01-52)

| DETAILED OCCUPATION | RECODE | INDUSTRY CODE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Administrators and Officials, Public Administration | 01 | 3-6 |
| Managers and Administrators, |  |  |
| Except Public Administration | 02 | 7-19 |
| Salaried | 03 |  |
| Self-Employed | 04 |  |
| Management Related |  |  |
| Occupations | 05 | 24-37 |
| Accountants and Auditors | 06 | 23 |
| Engineers, Architects, and |  |  |
| Surveyors | 07 | 43-63 |
| Engineers | 08 | 44-59 |
| Natural Scientists and |  |  |
| Mathematicians | 09 | 65-83 |
| Computer Systems Analysts |  |  |
| Health Diagnosing |  |  |
| Physicians and Dentists | 12 | 84-85 |
| Health Assessment and Treating Occupations | ns 13 | 95-106 |
| Teachers, Librarians, and Counselors | 14 | 113-154 |
|  |  | 163-165 |
| Teachers, Except Postsecondary | 15 | 155-159 |
| Other Professional Specialty |  |  |
| Health Technologists and Technicians | 17 | 203-208 |

Engineering and Science
Technicians ..... 18 ..... 213-225
Technicians, Except Health Engineering, and Science ..... 19 ..... 226-235
Supervisors and Proprietors,
Sales Occupations ..... 20 ..... 243
Sales Representatives,Commodities and Finance 21253-359263-285
Other Sales Occupations ..... 2223Computer Equipment Operators
Secretaries, Stenographers, and Typists ..... 24 ..... 313-315308-309
Financial Records
Processing Occupations ..... 25
Other Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical ..... 26337-344
Private Household ServiceOccupations 27403-407
Protective Service Occupations ..... 28 ..... 413-427
Food Service Occupations ..... 29 ..... 433-444
Health Service Occupations ..... 30 ..... 445-447
Cleaning and BuildingService Occupations 3131448-455
Personal Service Occupations ..... 32 ..... 456-469
Farm Operators and Managers ..... 33 ..... 473-476
Farm Occupations,
Except Managerial ..... 34 ..... 477-484
Related Agricultural
Occupations ..... 35
485-489
Engineering and Science Technicians ..... 18
19 ..... 226-235Technicians, Except HealthEngineering, and Science
Supervisors and Proprietors,
Sales Occupations ..... 20 ..... 243
Sales Representatives,Commodities and Finance 21253-359
Other Sales Occupations ..... 22
Computer Equipment Operators ..... 23
Secretaries, Stenographers, and Typists ..... 24Financial RecordsProcessing Occupations 2525
Other Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical ..... 26
Private Household Service Occupations ..... 27 ..... 403-407
Protective Service Occupations ..... 28 ..... 413-427
Food Service Occupations ..... 29 ..... 433-444
Health Service Occupations ..... 30 ..... 445-447
Cleaning and BuildingService Occupations 31448-455
Personal Service
Occupations
Farm Operators andManagers33
Farm Occupations,Except Managerial 34477-484
Related AgriculturalOccupations 35485-489
Forestry and Fishing
Occupations ..... 36 ..... 494-499
Mechanics and Repairers ..... 37
Construction Trades and
Extractive Occupations ..... 38
Carpenters ..... 39
Supervisors, ProductionOccupations 4040
Precision Metal Working
Occupations ..... 41
Other Precision Production Occupations ..... 42
Machine Operators andTenders, ExceptPrecision 4343
Fabricators, Assemblers, and Hand Working Occupations ..... 44
Production Inspectors,Testers, Samplers,and Weighers 45796-799
Transportation Occupations ..... 46
803-834
Material MovingEquipment Operators • 47843-859
Construction Laborer ..... 48 ..... 869
Freight, Stock and
Material Handlers ..... 49
Other Specified Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, and Helpers ..... 50 ..... 863-888875-883
Laborers, Except
Construction ..... 51 ..... 889
Armed Forces, CurrentlyCivilian52

## APPENDIX B3

## MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP RECODES

(01-14)
OCCUPATION GROUPExecutive, Administrative, andManagerial Occupations013-37
Professional Specialty Occupations ..... 02 ..... 43-199
Technicians and Related Support Occupations ..... 03 ..... 203-389
Sales Occupations ..... 04 ..... 243-285
Administrative Support
Occupations, IncludingClerical05303-389
Private Household Service Occupations ..... 06
403-407
Protective Service Occupation ..... 07 ..... 413-427
Service Occupations, Except
Protective and Household ..... 08 ..... 433-469
Farming, Forestry, and
Fishing Occupations ..... 09 ..... 473-499
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair Occupations ..... 10 ..... 503-699
Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors ..... 11 ..... 703-799
Transportation and MaterialMoving Equipment Occupations 12803-859Handlers, Equipment Cleaners,Helpers, and Laborers 13
863-889
Armed Forces, Currently
Civilian ..... 14905[Need to key in Appendix D]

## APPENDIX C

## SELECTED TABLES FROM THE CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY MARCH/APRIL 1986 MATCH FILE

Table 1 - Population by Age, Race, Sex, Origin, and Population Status
Table 2 - Population by Race, Sex, Origin, and Relationship to Head
Table 3 - Weighted and Unweighted Counts
Table 4 - Persons 15 + Years Old by Race, Sex, and Type of Income
Table 5 - Families and Unrelated Individuals 15+ by Race and Sex of Head and Type of Income
Table 6 - Household and Family Units by Race and Origin
Table 7 - Persons 15 Years and Over by Total Money Income, Race, and Sex
Table 8 - Families and Unrelated Individuals 15 + by Total Money Income
Table 9 - Work Experience of Persons 16 Years Old and Over by Race and Sex
Table 10 - Mobility by Sex, Race, Spanish Origin, and Residence

TABLE 1 POPULATION BY AGE, RACE, SEX, ORIGIN, AND POPULATION STATUS, MARCH 19 [A]: [B] RACE AND SEX: [C]: [D]
[D]: MARCH SUPPLEMENT - WEIGHTED COUNT


|  | 987 | 987 | 0 0 | 771 | 771 | 0 | 215 0 | 215 0 | 0 0 | 171 | 171 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 987 | 987 | 0 | 771 | 771 | 0 | 215 | 215 | 0 | 171 | 171 | 0 |
| [C]: SPANISH ORIGIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL. | 17884 | 8846 | 9038 | 17080 | 8431 | 8649 | 804 | 415 | 389 | 570 | 299 | 272 |
| LESS THAN 15 YEARS OLD | - 5494 | 2803 | 2691 | 5258 | 2672 | 2586 | 235 | 130 | 105 | 164 | 88 | 77 |
| $15+$ YeARS OLD. . . . | 12390 | 6043 | 6347 | 11821 | 5759 | 6063 | 569 | 284 | 284 | 406 | 211 | 195 |
| [D] : MARCH SUPPLEMENT - UNIT COUNT <br> [C] : TOTAL PERSONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 111760 | 53841 | 57919 | 96142 | 46607 | 49535 | 15618 | 7234 | 8384 | 11638 | 5259 | 6379 |
| LESS THAN 15 ẎEARS ${ }^{\text {OLD }}$ - | 25120 | 12970 | 12150 | 20714 | 10741 | 9973 | 4406 | 2229 | 2177 | 3298 | 1630 | 1668 |
| 15+ YEARS OLD. . . . . | 86640 | 40871 | 45769 | 75428 | 35866 | 39562 | 11212 | 5005 | 6207 | 8340 | 3629 | 4711 |
| [C] : CIVILIANS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | : |  |  |
|  | 111264 | 53345 | 57919 | 95734 | 46199 | 49535 | 15530 | 7146 | 8384 | 11571 |  |  |
|  | 25120 | 12970 | 12150 | 20714 | 10741 | 9973 | 4406 | 2229 | 2177 | 3298 | 1630 | 1668 |
| 15+ YEARS OLD. . . . . . . . | 86144 | 40375 | 45769 | 75020 | 35458 | 39562 | 11124 | 4917 | 6207 | 8273 | 3562 | 4711 |
| [C] : ARMED FORCES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LESSTAL THAN 15 ¢ YEARS $\dot{\text { OLD }}$ | 496 | 496 0 | 0 | 408 0 | 408 0 | 0 0 | 88 0 | 88 | 0 0 | 67 0 | 67 0 | 0 |
| $15+$ YEARS OLD. . . . . | 496 | 496 | 0 | 408 | 408 | 0 | 88 | 88 | 0 | 67 | 67 | 0 |
| [Cl: SPANISH ORIGIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6689 | 3301 | 3388 992 | 6413 1990 | 3166 1036 | 3247 954 |  | 135 |  |  | 91 30 | 96 27 |
| LESS THAN 15 YEARS OLD | 2073 | 1081 | 992 2396 | 1990 4423 | 1036 2130 | 954 2293 | 83 193 | 45 90 | 38 103 | 57 130 | 31 61 | 27 69 |
| $15+$ YEARS OLD. . . . | 4616 | 2220 | 2396 | 4423 | 2130 | 2293 | 193 | 90 | 103 | 130 | 61 | 69 |

TABLE 2 POPULATION BY RACE, SEX, ORIGIN, AND RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD, MARCH 19
[C]: ALL PERSONS

|  | TOTAL | L RACES | FEMALE | TOTAL | WHITE MALE | FEMALE | - TOTAL | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AND } 0 \\ & \text { MALE } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ER -- } \\ & \text { FEMALE } \end{aligned}$ | TOTAL. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BLACK } \\ & \text { MALE } \end{aligned}$ | FEMALE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HH RELATIONSHIP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL PERSONS. | 236693 | 114989 | 121704 | 200840 | 98003 | 102837 | 35853 | 16986 | 18867 | 28597 | 13401 | 15196 |
| FAMILY HOUSEHOLDER | 63427 | 50449 | 12978 | 54833 | 45408 | 9424 | 8595 | 5041 | 3554 | 6942 | 3696 | 3246 |
| NON-FAMILY HOUSEHOLDER | 24808 | 10527 | 14281 | 21592 | 8971 | 12621 | 3216 | 1556 | 1660 | 2793 | 1346 | 1447 |
| SPOUSE | 50923 | 2874 | 48049 | 45765 | 2358 | 43407 | 5158 | 516 | 4642 | 3714 | 453 | 3261 |
| CHILD | 79142 | 41815 | 37327 | 64937 | 34359 | 30578 | 14205 | 7457 | 6748 | 11406 | 5963 | 5443 |
| OTHER RELATIVE | 10389 | 4947 | 5442 | 7068 | 3301 | 3767 | 3321 | 1646 | 1675 | 2692 | 1340 | 1352 |
| NOHRELATIVE. | 8003 | 4377 | 3626 | 6645 | 3607 | 3039 | 1358 | 770 | 588 | 1051 | 603 | 447 |

[C] : SPANISH ORIGIN
HH RELATIONSHIP

| TOTAL PERSONS. | 17884 | 8846 | 9038 | 17080 | 8431 | 8649 | 804 | 415 | 389 | 570 | 299 | 272 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FAMILY HOUSEHOLDER | 4190 | 2984 | 1206 | 4031 | 2896 | 1135 | 159 | 89 | 71 | 107 | 47 | 60 |
| NON-FAMILY HOUSEHOLDER | 1013 | 530 | 482 | 931 | 492 | 440 | 81 | 39 | 42 | 68 | 34 | 34 |
| SPOUSE | 3002 | 208 | 2794 | 2918 | 197 | 2722 | 83 | 11 | 72 | 43 | 11 | 31 |
| CHILD. | 7300 | 3789 | 3511 | 6960 | 3589 | 3370 | 341 | 200 | 141 | 246 | 148 | 98 |
| OTHER RELATIVE | 1612 | 824 | 788 | 1522 | 781 | 741 | 90 | 43 | 47 | 79 | 36 | 43 |
| NONRELATIVE. | 767 | 510 | 257 | 717 | 477 | 240 | 50 | 33 | 17 | 29 | 22 | 6 |

table 3 Weighted and unweighted counts of march 19 [A] WEIGHTED AND UNWEIGHTED : [B] PERSONS AND FAMILIES

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TOTAL PERSONS
TOTAL FAMILY HOUSEEHOLDERES
INTERVIENED UNIITS* (HHDOS**G\dot{C}
    HOUSEHOLDS (FAMTLY & NONFAMILY HHLDRSS)
        OSGHOLDS (FAMILY & NONFAMILY HHLDRSS
            OTAL FAMILY RECORDS IN HOUSEHOLDS :
                TOTAL FAMILIES(HHLDR,RELATED & UNRLTD').
                    FAMILY HHLDRS WITH NO RELATED SUB. - 
                    FAMILY HHLDRS WITH It RELATED SUBS.. .
                    UNRELATED SUBFAMILY. . . . . . ...
                RELATED SUBFAHILYY. . . . . . . .
            RELLATED SUBFAHILYY'V&゙DUSALS.
                    NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDER LIVING WITH NO RELTV\S: :
        TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS
            CIVILIANS 15 YEARS OLD AND OVEER.:..:
            CHILDREN LESS THAN 15 YEARS OLD.
            ARMED FORCES MEMBERS
        GROUP QUARTERS
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```
            OTAL PERSONS
            CIVILIANS 15 YंEARS OLLD AND ȮVĖR.
            CHILDREN LESS THAN 15 YEARS OLD.
    ARMED FORCES MEMIBERS . . . . . 
    NINTERVIEWED UNITS . . . . . . . . . . . 
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WEIGHTED
236693
63427 63427 88597
88597 88236 97156 66235
61311 2117 2117
535 22.72
30921 24808

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236149
183273
51890
987
987
362
544
544
512

UNWEIGHTED
111760 30194 42174 42174 45845 31458 39230

111510
85912
85912
25103
495 495
163
250 250
250 250
232
17
0
17
1
0
0
$\cdots$

TABLE 4 PERSONS $15+$ YEARS OLD BY RACE, SEX, AND TYPE OF INCOME, MARCH 19 [A]: [B] SOURCE OF INCOME

| TOTAL | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOTAL } \\ & 184772 \end{aligned}$ | RACES MALE 88418 | FEMALE 96354 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { TOTAL } \\ 158830 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { WHITE - } \\ \text { MALE } \\ 76502 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { FEMALE } \\ 82328 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & - \text { BLACK } \\ & \text { TOTAL } \\ & 25942 \end{aligned}$ | AND $0 T$ MALE 11916 | ER -FEMALE 14026 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOTAL } \\ & 20630 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { BLACK } \\ \text { MALE } \\ 9367 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { FEMALE } \\ & 11263 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WITH INCOME. | 170267 | 83600 | 86667 | 147882 | 73164 | 74718 | 22385 | 10437 | 11948 | 17804 | 8157 | 9647 |
| WAGE AND SALARY. | 117047 | 63118 | 53929 | 101249 | 55167 | 46082 | 15798 | 7951 | 7847 | 12502 | 6211 | 6291 |
| NON-FARM SELF EMPLOYMENT | 10911 | 7400 | 3511 | 10117 | 6850 | 3266 | 794 | 550 | 245 | 509 | 353 | 155 |
| FARM SELF EMPLOYMENT | 1839 | 1630 | 209 | 1802 | 1594 | 208 | 37 | 36 | 1 | 22 | 22 | 0 |
| SOCIAL SECURITY AND RR | 32981 | 13663 | 19318 | 29518 | 12198 | 17320 | 3463 | 1465 | 1998 | 3030 | 1265 | 1765 |
| SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY. | 3523 | 1196 | - 2327 | 2326 | 810 | 1516 | 1197 | 386 | 811 | 1097 | 356 | 741 |
| PUBLIC ASSISTANCE. | 4691 | 971 | 3720 | 2828 | 696 | 2133 | 1862 | 275 | 1588 | 1702 | 228. | 1474 |
| INTEREST . . . . | 100727 | 48381 | 52346 | 93390 | 44884 | 48506 | 7337 | 3497 | 3840 | 4794 | 2235 | 2559 |
| DIVIDENDS, RENTAL, OR EST/TRUSTS | 31302 | 15932 | 15370 | 29582 | 15035 | 14547 | 1720 | 896 | 823 | 1057 | 528 | 529 |
| VETERANS, UNEMP. AND WORKMEN COMP. | 12773 | 8160 | 4613 | 11108 | 7116 | 3992 | 1665 | 1044 | 621 | 1339 | 827 | 511 |
| PENSIONS AND MILITARY RETIREMENT | 13605 | 8429 | 5176 | 12563 | 7768 | 4795 | 1042 | 661 | 382 | 835 | 521 | 314 |
| ALIMONY AND OTHER MONEY INCOME | 13520 | 4497 | 9023 | 11419 | 3891 | 7528 | 2102 | 606 | 1495 | 1587 | 377 | 1210 |
| WITH NO INCOME | 14505 | 4818 | 9687 | 10948 | 3339 | 7610 | 3557 | 1479 | 2078 | 2826 | 1210 | 1615 |

TABLE 5 FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 15+ BY RACE AND SEX OF HEAD AND TYPE OF INCOME, MARCH 19 [A〕: [B] SOURCE OF INCOME: [C〕
[C]: FAMILIES

| TOTAL | TOTAL | RACES <br> MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | WHITE ${ }_{\text {MALE }}$ | FEMALE | -- BOTAL | AND OTT MALE | HER -- FEMALE | TOTAL | BLACK | FEMALE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TOTAL | 63427 | 50449 | 12978 | 54833 | 45408 | 9424 | 8595 | 5041 | 3554 | 6942 | 3696 | 3246 |
| WITH INCOME. | 63277 | 50382 | 12895 | 54711 | 45352 | 9359 | 8566 | 5030 | 3536 | 6917 | 3688 | 3229 |
| WAGE AND SALARY. | 52423 | 42276 | 10147 | 45357 | 37854 | 7503 | 7066 | 4422 | 2644 | 5621 | 3220 | 2401 |
| NON-FARM SELF EMPLOYMENT | 8262 | 7259 | 1003 | 7704 | 6788 | 916 | 558 | 471 | 87 | 356 | 285 | 71 |
| FARM SELF EMPLOYMENT | 1472 | 1420 | 52 | 1450 | 1402 | 48 | 22 | 17 | 5 | 15 | 12 | 3 |
| SOCIAL SECURITY AND RR | 14581 | 11264 | 3318 | 12918 | 10306 | 2611 | 1664 | 957 | 707 | 1414 | 765 | 650 |
| SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY. | 1714 | 929 | 785 | 1104 | 678 | 426 | 610 | 251 | 359 | 556 | 216 | 340 |
| PUBLIC ASSISTANCE. . | 3631 | 1119 | 2513 | 2155 | 878 | 1277 | 1476 | 240 | 1236 | 1342 | 174 | 1168 |
| INTEREST | 41597 | 35533 | 6064 | 38309 | 33097 | 5212 | 3288 | 2436 | $85 ?$ | 2233 | 1522 | 712 |
| DIVIDENDS; RENTAL; OR EST/TRUSTS | 16015 | 14071 | 1944 | 14994 | 13275 | 1719 | 1021 | 796 | 225 | 647 | 469 | 178 |
| VETERANS, UNEMP. AND WORKMEN COMP. | 8961 | 7355 | 1606 | 7796 | 6562 | 1234 | 1165 | 793 | 372 | 903 | 575 | 328 |
| PENSIONS AND MILITARY RETIREMENT | 8845 | 7676 | 1169 | 8199 | 7171 | 1028 | 646 | 505 | 142 | 503 | 387 | 116 |
| ALIMOHY AND OTHER MONEY INCOME | 9192 | 5391 | 3801 | 7752 | 4846 | 2905 | 1440 | 544 | 896 | 1161 | 358 | 803 |
| WITH NO INCOME . . . . . . . | 151 | 67 | 84 | 122 | 57 | 65 | 28 | 10 | 18 | 25 | 8 | 17 |
| [C] : UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL | 31354 | 14309 | 17045 | 27122 | 12125 | 14997 | 4232 | 2183 | 2048 | 3590 | 1852 | 1738 |
| WITH INCOME. | 30719 | 14008 | 16711 | 26695 | 11919 | 14776 | 4024 | 2089 | 1935 | 3433 | 1776 | 1657 |
| WAGE AND SALARY. | 19252 | 10517 | 8735 | 16713 | 9060 | 7653 | 2539 | 1457 | 1082 | 2112 | 1233 | 879 |
| NON-FARM SELF EMPLOYMENT | 1690 | 1139 | 551 | 1534 | 1028 | 506 | 155 | 111 | 44 | 127 | 92 | 34 |
| FARM SELF EMPLOYMENT - | 167 | 143 | 24 | - 156 | 132 | 24 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| SOCIAL SECURITY AND RR - | 9789 | 2351 | 7438 | 8749 | 1976 | 6773 | 1040 | 375 | 665 | 970 | 353 | 617 |
| SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY. | 1376 | 329 | 1047 | 970 | 240 | 730 | 406 | 89 | 317 | 389 | 87 | 303 |
| PUBLIC ASSISTANCE. . | 571 | 254 | 317 | 403 | 172 | 230 | 169 | 82 | 86 | 158 | 78 | 81 |
| INTEREST • - • - | 17862 | 7615 | 10247 | 16559 | 6982 | 9577 | 1303 | 633 | 670 | 1000 | 489 | 512 |
| DIVIDENDS, RENTAL, OR EST/TRUSTS | 5222 | 2276 | 2945 | 4977 | 2146 | 2831 | 244 | 130 | 114 | 185 | 102 | 82 |
| VETERANS, UNEMP. AND WORKMEN COMP. | 2842 | 1630 | 1212 | 2488 | 1380 | 1109 | 354 | 250 | 103 | 317 | 220 | 97 |
| PENSIONS AND MILITARY RETIREMENT | 3713 | 1202 | 2511 | 3381 | 1036 | 2345 | 332 | 166 | 166 | 301 | 150 | 151 |
| ALIMMONY AND OTHER MONEY INCOME. | 2674 | 1187 | 1487 | 2330 | 1007 | 1323 | 344 | 180 | 164 | 200 | 99 | 101 |
| WITH NO INCOME | 635 | 301 | 334 | 427 | 207 | 220 | 207 | 94 | 113 | 158 | 76 | 81 |

TABLE 6 HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY UNITS BY RACE, AND ORIGIN, MARCH 19 [A]: [B] KIND OF HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY

| , | TOTAL | WHITE | BLACK <br> AND OTHER | BLACK | SPANISH ORIGIN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS | 88236 | 76425 | 11811 | 9734 | 5203 |
| FAMILY HOUSEHOLDER - | 63427 | 54833 | 8595 | 6942 | 4190 |
| MARRIED-COUPLE | 50923 | 45810 | 5113 | 3777 | 2939 |
| OTHER FAMILY, MALE HHLDR | 2400 | 1960 | 440 | 343 | 283 |
| OTHER FAMILY, FEMALE HHLDR | 10104 | 7063 | 3041 | 2821 | 968 |
| NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDER. | 24808 | 21592 | 3216 | 2793 | 1013 |
| MALE | 10527 | 8971 | 1556 | 1346 | 530 |
| FEMALE | 14281 | 12621 | 1660 | 1447 | 482 |
| TOTAL FAMILY HHLDRS. | 63962 | 55260 | 8702 | 7029 | 4282 |
| MARRIED-COUPLE | 50969 | 45846 | 5122 | 3780 | 2945 |
| OTHER FAMILY, MALE HHLDR | 2484 | 2033 | 451 | 352 | 321 |
| OTHER FAMILY, FEMALE HHLDR | 10510 | 7381 | 3129 | 2897 | 1016 |
| TOTAL RELATED SUBFAMILIES. | 2272 | 1465 | 807 | 665 | 321 |
| MARRIED-COUPLE . | 786 | 649 | 137 | 47 | 140 |
| FATHER-CHILD | 116 | 76 | 40 | 28 | 11 |
| MOTHER-CHILD | 1370 | 739 | 631 | 590 | 170 |
| TOTAL UNRELATED FAMILIES | 535 | 428 | 107 | 87 | 91 |
| MARRIED-COUPLE | 45 | 36 | 9 | 2 | 6 |
| OTHER FAMILY, MALE HHLDR | 84 | 73 | 11 | 9 | 37 |
| OTHER FAMILY, FEMALE HHLDR | 406 | 318 | 88 | 75 | 48 |
| NONFAMILY HHLDRS . . . | 31465 | 27195 | 4270 | 3626 | 1548 |
| MALE | 14367 | 12160 | 2207 | 1876 | 911 |
| FEMALE | 17098 | 15035 | 2063 | 1750 | 637 |
| OTHER PERSONS LIVING |  |  |  |  |  |
| WITH NO RELATIVES | 6657 | 5603 | 1054 | 833 | 535 |
| MALE . . . . . | 3840 | 3189 | 651 | 530 | 380 |
| FEMALE . . . . | 2816 | 2414 | 403 | 303 | 155 |

TABLE 7 PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, RACE, AND SEX, MARCH 19


TABLE 8 FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 15+ BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, MARCH 19 [C]: FAMILIES


TABLE 9 WORK EXPERIENCE OF PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY RACE AND SEX WA] : [B] WORK EXPERIENCE: [C]

〔C〕: ALL PERSONS


TABLE 10 MOBILITY BE SEX, RACE, SPANISH ORIGIN, AND RESIDENCE - MARCH 19 UNIVERSE: PERSONS YEAR OLD AND OVER


# APPENDIXD 

## SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES Child Support and Alimony: 1986

## SOURCE OF DATA

The estimates in these tabulations are based on data obtained in March and April 1986 from the Current Fopulation Survey (CF'S) conducted by the Eureau of the Census and from supplementary questions to the CFS. The present CFS sample was selected from the 1980 census files with coverage in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The sample is continually updated to reflect new construction. The current sample is located in 729 areas comprising 1,973 counties, independent cities, and minor civil divisions in the nation.

In the March sample, approximately 57,000 occupied households were eligible for interview. Df this number, atout 2,500 occupied units were visited but interviews were not obtained because the occupants were not found at home after repeated calls or were unavailable for some other reason. CFS has eight rotation groups being interviewed in a month.

Questions relating to labor force participation are asked about each member in every sample household. In addition, in March 1786 supplementary questions were asked about income and in April 1986 supplementary questions were asked about child support and alimony for previously divorced women. In March. all eight rotations were asked inćome questions. In April only the six rotations that were the same as in March were used to identify eligible women for the April supplement. About 42,200 of the households interviewed in March were interviewed again in April. Women 18 years of age and older were asked supplemental questions regarding child support and alimony payments. Of the 43,091 eligible women interviewed in March, 37,671 were matched to women interviewed in April. Child support and alimony information was imputed for the other 5.420 eligible women. Table A-1 gives the sample siaes and imputation rates by marital status.

CPS Estimation Procedure. The estimation procedure used in this survey involved the inflation of weighted sample results ta independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, sex, and Hispanic;non-Hispanic categories. These independent estimates are based on statistics from the 1930 decennial census: statistics on births, deathe, immigration, and emigration: and statistics on the strength of the Grmed Forces.

## RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Since the CFS estimates were based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questioninaires, instructions, and enumerators. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling and nonsampling: The accuracy of a survey result depends on both types of errors: but the full extent of the nonsampling error is unknown. Consequently: particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of figures based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates. The standard errors provided for the CPS estimates primarily indicate the magnitude of the sampling error. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in responses and enumeration: but do not measure any systematic biases in the data. (Eias is the difference averaged over all possible samples: between the estimate and the desired value.)

Nonsampling Variability. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources, e.g.s inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness on the part of respondents to provide correct information, inability to recall information, errors made in collection such as in recording or coding the data, errors made in processing the data, errors made in estimating values for missing data, and failure to represent all units with the sample (undercoverage).

Undercover age in the, CFS results from missed housing units and missed persons within sample households. Overall undercoverage as compared to the level of the 1980 decennial census is about 7 percent. It is known that CPS undercoverage varies with age, sex, and race. Generally, undercoverage is larger for males than for females and larger for Elacks and other races combined than for Whites. Katio estimation to independent age-sex-race-Hispanic population controls, as described previously, partially corrects for the bias due to survey undercoverage. However, biases exist in the estimates to the extent that missed persons in missed households or missed persons in interviewed households have different characteristics from those of interviewed persons in the same age-sex-race-Hispanic group. Further, the independent population controls used have not been adjusted for undercoverage in the 1980 census.

In these tabluations, the nonsampling error due to imputing values for missing data may be particularly severe. This is because the imputation rates for divorced and separated women are over 20 percent. Imputation procedures are intended to reduce nonsampling error due to missing data, but with such high imputation rates the procedures lose some effectiveness. Therefore, particular caution should be used in interpreting the data in these tabulations.

In most cases the questionnaire entries for income are based on the memory or knowledge of one persor, lusually the wife. The most common respondent for this report was the female householder. The memory factor in data derived from field surveys of income probably produces underestimates because the tendency is to forget minor or irregular sources of income. Other errors of reporting are due to misrepresentation or to misunderstanding as to the scope of/the income concept. See also the section entitled "Underreporting of Income" of an earlier report (Series P-60, No. 129).

Table A-1. Sample Sizes and Imputation Rates


For additional information on nonsampling error including the possible impact on CFS data when known, refer to Statistical Folicy Working Faper 3, An Error Profile: Employment as Measured by the Current Population Survey, Office of Federal Statistical Folicy and Standards; U.S. Department of Commerce, 1978 and Technical Faper 40, The Current Population Survey: Desian and Methodology: Eureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Sampling Variability. The standard errors given in the following tables are primarily measures of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occurred by chance because a sample rather than the entire population was surveyed. The sample estimate and its standard error enable one to construct confidence intervals, ranges that would include the average results of all possible samples with a known probatility. For example, if all possible samples were selected, each of these being surveyed under essentially the same general conditions and using the same sample design, and if an estimate and its standard error were calculated from each sample, then:

1. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two standard errors below the estimate to two standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.
2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

The average estimate derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. However, for a particular sample, one can say with specified confidence that the average estimate derived from all possible samples is included in the confidence interval.

Standard, errors may also be used to perform hypothesis testing, a procedure for distinguishing between population parameters using sample estimates. Tests may be performed at various levels of significance, where a level of significance is the probability of concluding that the characteristics are different when, in fact, they are identical.

To perform the most common test, let $x$ and $y$ be sample estimates for two characteristics of interest. Let the standarderror on the difference $x-y$ be $\sigma_{\text {oxfr. }}$. If the ratio $R=(x-y) / \sigma_{\text {oxpr }}$ is between -2 and +2 ; no conclusion about the difference between the characteristics is justified at the 0.05 level of significance. If, on the other hand, this ratio is smaller than -2 or larger than +2 , the observed difference is significant at the o. os level. In this event, it is commonly accepted practice to say that the characteristics are different. Of course, sometimes this conclusion will be wrong. When the characteristics are, in fact, the same, there is a 5 percent chance of concluding that they are different. For other differences the estimated difference between characteristics is between 1.6 and 2.0 times the standard error of the difference.

Comparability of Data. Data obtained from the CPS and other sources are not entirely comparable. This is due in large part to differences in interviewer training and experience and in differing survey processes. This is an additional component of error not reflected in the standard error tables. Therefore, caution should be used in comparing results between these different sources.

Standard Error Tables and Their Use. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a larger number of estimates and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. Therefore, instead of providing an individual standard error for each estimate, generalized sets of standard errors are provided for various types of characteristics. As a result, the sets of standard errors provided give an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard error of an estimate rather than the precise standard error.

The figures presented in Table $A-2$ are approximations to the standard errors of Various estimates for women in the United States. To obtain the approximate standard error for a specific characteristic the appropriate standard error in Tables A-2 and A-S must be multiplied by the factor for that characteristic given in Table A-4. These factors must be applied to the generalized standard errors in order to adjust for the combined effect of the sample design and the estimating procedure on the value of the 87 characteristic.

Standard errors for intermediate values not shown in the generalized tables of standard errors may be approiimated by linear interpolation.

Two parameters (denoted "a" and "b") are used to calculate standard errors for each type of characteristic; they are presented in Table A-4. These parameters were used to calculate the standard errors in Tables $A-2$ and $A-J$ and to calculate the factors in Table.A-4. They also may be used directly to calculate the Etandard errors for estimated numbers and percentages. Methods for computation are given in the following sections.

Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers. The approximate standard error: $\sigma_{m}$, of an estimated number shown in this report can be obtained in two ways. It may be obtained by use of the formula

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sigma_{\mu}=f \sigma \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

Where $f$ is the appropriate factor from Table $A-4$ and $\sigma$ is the standard error on the estimate obtained by interpolation from Table A-2. Alternatively, the standard error may be approximated by formula (2) from which the standard errors in Table A-2 were calculated. Use of this formula will provide more accurate results than the use of formula (1) above

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sigma_{M}=\sqrt{a x z+b x} \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

Here $x$ is the size of the estimate and a and $b$ are the parameters in Table A-4 associated with the particular characteristic.

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

Estimated Number. Suppose that Table 1 of these tabulations showed that there were $5,015,000$ women with child support payments agreed to or awarded in 1986. Using formula (2) with $a=-0.000030$ and $b=2,769$ from Table $A-4$, the approximate standard error 1 ́ is:
$\sqrt{(-0.000050)(5,015,000)=+(2,769)(5,015,000)}=115,000$

The 90 -percent confidence interval for the number of women with child support payments agreed to or awarded is from 4,831,000 to 5,199,000. 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 90 -percent of all possible

[^4]samples. Similarly, we could conclude with 95-percent confidence that the number of women with child support payments agreed to or awarded lies within the interval from 4,785,000 to 5,245,000 (using twice the standard error).

Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed using sample data for both numeratory and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which this percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. When the numerator and denominator of the percentage are in different categories, use the factors or parameters from Table A-4 indicated by the numerator. The approximate standard error, $\sigma\langle x, \infty\rangle$, of an estimated percentage can be obtained by use of the formula:

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sigma(x, \infty)=f \sigma \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

In this formula, $f$ is the appropriate factor from Table A-4 and $\sigma$ is the standard error on the estimate from Table A-S. Alternatively, it may be approximated by the following formula from which the standard errors in Table $A-3$ were calculated. Use of this formula will give more accurate results than use of formula (ङ) above.

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sigma_{(x, \infty)}=\sqrt{\frac{b}{-} \cdot p(10 Q-p)} \tag{4}
\end{equation*}
$$

Here $\%$ is the size of the subclass of persons or households which is the base of the percentage, $p$ is the percentage $(0<p<100)$, and $b$ is the parameter in Table A-4 associated with the particular characteristic in the numerator of the percentage.

## Illustration of the Computation of the Standard Error of a

 Percentage. Suppose that Table 1 the tabulations showed that of the $3,995,000$ women due child support payments in 1986, 3,037,000, or 76.0 percent: of the women actually received payment. Using formula (4) with $b=2,769$ from Table A-4, the approximate standard error 2 of 76.0 percent is$$
\sqrt{\frac{2,769}{3,995,000}(76.0)(24.0)}=1.1
$$

Consequently, the 90 -percent confidence interval of the percentage of women wha actually received payment is 74.2 to 77.8 percent, i.e., $76.0 \pm(1.6 \times 1.1)$, and the $95-p e r c e n t$ confidence interval is from 73.8 to. 78.2 percent (twice the standard error).

Standard Error of a Difference. For a difference between two sample estimates, the standard error is approximately equal to

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sigma_{(x-y)}=\sqrt{\sigma_{x}+\sigma_{\gamma}} \tag{5}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $\sigma_{x}$ and $\sigma_{v}$ are the $s t a n d a r d$ errors of the estimates $x$ and $y$, respectively. The estimates can be of numbers, percents, ratios, etc. This will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between two estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however: there is a high positive (negative) correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate (underestimate) the true standard error.

## Illustration of the Computation of the Standard Error of a Difference. Suppose that Table 1 of these tabulations showed that in 1986, 71.9 percent of married women due child support in 1986, (1,226,00) actually received payments, whereas 76.4 percent of divorced women due payments, (2,092,000) actually received child support payments. Thus, the apparent difference in the percentages between these two groups of women is 4.5 percent. Using the standard error b parameter $=2,769$ from Table A-4 and formula (4) the standard error, $\sigma(x, p)$ on 71.9 percent is approximately 2.1 percent, and the standard error, $\sigma(v . p)$ on 76.4 percent is approximately 1.5 percent. Using formula (5), the standard error of the estimated difference of 4.5 percent is about

$$
\sqrt{(2.1)^{2}+(1.5) 2}=2.6 \text { percent }
$$

Thus, the 90 -percent confidence interval around the difference is from 0.3 to 8.7 percent, i.e., $4.5 \pm(1.6 \% 2.6)$, and the $95-\mathrm{per}-$ cent confidence interval is from -0.7 to 9.7 percent (twice the. standard error). Since this interval includes zero: we cannot conclude with $95-p e r c e n t$ confidence that the percentage of married women actually receiving child support payments is less than the percentage of divorced women actually receiving child support payments. However, since the 90-percent interval does not include zero, we can say that there is some evidence of a difference between the two groups.

Standard Error of a Median. The sampling variability of an estimated median depends upon the form of the distribution as well as the size of its base. An approximate method for measuring the reliability of an estimated median is to determine a confidence interval about it. (See the section on sampling variability for a general discussion of confidence intervals.) The following procedure may be used to estimate the b8-percent confidence limits of a median ba'sed on sample data.
(1) Determine, using the standard error tables and factors or formula (4), the standard error of the estimate of 50 percent from the distribution.
(2) Add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step (1).
(S) Using the distribution of the characteristic, calculate the 68-percent confidence interval by calculating the values corresponding to the two points established in step (2).
(4) Once the limits of the 68 -percent confidence interval are computed, the standard error of a median can be computed by the formula:

where

$$
\begin{aligned}
U= & \text { Upper limit of the 68-percent confidence } \\
& \text { interval, } \\
L= & \text { Lower limit of the 68-percent confidence } \\
& \text { interval. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Illustration of the Computation of a Confidence Interval for a Median. Suppose that Table 1 of these tabulations showed that the median income in 1986 for all women with children from absent fathers with income is $\$ 7,942$. Suppose Table 1 also showed that the base of the distribution from which this median was determined was 8,236,000.
(1). Using formula (4), the standard error of 50 -percent on a base of $8,236,000$ is about 0.9 percentage points.
(2) To obtain a 68-percent confidence interval on the estimated median, add to and subtract from 50-percent the standard error found in step (1). This yields limits of 49.1 and 50.9.
(3) From Table 1, the income of $4,960,000(60.2$ percent) of these women was at least $\$ 6,000$ and the income of 4,082,000 (49.7 percent) of these women was at least $\$ 8,000$. Therefore, the median income and the upper and lower limits on the confidence interval are to be calculated using linear interpolation. The lower limit on the estimate is found to be about
$4,960,000-(.509)(8,236,000)$

$$
(\$ 8,000-\$ 6,000)+\$ 6,000=\$ 7.769
$$

$4,960,000-4,092,000$

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


$$
4,960,000-4,092,000
$$

$$
(\$ 8,000-\$ 6,000)+\$ 6,000=\$ 8,111
$$

> Thus, the 68-percent confidence interval on the median income of all women with income in 1986 is from $\$ 7,769$ te
> ( $\ddagger$ 8; 111.
(4) The standard error of the median is, therefore, ( $\$ 8,111$ - $\$ 7,769$ ) /2, i.e., $\$ 171$. (Note: Fublished standard errors are calculated by the same method as above. However: a different standard error may be obtained because of rounding-off errors; e.g., for the above illustration, Table 1 gives a standard error of \$184.)

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

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sigma_{x}^{-} \doteq \sqrt{\frac{b}{y}} \quad s= \tag{6}
\end{equation*}
$$

In this formula; $y$ is the size of the base of the distribution and $b$ is a parameter which depends on the sample size, the sample design, The estimation procedure, and the characteristic. Vallues of $b$ are given in Table A-4. The variance, 52 , is given by the following formula:

$$
S^{2}=\sum_{i=1}^{\frac{c}{2}} P_{1} \bar{x}_{2}^{2}-\bar{x}^{2}
$$

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

$$
\sum_{i=1}^{c} p_{1} \bar{x}_{1}
$$

c is the number of groups: i indicates a specific group, thus taking on values 1 through $c$.
$P_{1} \quad i s$ the estimated proportion of households, families or persons whose values, for the characteristic (x-values) being considered, fall in group i.
$\bar{x}_{1}=\left(Z_{1-1}+Z_{1}\right) / 2$ where $Z_{1-1}$ and $Z_{1}$ are the lower and upper interval boundaries, respectively, for group i. This is assumed to be the most representative value for the characteristic for households, families or persons in group i. Group $c i s$ open-ended, i.e., no upper interval boundary exists. For this group approximate average value is

$$
\bar{x}_{a}=\frac{3}{2} \quad z_{=-2}
$$

Table A-2

## Stiandard Errors 2 of Estimated Numbers <br> (Numbers in Thousands)



For a particular characteristic, see Table A-4 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors. For reference, the standard errors in Tables A-2 and A-3 were calculated using $a=-0.000030$ and $b=2,769$.

Standard Errors 2 of Estimated Percentages


2- For a particular characteristic, see Table A-4 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Table A-4

> "a" and "b" Parameters for Calculating Approximate Standard Error of Estimated Numbers and Percentages for the Child Support and Alimony Tabulations: 1986


NOTE: To obtain standard error parameters by residence, multiply the above parameters by a factor of 1.0 for Metropolitan residence, 1.5 for Nonmetropolitan residence, 0.75 for Northeast; 0.92 for Midwest; 1.03 for South; 1.07 for West; and 0.91 for the North and West combined.

The specific metropolitan identifiers on this file are based on the office of Management and Budget's June 30,1984 definitions and are ranked according to Census Bureau population estimates for July 1, 1983. Identification of CMSA's is based solely on the CMSA/MSA rank code (See List 1). MSA's can be identified by using either the CMSA/MSA rank code (List 1) or the FIPS MSA/PMSA code (List 4). PMSA's can be identified by either the FIPS MSA/PMSA code (List 4) or a combination of the CMSA/MSA rank codes and the PMSA rank code (List 2). Identification of individual central cities is based on a combination of codes (See List 3). Individual central cities are identified by the appropriate central city code and the FIPS MSA/PMSA code or the appropriate central city code, the CMSA/MSA rank code, and. if necessary, the PMSA rank code. Some examples of the proper coding of specific metropolitan areas are given below.

| AREA | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CMSA/ } \\ & \text { MSA } \\ & \text { RANK } \\ & \text { (MSARANK) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { PMSA } \\ \text { RANK } \\ \text { CODE } \\ \text { (PMSARANK) } \end{gathered}$ | INDIVIDUAL CENTRAL CITY CODE (CCCODE) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { FIPS } \\ & \text { MSA/PMSA } \\ & \text { CODE } \\ & \text { (SMSAFIPS) } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | List 1 | List 2 | List 3 | List 4 |
| Dallas-Fort Worth. TX CMSA | 010 | N/C | N/C | N/C |
| Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA | 010 | 02 | N/C | N/C |
| OR | N/C | N/C | N/C | 2800 |
| Fort Worth, TX Central City | 010 | 02 | 1 | N/C |
| OR | N/C | N/C | 1 | 2800 |
| Phoenix, AZ MSA | 023 | N/C | N/C | N/C |
| OR | N/C | N/C | N/C | 6200 |
| Mesa, AZ Central City | 023 | N/C | 2 | N/C |
| OR | N/C | N/C | 2 | 6200 |
| Burlington, VT MSA | 224 | N/C | N/C | N/C |
| OR | N/C | N/C | N/C | 1305 |
|  | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{No}$ | Code Require |  |  |

NOTES: (1) Do not attempt to tally CMSA totals by summing identified PMSA's. The specific PMSA identification for some PMSA's is suppressed while the specific CMSA for those areas is available. The New Hampshire portion of the Boston CMSA is an example of this. While specific identification of Nashua and the Lawrence-Haverill and Lowell portions is suppressed, all areas are coded as being in the Boston CMSA.
(2) Many of the smaller metropolitan areas in sample do not contain central city/balance breakdowns and hence, are coded "not identifiable" in the central city metropolitan statistical area residence status code (CCCSMSA). It is recommended that this code in conjunction with the modified metropolitan statistical area residence status code (MSTSMSAR) be used for tallying metropolitan residence status for national and other grouped data.

| CMSA/ | FIPS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MSA | MSA/ |  |
| RANK | PMSA | - |
| CODE | CODE | CMSA/MSA TITLE |
| 001 |  | New York-N. New Jersey-Long Is land, NY-NJ-CT CMSA |
| 002 |  | Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA |
| 003 |  | Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA (Wisconsin portion not in sample) |
| 004 |  | Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA (Maryland portion suppressed) |
| 005 |  | San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA |
| 006 |  | Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA |
| 007 |  | Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA |
| 008 |  | Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA |
| 009 | 8840 | Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA |
| 010 |  | Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA |
| 011 |  | Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA |
| 012 |  | Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA |
| 013 |  | Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA |
| 014 |  | St. Louis, MO-IL CMSA |
| 015 | 0520 | Atlanta, GA MSA |
| 016 | 0720 | Baltimore, MD MSA |
| 017 | 5120 | Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA (Wisconsin portion not identified) |
| 018 |  | Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA |
| 019 | 7320 | San Diego, CA MSA |
| 020 | B280 | Tampa-St. Petersburg-Cleanwater, FL MSA |
| 021 |  | Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA |
| 022 |  | Cincinnati-flamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA (Indiana portion not identified) |
| 023 | 6200 | Phoenix, AZ MSA |
| 024 |  | Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA |
| 025 | 3760 | Kansas City, Mo-KS . MSA |
| 026 |  | Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA |
| 027 | 5560 | New Orleans, LA MSA |
| 028 | 1840 | Columbus, OH MSA 198 |


| 029 | 5720 | Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 030 |  | Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA |
| 031 | 6920 | Sacramento, CA MSA |
| 032 | 3480 | Indianapolis. IN MSA |
| 033 | 7240 | San Antonio, TX MSA |
| 034 |  | Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA |
| 035 | 1520 | Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA |
| 036 |  | Hartford-New Britian-Middletown, CT CMSA |
| 037 | 7160 | Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA |
| 038 | 6840 | Rochester, NY MSA |
| 039 | 5880 | Oklahoma City, OK MSA |
| 040 | 4520 | Louisville, KY-IN MSA |
| 041 | 2000 | Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA |
| 042 | 4920 | Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA (Arkansas and Mississippi portions not identified) |
| 043 | 1000 | Birmingham, AL MSA |
| 044 | 5360 | Nashville, TN MSA |
| 045 | 3120 | Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA |
| 046 | 0160 | Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA |
| 047 | 3320 | Honolulu, HI MSA |
| 048 | 5960 | Orlando, 「L MSA |
| 049 | 6760 | Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA (Dinwiddie and Prince George counties and Colonial Heights, Hopewell, and Petersburg cities not in sample) |
| 050 | 3600 | Jacksonville, FL MSA |
| 051 | 7560 | Scranton-Wilkes. Barre, PA MSA (Monroe county not in sample) |
| 052 | 8560 | Tulsa, OK MSA |
| 053 | 8960 | West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA |
| 054 | 8160 | Syracuse, NY MSA - |
| 055 | 0240 | Allentown-Bethlehem, PA-NJ MSA (New Jersey portion not identified) |
| 056 | 0640 | Austin, TX MSA |
| 057 | 3000 | Grand Rapids, MI MSA |
| 058 | 8400 | Toledo, OH MSA |
| 059 | 5920 | Omaha, NE-IA MSA (Iowa potion not identified) |
| 060 | 6640 | Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA |
| 061 | 3160 | Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA . 199 |


| 062 | 38.40 | Knoxville, TN MSA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 063 | 8520 | Tucson, AZ MSA |
| 064 | 3240 | Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA (Lebanon county not in sample) |
| 065 | 2840 | Fresno, CA MSA |
| 066 | 0760 | Baton Rouge, LA MSA |
| 067 | 9320 | Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA |
| 068 | 4120 | Las Vegas, NV MSA |
| 069 | 8000 | Springfield, MA MSA |
| 070 | 2320 | El Paso, TX MSA |
| 071 | 5480 | New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA |
| 072 | 4400 | Little Rock-North Little Rock, AK MSA |
| 073 | 1440 | Charleston, SC MSA |
| 074 | 5160 | Mobile, AL MSA (Baldwin county not in sample) |
| 075 | 0680 | Bakersfield, CA MSA |
| 076 | 3660 | Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA (Virginia portion not identified) |
| 077 | 2640 | Flint, MI MSA |
| 078 | 0200 | Albuquerque, NM MSA |
| 079 | 9040 | Wichita, KA MSA |
| 080 | 1760 | Columbia, SC MSA |
| 081 | 1560 | Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA (Marion and Sequatchie counties Tennessee not in sample) |
| 082 | 6960 | Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA |
| 083 | 4040 | Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA |
| 084 | 9240 | Worcester, MA MSA |
| 085 | 1320 | Canton, OH MSA |
| 086 | 0840 | Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA |
| 087 | 9280 | York, PA MSA |
| 088 | 1960 | Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA |
| 089 | 8120 | Stockton, CA MSA |
| 090 | 2120 | Des Moines, IA MSA (Dallas county not in sample) |
| 091 | 4000 | Lancaster, PA MSA |
| 092 | 3560 | Jackson, MS MSA |
| 093 | 6120 | Peoria, IL MSA |
| 094 | 0600 | Augusta, GA-SC MSA |
| 095 | 1880 | Corpus Christi, TX MSA |


| 096 | 7680 | Shreveport, LA MSA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 097 | 2760 | Fort Wayne, IN MSA |
| 098 | 7840 | Spokane, WA MSA |
| 099 | 3980 | Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA |
| 100 | 1720 | Colorado Springs, CO MSA |
| 101 * | 3400 | Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA (Kentucky and Ohio portions not identified) |
| 102 | 4720 | Madison, WI MSA |
| 103 | 4880 | McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA |
| 104 | 4280 | Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA |
| 105 | 8680 | Utica-Rome, NY MSA |
| 106 | 7480 | Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA |
| 107 | 6680 | Reading, PA MSA |
| 108 | 6080 | Pensacola, FL MSA |
| 109 | 7120 | Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA |
| 110 | 4900 | Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA |
| 111 | 0460 | Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA |
| 112 | 2020 | Daytona Beach, FL MSA |
| 113 | 5170 | Modesto, CA MSA |
| 115 | 5240 | Montgomery, AL MSA |
| 116 | 2360 | Erie, PA MSA |
| 117 | 6880 | Rockford, IL MSA |
| 118 | 2440 | Evansville, IN-KY MSA (Kentucky portion not identified) |
| 119 | 4680 | Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA |
| 120 | 1480 | Charleston, WV MSA |
| 121 | 2400 | Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA |
| 122. | 0960 | Binghamton, NY MSA |
| 123 | 8780 | Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA |
| 124 | 3680 | Johnstown, PA MSA |
| 125 | 2240 | Duluth, MN-WI MSA (Wisconsin portion not identified) |
| 126 | 5520 | New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA (Rhode Island portion suppressed) |
| 127 | 7080 | Salem, OR MSA |
| 128 | 6460 | Poughkeepsie, NY MSA |
| 129 | 2560 | Fayetteville, NC MSA |
| 130 | 1800 | Columbus, GA-AL MSA (Alabama portion not in sample) |
| 131 | 2700 | Fort Myers, FL MSA |

            Provo-Orem, UT MSA (Central City portion only identified)
    1240
7520
7510
6800
4600
3880
3810
7920
3720
0380
6720
3290
3440
8880
8240
6450

6400
4360
0920
3350
7880
1080
2900
9000
8800
3960
1360.

5400
1400
2720
1140
0480
0870
8920
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA
Savannah, GA MSA
Sarasota, FL MSA
Roanoke, VA MSA
Lubbock, TX MSA
Lafayette, LA MSA
Killeen-Temple, TX MSA
Springfield, MO MSA
Kalamazoo, MI MSA
Anchorage, AK MSA
Reno, NV MSA (Central City portion only identified)
Hickory, NC MSA
Huntsville, AL MSA
Waterbury, CT MSA
Tallahassee, FL MSA
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA (Maine portion not
entirely in sample and it is not identified)
Portland, ME MSA
Lincoln, NE MSA
Biloxi-Gulfoort, MS MSA
Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA
Springfield, IL MSA
Boise City, ID MSA
Gainesville, FL MSA
Wheeling, WV-OH MSA (Ohio portion not identified)
Waco, TX MSA
Lake Charles, LA MSA
Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
New Bedford, MA MSA
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA (Oklahoma portion not in sample)
Bradenton, FL MSA
Asheville, NC MSA
Benton Harbor, MI MSA
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA

| 174 | 2670 | Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 178 | 8440 | Topeka, KA MSA (Central City portion only identified) |
| 179 | 1620 | Chico, CA MSA |
| 180 | 5320 | Muskegon, MI MSA |
| 181 | 4320 | Lima, OH MSA |
| 184 | 5790 | Ocala, FL MSA |
| 185 | 3520 | Jackson, MI MSA |
| 186 | 5200 | Monroe, LA MSA |
| 192 | 8600 | Tuscaloosa, AL MSA |
| 193 | 0780 | Battle Creek, MI MSA |
| 194 | 0405 | Anderson, SC MSA |
| 197 | 5910 | Olympia, WA MSA |
| 198 | 8320 | Terre Haute, IN MSA |
| 199 | 2650 | Florence, AL MSA |
| 201 | 0280 | Altoona, PA MSA |
| 202 | 0400 | Anderson, IN MSA |
| 203 | 4760 | Manchester, NH MSA |
| 204 | 4890 | Medford, OR MSA |
| 207 | 3710 | Joplin, MO MSA |
| 209 | 4800 | Mansfield, OH MSA |
| 211 | 7610 | Sharon, PA MSA |
| 216 | 6560 | Pueblo, CO MSA |
| 219 | 4200 | Lawton, OK MSA |
| 221 | 1040 | Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA |
| 222 | 2750 | Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA |
| 224 | 1305 | Burlington, VT MSA |
| 225 | 9140 | Williamsport, PA MSA |
| 226 | 7720 | Sioux City, IA-NL MSA (Nebraska portion not in sample) |
| 231 | 7760 | Sioux Falls, SD MSA |
| 233 | 2655 | Florence, SC MSA |
| 240 | 0860 | Bellingham, WA MSA |
| 242 | 9340 | Yuba City, CA MSA |
| 246 | 1740 | Colombia, MO MSA |
| 247 | 2880 | Gadsden, AL MSA |
| 248 | 2580 | Fayetteville-Springdale, AK MSA |
| 252 | 3740 | Kankakee, IL MSA |

LIST 2: PMSA 1983 RANK CODES (PMSARANK) Note: The PMSA Rank is assigned based on a PMSA's population when compared to other PMSA's within the parent CMSA.

|  |  | FIPS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CMSA | PMSA | MSA/ |  |
| RANK ${ }^{-}$ | RANK | PMSA |  |
| CODE | CODE | CODE | PMSA TITLE |
| 001 | 01 | 5600 | New York, NY |
|  | 02 | 5380 | Nassau-Suffolk, NY |
|  | 03 | 5640 | Newark, NJ |
|  | 04 | 0875 | Dergen-Passaic, NJ |
|  | 05 | 5015 | Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ |
|  | 06 | 5190 | Monmouth-Ocean, NJ |
|  | 07 | 3640 | Jersey City, NJ |
|  | 08 | 1160 | Bridgeport-Milford, CT |
|  | 09 | 5950 | Orange County, NY |
|  | 10 | 8040 | Stamford, CT |
|  | 11 | 1930 | Danbury, CT |
|  | 12 | 5760 | Norwalk, CT |
| 002 | 01 | 4480 | Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA |
|  | 02 | 0360 | Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA |
|  | 03 | 6780 | Riverside-San Bernardino, CA |
|  | 04 | 6000 | Oxnard-Ventura, CA |
| 003 | 01 | 1600 | Chicago, IL |
|  | 02 | 2960 | Gary-Hammond, IN |
|  | 03 | 3965 | Lake County, IL |
|  | 04 | 3690 | Joliet, IL |
|  | 05 | - 0620 | Aurora-Elgin, IL |
| 004 | 01 | 6160 | Philadelphia, PA-NJ |
|  | 02 | 9160 | Wilmington, $D E-N J-M D$ (New Jersey portion not identified, Maryland portion suppressed.) |
|  | 03 | 8480 | Trenton, NJ |


| 005 | 01 | 5775 | Oakland, CA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 02 | 7360 | San Francisco, CA |
|  | 03 | - 7400 | San Jose, CA |
|  | 04 | 8720 | Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA |
|  | 05 | 7500 | Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA |
|  | 06 | 7485 | Santa Cruz, CA |
| 006 | 01 | 2160 | Detroit, MI |
|  | 02 | $\therefore 0440$ | Ann Arbor, MI |
| 007 | 01 | 1120 | Boston, MA |
|  | 02 | 4160 | Lawrence-Haverill, MA-NH (New Hampshire portion not identified) |
|  | 03 | 7090 | Salem-Gloucester, MA |
|  | 04 | 4560 | Lowell, MA-NH (New Hampshire portion not identified) |
|  | 05 | 1200 | Brockton, MA |
| 008 | 01 | 3360 | Houston, TX |
|  | 02 | 2920 | Galveston-Texas City, TX |
|  | 03 | 1145 | Brazoria, TX |
| 010 | 01 | 1920 | Dallas, TX |
|  | 02 | 2800 | Fort Worth-Arlington, TX |
| 011 | 01 | 1680 | Cleveland, OH |
|  | 02 | 0080 | Akron, OH |
|  | 03 | 4440 | Lorain-Elyria, OH |
| 012 | 01 | 5000 | Miami-Hialeah, FL |
|  | 02 | 2680 | F'ort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL |
| 013 | 01 | 6280 | Pittsburgh, PA |
|  | 02 | 0845 | Beaver County, PA |
| 014 | 01 | 7040 | St. Louis, Mo-IL (Illinois portion not identified) |
| 018 | 01 | 7600 | Seattle, WA |
|  | 02 | 8200 | Tacoma, WA |
| 021 | 01 | 2080 | Denver, CO |
|  | 02 | 1125 | Boulder-Longmont, CO |
| 022 | 01 | 1640 | Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN (Indiana portion not identified) |
|  | 02 | 3200 | Hamilton-Middletown, OH |
| 024 | 01 | 5080 | Milwaukee, WI |
|  | 02 | 6600 | Racine, WI |


| 026 | 01 | 6440 | Portland, OR |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 02 | 8725 | Vancouver, WA |
| 030 | 01 | 1280 | Buffalo, NY |
|  | 02 | 5700 | Niagara Falls, NY |
| 034 | 01 | 6480 | Providence, RI |
|  | 02 | 6060 | Pawtuckett-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA <br> (Rhode Island-Central City portion only identified) |
| 036 | 01 | 3280 | Hartford, CT |
|  | 02 | 5440 | New Britain, CT |

## LIST 3: INDIVIDUAL CENTRAL CITY CODES (CCCODE)



CMSA/ FIPS

| MSA | PMSA | MSA/ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| RANK | RANK | PMSA |

CODE CODE CODE MSA/PMSA TITLE
011.

0080
0160
0200
0240

0280
020360
0380
0400
0405
020440
0460
0480
0520
0600
050620
0640
0680
0720
0760
0780
0840
02.0845

0860
0870
040875
0920
0960
1000
1040
1080

Akron, $\mathrm{OH}, \mathrm{PMSA}$
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA
Albuquerque, NM MSA
Allentown-Bethlehem, PA-NJ MSA (New Jersey portion not identified)
Altoona, PA MSA
Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA
Anchorage, AK MSA
Anderson, IN MSA
Anderson, SC MSA
Ann Arbor, MI PMSA
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA
Asheville, NC MSA
Atlanta, GA MSA
Augusta, GA-SC MSA
Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
Austin, TX MSA
Bakersfield, CA MSA
Baltimore, MD MSA
Baton Rouge, LA MSA
Battle Creek, MI MSA
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA
Beaver County, PA PMSA
Bellingham, WA MSA
Benton Harbor, MI MSA
Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA
Binghamton, NY MSA
Birmingham, AL MSA
Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA
Boise City, ID MSA

| 007 | 01 | 1120 | Boston, MA PMSA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 021 | 02 | 1125 | Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA |
| 170 |  | 1140 | Bradenton, FL MSA |
| 008 - | 03 | 1145 | Brazoria, TX PMSA |
| 001 | 08 | 1160 | Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA |
| 007 | 05 | 1200 | Brockton, MA PMSA |
| 134 |  | 1240 | Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA |
| 030 | 01 | 1280 | Buffalo, NY PMSA |
| 224 |  | 1305 | Burlington, VT MSA |
| 085 |  | 1320 | Canton, OH MSA |
| 164 |  | 1360 | Cedar Rapids, IA MSA |
| 166 |  | 1400 | Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA |
| 073 |  | 1440 | Charleston, SC MSA |
| 120 |  | 1480 | Charleston, WV MSA |
| 035 |  | 1520 | Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA |
| 081 |  | 1560 | Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA (Marion and Sequatchie counties Tennessee not in sample) |
| 003 | 01 | 1600 | Chicago, IL PMSA |
| 179 |  | 1620 | Chico, CA MSA |
| 022 | 01 | 1640 | Cincinnati, Oll-KY-IN PMSA (Indiana portion not identified) |
| 011 | 01 | 1680 | Cleveland, OH PMSA |
| 100 |  | 1720 | Colorado Springs, CO MSA |
| 246 |  | 1740 | Ćolombia, MO MSA |
| 080 |  | 1760 | Columbia, SC MSA |
| 130 |  | 1800 | Columbus, GA-AL MSA (Alabama portion not in sample) |
| 028 |  | 1840 | Columbus, OH MSA |
| 095 |  | 1880 | Corpus Christi, TX MSA |
| 010 | 01 | 1920 | Dallas, TX PMSA |
| 001 | 11 | 1930 | Danbury, CT PMSA |
| 088 |  | 1960 | Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA |
| 041 |  | 2000 | Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA |
| 112 |  | 2020 | Daytona Beach, FL MSA |
| 021 | 01 | 2080 | Denver, CO PMSA |
| 090 |  | 2120 | Des Moines, IA MSA (Dallas county not in sample) |
| 006 | 01 | 2160 | Detroit, MI PMSA |



3400

- 3440

3480
3520
3560
3600
3640
3660

3680
04
3690
3710
3720
3740
3760
3810
3840
3880
3960
3965
3980
4000
4040
4120
4160

4200
4280
4320
4360
4400
03
01
4480
4520

Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA (Kentucky and Ohio portions not identified)
Huntsuille, AL MSA
Indianapolis, IN MSA
Jackson, MI MSA
Jackson, MS MSA
Jacksonville, FL MSA
Jersey City, NJ PMSA
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA (Virginia portion not identified)

Johnstown, PA MSA
Joliet, IL PMSA
Joplin, MO MSA
Kalamazoo, MI MSA
Kankakee, IL MSA
Kansas City, MO-KS MSA
Killeen-Temple, TX MSA
Knoxville, TN MSA
Lafayette, LA MSA
Lake Charles, LA MSA
Lake County, IL PMSA
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA
Lancaster, PA MSA
Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA
Las Vegas, NV MSA
Lawrence-Haverill, MA-NH PMSA (New Hampshire portion not identified)

Lawton, OK MSA
Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA
Lima, OH MSA
Lincoln, NE MSA
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AK MSA
Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
Louisville, KY-IN MSA

| 007 | 04 | 4560 | Lowell, MA-NH PMSA (New Hampshire portion not identified) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 138 |  | 4600 | Lubbock, TX MSA |
| 119. |  | 4680 | Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA |
| 102 |  | 4720 | Madison, WI MSA |
| 203 |  | 4760 | Manchester, NH MSA |
| 209 |  | 4800 | Mansfield, OH MSA |
| 103 |  | 4880 | McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA |
| 204 |  | 4890 | Medford, OR MSA |
| 110 |  | 4900 | Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA |
| 042 |  | 4920 | Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA (Arkansas and Mississippi portions not identified) |
| 012 | 01 | 5000 | Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA |
| 001 | 05 | 5015 | Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA |
| 024 | 01 | 5080 | Milwaukee, WI PMSA |
| 017 |  | 5120 | Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA (Wisconsin portion not identified) |
| 074 |  | 5160 | Mobile, AL MSA (Baldwin county not in sample) |
| 113 |  | 5170 | Modesto, CA MSA |
| 001 | 06 | 5190 | Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA |
| 186 |  | 5200 | Monroe, LA MSA |
| 115 |  | 5240 | Montgomery, AL MSA |
| 180 |  | 5320 | Muskegon, MI MSA |
| 044 |  | 5360 | Nashuille, TN MSA |
| 001 | 02 | 5380 | Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA |
| 165 |  | 5400 | New Bedford, MA MSA |
| 036 | 02 | - 5440 | New Britain, CT PMSA |
| 071 |  | 5480 | New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA |
| 126 |  | 5520 | New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA (Rhode Island portion suppressed) |
| 027 |  | 5560 | New Orleans, LA MSA |
| 001 | 01 | 5600 | New York, NY PMSA |
| 001 | 03 | 5640 | Newark, NJ PMSA |
| 030 | 02 | 5700 | Niagara 「alls, NY PMSA |
| 029 |  | 5720 | Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA |
| 001 | 12 | 5760 | Norwalk, CT PMSA |


| P005 | 01 | 5775 | Oakland, CA PMSA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 184 |  | 5790 | Ocala, FL MSA |
| 039 |  | 5880 | Oklahoma City, OK MSA |
| 197. |  | 5910 | Olympia, WA MSA |
| 059 |  | 5920 | Omaha, NE-IA MSA (Iowa potion not identified) |
| 001 | 09 | 5950 | Orange County, NY PMSA |
| 048 |  | 5960 | Orlando, FL MSA |
| 002 | 04 | 6000 | Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA |
| 034 | 02 | 6060 | Pawtuckett-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA (Rhode Island Central City portion only identified) |
| 108 |  | 6080 | Pensacola, FL MSA |
| 093 |  | 6120 | Peoria. IL MSA |
| 004 | 01 | 6160 | Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA |
| 023 |  | 6200 | Phoenix, AZ MSA |
| 013 | 01 | 6280 | Pittsburgh, PA PMSA |
| 150 |  | 6400 | Portland, ME MSA |
| 026 | 01 | 6440 | Portland, OR PMSA. |
| 149 |  | 6450 | Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA (Maine portion not entirely in sample and it is not identified) |
| 128 |  | 6460 | Poughkeepsie, NY MSA |
| 034 | 01 | 6480 | Providence, RI PMSA |
| 133 |  | 6520 | Provo-Orem, UT MSA (Central City portion only identified) |
| 216 |  | 6560 | Pueblo, CO MSA |
| 024 | 02 | 6600 | Racine, WI PMSA : |
| 060 |  | 6640 | Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA |
| 107 |  | 6680 | Reading, PA MSA |
| 144 |  | 6720 | Reno, NV MSA (Central City portion only identified) |
| 049 |  | 6760 | Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA (Dinwiddie and Prince George counties and Colonial Heights, Hopewell. and Petersburg cities not in sample) |
| 002 | 03 | 6780 | Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA |
| 137 |  | 6800 | Roanoke, VA MSA |
| 038 |  | 6840 | Rochester, NY MSA |



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[^0]:    1. MSA's = Metropolitan Statistical Areas; CMSA's = Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas; PMSA's = Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
[^1]:    *Indicates husband or wife as appropriate when data are shown by sex.
    **By definition, can only be a wife.

[^2]:    1 Data collected in April begins in P397. April variables are not included as part of this listing.

[^3]:    When shown separately, "Not specified manufacturing, is at the same level as "Nondurable goods" and "Durable goods." When not shwon, it is tallied with "Durable goods."

[^4]:    2, Using formula (1), Table $A-2$, and the appropriate factor from Table A-4; the approximate standard error is $1.00: 114 ; 000=$ 114,000.

