

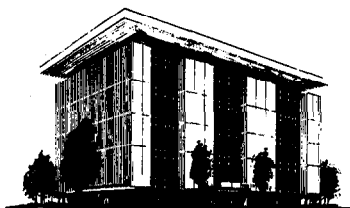
A P A N E L S T U D Y O F I N C O M E D Y N A M I C S :

STUDY DESIGN, PROCEDURES,

AVAILABLE DATA

1968-1970 INTERVIEWING YEARS

(WAVES I-III)



SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER

ISR

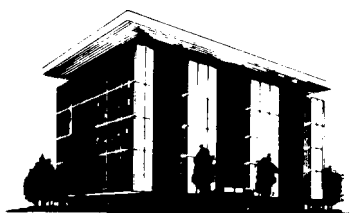
INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

1970

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PREFACE

Contents

This manual describes in detail the data collection and processing procedures followed in the first three waves of a panel study of income dynamics, and the data available to analysts. There are two previous manuals - one describing the first year's procedures and another the second year's. This one is inclusive as to procedures but gives the detailed codes of data available on tape for only the third year 1970.¹

This manual is organized into five sections. An overview of the study including the theoretical model is given in Section I. Also included in this section are a list of the publications and papers currently available from the study. Sampling, weighting, and response rates for all three years are described in the next section. Section III details the field procedures that have been used in locating, interviewing and keeping track of respondents. The 1970 questionnaire and other forms used to facilitate field work are also reproduced in this section.² Of substantial use to analysts is Section IV which describes the processing of the data once it has been received in interview form. The 1970 tape code is the bulk of Section V. Following the tape code is an index of the major variables that have been created for all three years of the study.

¹The code for the first and second wave's data are available free upon request to the Institute for Social Research. The three sets of data are referred to by the year when they were collected, 1968, 1969 or 1970, rather than the previous year to which the income data refer, i.e., 1967, 1968 and 1969.

² Questionnaires from previous years are also available upon request, although differences are small and mostly clear from the codes.

Structural Outline of the Study

The study's design is longitudinal; interviews have been taken once a year in spring starting in 1968 for three years and current plans call for two more years of interviewing. The 1968 sample consisted of a cross-section sample of dwellings of the coterminous United States and a subsample of families interviewed in the spring of 1967 by the Bureau of the Census for the Office of Economic Opportunity. In 1969 and 1970 it consisted of all panel members living in families who were interviewed successfully the previous year and newly-formed families containing any adult member who had moved from a 1968 or 1969 sample family. The respondent is the head of the family and the interviewing unit is the family, while the analysis unit can be either the family or individual in the family.

Theoretical Model

Basically the purpose of the study is to explain the short-run changes in the economic status of individuals and families. The theoretical model is recursive--a set of broadly defined personality variables and attitudes is thought to affect economic behavior which in turn affects economic status. Changes in economic status are then linked back to the personality variables and thus the circle is closed.

Staff and Financing

Financing for this research has come predominantly from the Office of Economic Opportunity with a smaller amount from The Urban Institute. Professor James N. Morgan is the main researcher on this study. Dr. James D. Smith and the late Professor John B. Lansing have also made substantial contributions. Others responsible include Nancy Baerwaldt, Jacob Benus, Joan Brinser,

Jonathan Dickinson, Katherine Dickinson, Beverly Harris, Louis Hawkins, and Tecla Schrader. The sample and weighting designs were done by Irene Hess and Thomas Tharakan. John Scott and Jane Peppard aided the questionnaire design and coordination of the field data collection. Paula Pelletier and Karen Liss have had the major responsibility for computer processing of the data. Methodological studies on achievement motivation and mental ability are currently being made by Joseph Veroff and Kent Marquis. Results of these studies may allow question on achievement motivation and mental ability in the final wave of interviewing. This manuscript was prepared for publication by Priscilla Hildebrandt.

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SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

The purpose of this study is to understand the dynamics of change in economic status. What attitudinal, behavioral and situational factors determine the level of economic well-being attained by families and individuals? How do changes in these factors affect changes in economic status over time?

The direct antecedent of the study is a large-scale research project, The Survey of Economic Opportunity (SEO), undertaken by the Office of Economic Opportunity in the spring of 1966. That research began with interviews of families in a national sample of 30,000 dwellings. In the spring of 1967, the family living at each dwelling was again interviewed, whether or not it was the same family interviewed the previous year. These interviews were taken for OEO by the Census Bureau, which was also responsible for selection of the sample. The substantive content of the study, however, was the joint effort of the research staff of OEO and the Census Bureau.

Early in the study it became clear to the research staff of the Office of Economic Opportunity that demographic and economic time series data of the kind being obtained, although valuable for estimating the numbers of poor of various demographic characteristics, could shed but dim light on the dynamics of well-being. Would the poor in 1966 remain poor in 1970? Do people escape from poverty simply by chance or are there characteristic attitudes and behavior patterns among those who rise in economic status?

Is poverty essentially a caste into which one enters at birth, or do many people become poor at some time in their lives?

After extensive discussion among the government personnel involved and consultation with members of the academic community, it was decided that the long-range objectives of the study required the specialized resources of an academically-based survey research organization. Accordingly, proposals were submitted by three such organizations, and The University of Michigan's Survey Research Center was selected to continue the project.

By this time it had also been decided that the goals of the study could be achieved only if the same families, and individuals who subsequently split off from those families, could be interviewed year after year. But Census rules on confidentiality precluded the transfer of name and address information to any other agency. To avoid the necessity and expense of drawing an entirely new panel for subsequent years the Census Bureau asked respondents in the 1967 interview to sign a release, enabling the Bureau to give OEO the information necessary for reinterview in later years. About 70 percent of the respondents did so.

The 1968 wave was conducted by the Survey Research Center, with interviews taking place with about 1,900 families from the 1967 Census sample. In addition, almost 3,000 families were drawn from the Survey Research Center's Master Sampling frame.

The 1968 questionnaire was also considerably altered from that used in the previous two years to reflect the broadened emphasis on the dynamics of change. This was achieved primarily through extension of subject matter to attitudes and behavior patterns. Thus, 1968 is essentially the first wave for both the entire sample and the newly-designed questionnaire, although it

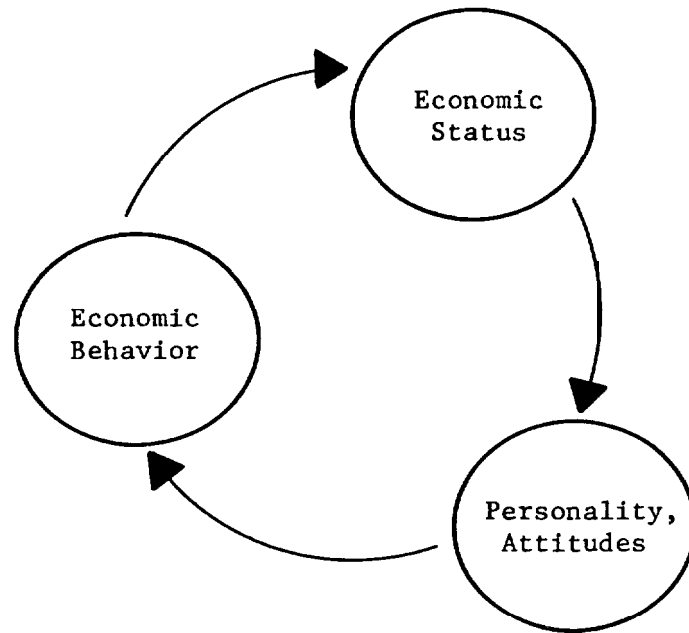
is planned to merge the matched data from 1968 with those from 1967 for the 1,900 reinterview families. In addition, complex variables and indexes to serve analytic purposes were generated from the raw responses to the 1968 survey.

Practically all the same questions were asked in 1969 and 1970 as in 1968. A few new questions were added in 1969 and 1970 to meet additional objectives, but most of the questionnaire changes have been refinements and improvements. Except for losses through nonresponse, the family sample remained the same; if a family moved between two years, they were interviewed at their new address, and adult members who moved out to form their own households were interviewed as separate households the subsequent year. With three years of data available for each family, year-to-year as well as two-year measures of change can be created.

The Theoretical Model

At the time the study was undertaken by the Survey Research Center a theoretical model was set up to provide a conceptual frame of reference for the design of the questionnaire, the structuring of the variables to be generated, and the ultimate analysis of the data output. Clearly, it is not the only possible model, nor necessarily the best one. Since computer tapes of the data from this study are available to other analysts, it is quite reasonable to expect that they will find other models more suitable to their own research interests.

A schematic outline of the recursive model being used is shown below. There are three main groups of variables - personality and attitudes, economic behavior and economic status - which are used to explain the short-run dynamic changes occurring among the population of families and individuals.



Some of the conceptual frames chosen for measurement are given below. Several variants of each of these measures exist.

Personality and Attitudes

- Aspiration and ambition
- Trust-hostility
- Sense of personal efficacy and planning horizon

Economic Behavior

- Money earning acts
- Connections to sources of information
- Horizon proxies (acts of planning ahead)
- Risk avoidance
- Real earning acts (such as home and auto repairs)
- Economizing acts (such as seldom eating out, not owning a recent-model car)

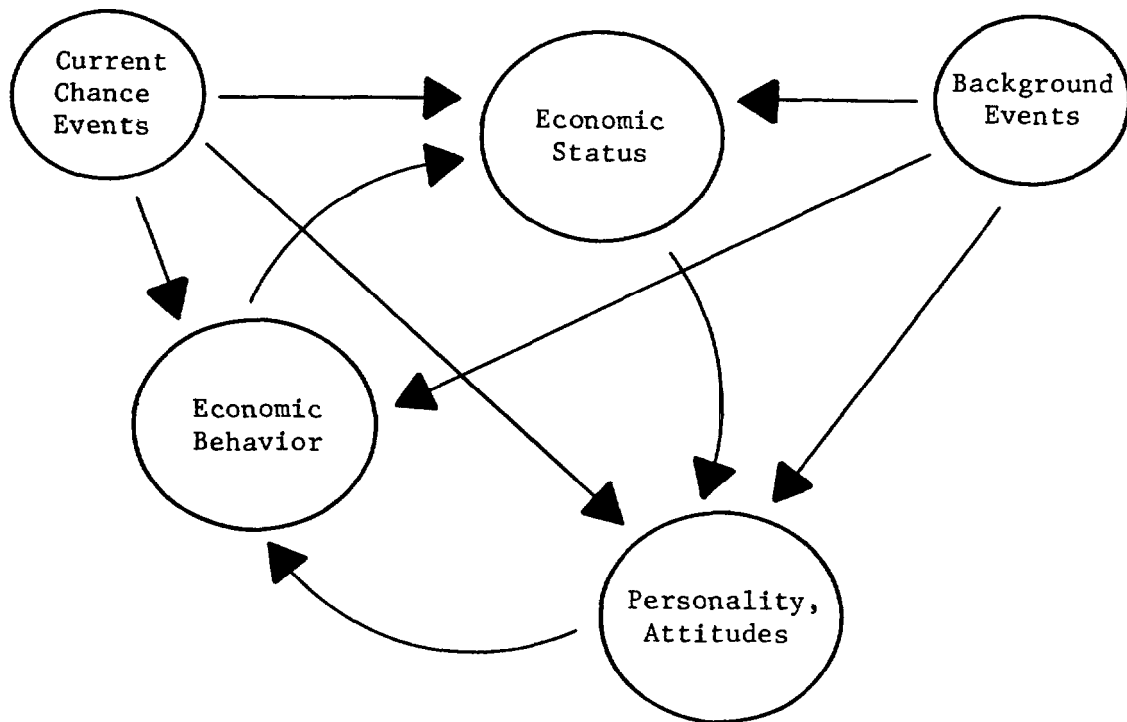
Economic Status

Family income

Family income/needs

$$\sqrt{\text{Family income/needs} \times \text{leisure}}$$

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



Each of the component measures of the three main groups of variables in turn consists of discrete items of information which have been combined into indexes in order to define a complex set of characteristics for analysis.¹ In addition there are three indexes to describe background events.

Imbedded in this structure are some basic hypotheses about human behavior. For example, personality characteristics and attitudes, such as aspiration and belief in rewards for striving, condition economic behavior acts that lead to improved status. Success, as reflected in raised economic status, in turn may generate increased aspiration. Conversely, a decline in economic status, whether or not induced by exogenous forces, may depress motivation (create hostility, perhaps) and lead to "diseconomic" behavior, such as failure to seek job information, that further reduces income.

There should be some practical implications of the findings in several areas. For instance, if some kinds of events produce more constructive change in people's attitudes and behavior patterns than others, policies producing that kind of event may be indicated. If certain kinds of attitudes produce beneficial changes in behavior, or certain behavior patterns seem to produce greater positive changes in status, then policies attempting to produce those attitudes or behaviors may be indicated. Perhaps most important, the study should throw light on who among the low-income families have potential for self-support and whether they can be distinguished and selected for investment in new skills. By following families over an extended period and looking at what happens to them and what they do, it should be possible to see how some managed to improve, and to assess whether any of the still-poor might yet make it on their own.

¹ See Section IV, Part 4 for a description of the index creation.

Attitude, Personality and Intelligence Measurement

Unlike the behavioral and economic status variables, which were obtained directly from factual questions, attitude and personality variables have been derived indirectly from interpretation of both objective and subjective questions. The subjective questions involve both self-description (Do you get angry fairly easily, or does it take a lot to get you angry?) and attitude identification (Would you like more of a chance to make decisions on your job?). The former type are mostly grouped in one questionnaire section on feelings, while the latter are scattered throughout among more factual questions. Questions about the respondent's expectations (About how much education do you think the children will have when they stop going to school?) elicit important clues to attitudes, as do questions about past behavior (Have you ever moved out of a community where you were living in order to take a job somewhere else?).

Answers to these assorted questions were coded and combined to form the three attitudinal indexes listed in the previous section. While these are useful as proxies for personality it would be desirable to have, in addition, some measure of basic personality disposition, particularly achievement motivation.² Achievement motivation is thought to be a relatively stable aspect of an individual's personality, characterized by a tendency to get satisfaction from overcoming obstacles by one's own effort, and often manifesting itself in what economists call entrepreneurial activities: taking calculated risks, but not gambling on long shots. Various measures of this motive have been developed, but they tend to suffer from one of two disadvantages for our purposes. Either they require too long an interviewing

²David McClelland, The Achieving Society, (Princeton: D. Van Nostrand, 1961); John W. Atkinson Ed., Motives in Fantasy, Action and Society, (Princeton: D. Van Nostrand, 1958); and John W. Atkinson, An Introduction to Motivation. (Princeton: D. Van Nostrand, 1964).

time or they involve verbal responses which confound basic personality with normative attitudes toward perseverance, industry or success as a goal.

Similar to the desirability of measuring achievement motivation is the need for assessment of intelligence as a predictor of economic status. For our purposes the extremes of the intelligence distribution are the most important, on the hypotheses that extreme limitations may be a cause of low economic status, while extremely high intelligence may allow an individual to overcome all sorts of other handicaps. Measuring intelligence in a voluntary survey interview situation presents similar kinds of difficulties to measuring motivation. A test is needed which is valid as a measure of culture-free basic intelligence, yet is brief, easily administered and not intimidating to respondents.

Research is now in process to develop techniques for the attainment of better achievement motivation and intelligence measures under the severe time and technical constraints of a survey interview. Studies have been carried out in Jackson, Michigan and in Detroit. It is hoped that the current field testing program will enable motivation and intelligence measures to be included in the 1972 questionnaire.

Appropriate Use of Panel Studies

For investigation of the determinants of change in personal economic status there are major advantages in following an individual family and its split-off members. Given several interviews, variables measured in one interview can be related to events of year-to-year changes in status. With three interviews having been taken, any discerned alterations in

attitude or behavior between the first and second interviews can be linked with the measurements of status as measured in the third interview. As more interviews are taken the possibilities of analysis increase.

But there are limitations in the application of panel studies. The most important of these derives from the loss of panel members. The loss is cumulative and is likely to be systematic. The importance of this error for a particular type of analysis depends on the type of inquiry. It is always possible to identify relationships among variables for the specified panel itself, irrespective of its representation in the national population. Commonly, estimates of means and proportions for the population as a whole are subject to more error than estimates of relationships. As a result, national estimates are subject to an increasing margin of error after the first year.

This sample was weighted on the basis of estimates of losses through the 1968 wave of interviews. These weights have been carried forward to the 1969 and 1970 interviews without change because of the high response rates in the 1969 and 1970 waves.

Even if the same family is reinterviewed for two or three years, the respondent may not be the same person each year. The initial individual may no longer be present. In such a case changes in attitude variables should not be used as predictors without considering the change in respondents. The same problem arises when individuals split off from their families. The attitudes and behavior of the split-off may be so different from that of the original

family head as to render comparison, through the generation of change variables, virtually meaningless. Changes in respondent may also lead to variations in reports of economic information.

It is even more common for the composition of a family to change from one year to the next. People are born and die, are married or divorced, go away to college or return from prison. In a sense the original family unit persists, but these composition changes are important to keep in mind.

The combination of these three major factors--response loss (discussed in greater detail in Section II), non-comparable respondent, and changes in the membership of the unit--may in effect reduce the size of the internally consistent panel substantially over the course of several years. The implications of this reduction will vary according to the research purposes for which the panel data are used.

Descriptive Documents and Analytic Papers

Several analytical studies of the panel data have been completed, while others are still in process. In addition, descriptive documents are available. The 1970 data on tape are reprinted in Section V. As mentioned in the Preface, the corresponding code for 1968 and 1969 as well as the questionnaires can be acquired free upon request by writing to: Librarian, Economic Behavior Program, Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48106, (refer to Project 45768.) Other requests should be addressed here as well, including inquiries about purchasing a computer tape.

The two main papers to have appeared from this study are "Measures of Economic Well-Offness and Their Correlates,"³ and "Variability of Economic

³James N. Morgan and James D. Smith, "Measures of Economic Well-Offness and Their Correlates," American Economic Review, Vol. LIX, No. 2, May 1969, pp 450-462.

Well-Being and Its Determinants." ⁴ The first of these gives an algebraic formulation of the theoretical model and some preliminary analysis of the first wave's data. The second investigates changes in economic status measures between 1967 and 1968 as assessed in the 1968 and 1969 interviews.

Unpublished working papers are also available as well. They include a background paper on "Profile of The 1968 Family Sample," by Marjorie Brazer. This paper describes the poor giving the extent of poverty within various demographic characteristics. The paper makes use of no change variables and is descriptive, not analytic.

Another paper, "Consumption Patterns of the Poor," by John B. Lansing and Katherine Dickinson focuses on consumption expenditures, especially food and housing, relative to a minimum needs standard. The authors develop a sequential classification to describe the poor based on age, disability, sex of head and other demographic characteristics which they utilize in their analysis. Regression analyses of consumption expenditures as well as car and house value have been made using the family as the analysis unit.

"Underemployment" by Jonathan Dickinson utilizes the 1968 interview year's data to examine the phenomenon of underemployment among those currently working. A second paper by the same author "Estimates of Individual Labor Supply Based on a Cobb Douglas Utility Function," postulates the above utility maximization function as an estimating form.

A working paper by Jacob Benus, "Transportation of the Poor," devises a transportation adequacy classification scheme to examine the transportation facilities of the eight categories of the poor, and examines the effect on employment of these adequate or inadequate transportation resources.

⁴James D. Smith and James N. Morgan, "Variability of Economic Well-Being and Its Determinants," American Economic Review, Vol. LX, No. 2, May 1970, pp 286-295.

SECTION II

SAMPLE, WEIGHTING AND RESPONSE RATES

The Sample

In 1968 the sample of families consisted of two components: (1) a cross-section sample of dwellings of the coterminous United States and, (2) a subsample of families interviewed in the spring of 1967 by the Bureau of the Census for the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO). In 1969 and 1970 the sample consisted of all panel members living in families who were interviewed successfully the previous year. Hence, no attempt was made to interview in the second and subsequent waves those that we were unsuccessful in interviewing in previous waves.

The cross-section sample of dwellings was selected from the Survey Research Center's master sampling frame¹ at a constant overall sampling rate. The master sample itself is flexible in design so that it can be used over a reasonable period of time for more than one selection of dwellings as well as for surveys with differing requirements. The chart on the next page summarizes the characteristics of the Center's national sample. The selection made for this study was designed to yield 3,000 interviews.

The 1968 Census Sample is itself a reinterview sample², since these families had been interviewed the year before by the Census Bureau. It was a probability sample with eight basic selection fractions, but it included

¹For a description of the SRC sample see: Kish, L. and Hess, I., "The Survey Research Center's National Sample of Dwellings," Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan, 1964, ISR No. 2315.

²The reinterview sample is described more fully in A Panel Study of Income Dynamics: Study Design Procedures and Forms, 1968 Interviewing Year (Wave I), Ann Arbor: Institute for Social Research, 1969, pp. 23-28.

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

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

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

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

only those families interviewed in 1967 by the Census Bureau with incomes equal to or less than $\$2000 + N (\$1000)$ where N is the number of persons in the family. The value $\$2000 + N (\$1000)$ was roughly equal to twice the federal poverty line used in 1967. All families with incomes greater than that were excluded as were poverty families outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in three regions - the Northeast, the North Central, and the West.

Weighting

Each of these samples was subject to nonresponse in the 1968 wave of the study; the reinterview sample had additional losses from non-cooperation of Census respondents (refusal to sign a release to permit the Census Bureau to give the respondent's name and address to OEO) and for nontransmittal of some sample addresses from OEO to SRC. It was thought desirable to use disproportionate weighting to correct numerically for the losses from nonresponse in both components of the sample and for the non-receiving of sample cases in the reinterview sample. No weighting was made for nonresponse in the 1966 and 1967 surveys conducted by the Census Bureau. And no recalculation of weights for differential losses from the 1969 and 1970 reinterviews were made. The differential losses would not in any case require much adjustment because the response rates for 1969 and 1970 were 89 and 97 percent respectively. Individuals who left the sample family to set up their own households were given the same weight as their original 1968 family.

In order to determine the weights for the 1968 study, three sets of probabilities had to be calculated: (1) the probability of obtaining an interview in the SRC cross-section sample; (2) the probability of obtaining an interview in the reinterview sample; (3) the probability of obtaining an interview in the combined samples. (When combining the cross-section and reinterview samples, an over-all ratio estimation technique was not used because we had no population totals, from sources independent of the sample, to use as bases.) Adjustment for nonresponse in both parts of the sample and for nonreceiving of sample addresses in the reinterview sample, in addition to keeping strict account of original selection rates and subsequent subsampling rates, has proved to be more complex in operation than in theory. The next section presents the more general aspects of the calculations of the three sets of probabilities and the weights, which are reciprocals of the probabilities; following that, some of the practical difficulties are described.

The Three Sets of Selection Probabilities

A. The probability of obtaining an interview in the SRC cross-section sample

The cross-section sample was selected at a constant over-all rate, (.66/10,080), throughout the coterminous United States; but response rates were not constant. The rates varied by geographical region, by the SRC self-representing and nonself-representing areas, by central city and suburbs in the self-representing areas, and by SMSA's and non-SMSA's in the nonself-representing areas. Thus there are 16 different response rates to consider (Table 1).

TABLE 1
 RESPONSE RATES USED IN THE CALCULATION OF WEIGHTS
 FOR THE CROSS-SECTION SAMPLE AND THE REINTERVIEW SAMPLE

<u>Region and SMSA Classification</u>	<u>Cross-section Sample</u>	<u>Reinterview Sample</u>	
	<u>Number of eligible Respondents</u> (Col. 1)	<u>Response rate</u> (Col. 2)	<u>Number of eligible Respondents</u> <u>Response rate</u> (Col. 3) (Col. 4)
<u>Northeast</u>			
Self-representing areas	<u>491</u>		<u>444</u> 63%
Central cities	<u>221</u>	61%	<u>330</u>
Suburbs	<u>270</u>	65	<u>114</u>
NonselF-representing areas	<u>394</u>		<u>8</u> 88
SMSA's	<u>235</u>	72	<u>8</u>
Non-SMSA's	<u>159</u>	84	<u>a</u>
<u>North Central</u>			
Self-representing areas	<u>308</u>		<u>323</u> 70
Central cities	<u>134</u>	60	<u>287</u>
Suburbs	<u>174</u>	80	<u>36</u>
NonselF-representing areas	<u>814</u>		<u>94</u> 67
SMSA's	<u>337</u>	80	<u>94</u>
Non-SMSA's	<u>477</u>	83	<u>a</u>
<u>South</u>			
Self-representing areas	<u>85</u>		<u>291</u> 68
Central cities	<u>42</u>	83	<u>260</u>
Suburbs	<u>43</u>	81	<u>31</u>
NonselF-representing areas	<u>1009</u>		<u>927</u>
SMSA's	<u>491</u>	76	<u>635</u> 79
Non-SMSA's	<u>518</u>	87	<u>292</u> 85
<u>West</u>			
Self-representing areas	<u>128</u>		<u>332</u> 64
Central cities	<u>80</u>	68	<u>229</u>
Suburbs	<u>128</u>	84	<u>103</u>
NonselF-representing areas	<u>414</u>		<u>127</u> 65
SMSA's	<u>258</u>	79	<u>127</u>
Non-SMSA's	<u>156</u>	74	<u>a</u>

^a No sample cases from these areas

The probability of obtaining an interview in the cross-section sample is the product of the initial selection rate and the response rate, or $(.66/10,080) \times$ (appropriate response rate from Column 2 of Table 1). For example, the probability of an interview in Manhattan, New York, (Northeast, self-representing area, central city) is

$$(.66/10,080) (61/100) \text{ or } 1/25037.$$

If the response rate had been 100 percent, the probability of an interview would be equal to the selection probability.

B. The probability of obtaining an interview in the reinterview sample

There were eight basic sampling rates used by the Census Bureau to select the original sample (Table 2). Many of the 357 primary sampling units (PSU's) used two different sampling rates; however, all families within a sample segment (geographical cluster of about six dwellings) had equal chance of selection. Subsequent to the initial selection, the Census Bureau subsampled households in some segments, still retaining a constant selection rate within a segment but increasing the number of different sampling fractions within a PSU.

To reduce the Census sample to a size that would satisfy the SRC research needs, we subsampled the 357-PSU sample on a PSU basis, either retaining or rejecting entire PSU's. Within a selected PSU a reinterview was attempted with each eligible sample family for which we received a name and address. Because of the large variations in receiving rates, adjustments for nonreceiving of sample addresses were made by PSU, or groups of PSU's, separately for white and for nonwhite families.

TABLE 2

RECIPROCAL OF BASIC SAMPLING PROBABILITIES USED BY THE CENSUS BUREAU
 TO SELECT THE 30,000 HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE FOR THE SURVEY OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
 (By Tabulation Area and Stratum, 1966)

<u>Region and SMSA Classification</u>	<u>Area Code</u>	<u>Reciprocal of Selection Probability</u>	
		<u>Stratum 1 (segments not in nonwhite stratum)</u>	<u>Stratum 2 (segments in nonwhite stratum)</u>
<u>SMSA's with 1,000,000 or more population</u>			
Northeast	1	3158	477.82
North Central	2	3158	358.96
South	3	3158	238.51
West	4	3158	278.97
<u>Other SMSA's</u>			
250,000 to 1,000,000	5	3158	609.32
Under 250,000	6	3158	306.95
<u>Remainder of the United States</u>			
56 PSU's with nonwhite supplementation	7	3158	386.96
other PSU's	8	3158	...*

* No nonwhite supplementation in tabulation area 8.

Nonresponse rates in the reinterview study were adjusted with the four geographical regions by self-representing and nonself-representing areas; in the South the nonself-representing areas had an additional classification into SMSA's and non-SMSA's. (Non-SMSA's in the other regions were not included.)

The probability of obtaining an interview in the reinterview study is:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{Initial} & & & & & & \\ \text{selection} & & \text{Census} & & \text{SRC} & & \\ \text{rate for} & \times & \text{subsampling} & \times & \text{subsampling} & \times & \text{Receiving} & \times & \text{Response} \\ \text{Census} & & \text{rate} & & \text{rate} & & \text{rate} & & \text{rate} \\ \text{sample} & & & & & & & & \end{array}$$

To illustrate, the probability of a reinterview with a white family in stratum 1 in Manhattan, New York, (Northeast, self-representing area) is:

$$\frac{1}{3158} \times \frac{1}{1} \times \frac{1}{1} \times \frac{20}{100} \times \frac{63}{100} = \frac{1}{25063}$$

C. The probability of obtaining an interview in the combined samples

We can think of the combined samples as having three parts:

1. The reinterview sample obtained from the Census Bureau
2. The poverty families in the cross-section sample from SMSA's and from the non-SMSA's of the South
3. The remainder of the cross-section sample

Since the first two parts are two independently selected samples from the same population, and any family could be chosen for sample 1 or for sample 2 or for both, the probability of obtaining an interview in

the combined parts, 1 and 2, is:

$$\begin{array}{rcc} \text{Probability of} & & \text{Probability of} \\ \text{an interview} & & \text{an interview in} \\ \text{in the reinterview} & + & \text{the cross-section} \\ \text{sample} & & \text{sample} \\ & & \text{Product of the} \\ & & \text{two probabilities} \end{array}$$

Referring to our illustrations of selection probabilities in Manhattan, we have

$$\frac{1}{25037} + \frac{1}{25063} - \frac{1}{(25037)(25063)}$$

Because the intention was to reduce weights to two-digit numbers, and because the third term would make no significant contribution to the calculation of the total probability, the third term was omitted. Hence, in the case of Manhattan, we have a total probability of 1/12525.

Inasmuch as part three, the remainder of the cross-section sample, had zero chance of selection for the reinterview sample, the only nonzero chance of selection is for the cross-section sample, adjusted for nonresponse.

The Weights for the Combined Samples

The weights are the reciprocals of the total probabilities for the combined samples. In the illustration from Manhattan, the weight would be the reciprocal of 1/12525, or 12525. To reduce the weights to two-digit numbers, each weight was divided by 400. The Manhattan weight then becomes 12525/400 or 31.

Some preliminary comparisons of sample estimates with 1960 data and with independent estimates (Table 3) give support to our weighting technique which produces estimates of families, by several classifications

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTIONS FROM THE COMBINED SAMPLE COMPARED WITH 1960 CENSUS DATA
AND WITH INDEPENDENT ESTIMATES FOR 1968

<u>SMSA Classification</u>	<u>All Regions</u>	<u>Region</u>			
		<u>North-east</u>	<u>North central</u>	<u>South</u>	<u>West</u>
<u>Sample distribution of families</u>					
Self-representing areas	<u>29.3</u>	<u>13.2</u>	<u>8.3</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>5.6</u>
Central cities	<u>12.8</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>2.2</u>
Suburbs	<u>16.5</u>	<u>7.3</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>3.4</u>
Nonselving-representing areas	<u>70.7</u>	<u>10.6</u>	<u>21.9</u>	<u>27.1</u>	<u>11.1</u>
SMSA's	<u>35.5</u>	<u>6.3</u>	<u>9.1</u>	<u>13.2</u>	<u>6.9</u>
Non-SMSA's	<u>35.2</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>12.8</u>	<u>13.9</u>	<u>4.2</u>
All Classes	<u>100.0</u>	<u>23.8</u>	<u>30.1</u>	<u>29.4</u>	<u>16.7</u>
<u>1960 Census distribution of population</u>					
Self-representing areas	<u>29.0</u>	<u>13.5</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>5.3</u>
Central cities	...	...	...	...	...
Suburbs	...	...	...	...	...
Nonselving-representing areas	<u>71.0</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>20.8</u>	<u>28.8</u>	<u>9.9</u>
SMSA's	<u>34.1</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>9.1</u>	<u>12.7</u>	<u>5.7</u>
Non-SMSA's	<u>36.9</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>11.7</u>	<u>16.1</u>	<u>4.2</u>
All Classes	<u>100.0</u>	<u>25.0</u>	<u>28.9</u>	<u>30.9</u>	<u>15.2</u>
<u>1968 estimated distribution of population¹</u>					
All Classes	<u>100.0</u>	<u>24.4</u>	<u>28.0</u>	<u>31.4</u>	<u>16.3</u>
<u>Sample distribution of families by race of head</u>					
White	<u>88.6</u>	<u>22.2</u>	<u>26.4</u>	<u>24.7</u>	<u>15.3</u>
Nonwhite	<u>11.4</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>1.5</u>
All Classes	<u>100.0</u>	<u>24.1</u>	<u>29.2</u>	<u>29.9</u>	<u>16.8</u>
<u>1968 distribution of households by race of head²</u>					
White	<u>89.6</u>	<u>22.9</u>	<u>26.1</u>	<u>24.6</u>	<u>16.1</u>
Nonwhite	<u>10.4</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>1.3</u>
All Classes	<u>100.0</u>	<u>24.9</u>	<u>28.1</u>	<u>29.6</u>	<u>17.4</u>

¹ Current Population Reports, series P-25, No. 430

² Current Population Reports, series P-20, No. 187

NOTE: In the Census reports classifications by race are white, Negro and other races. In the SRC study, white includes Puerto Ricans; nonwhite includes Negroes as well as Orientals, Filipinos, and other races.

that compare favorably with data from other sources. By race of family head, the comparisons are generally in agreement although the estimate of the proportion of nonwhite families in the North Central region is somewhat high; such comparisons are, of course, subject to sampling error. Furthermore, independent estimates are almost impossible to get for the study population because of differences in definitions (housing unit versus dwelling unit) and geographical coverage (50 states, or coterminous United States); in Table 3 our study data for families are being compared with Census data for total population and for households.

Some of the Practical Problems in the Calculations of Probabilities

Response rates were calculated by region and city size (Table 1). With knowledge of the general geographical location of a dwelling, a response rate could be assigned for each of the two samples--cross section and reinterview.

In addition to the basic rates for the Census sample (Table 2), the OEO provided a listing of each Census sample segment with its initial selection probability; also provided was a list of rates, by segment, for segments involved in any subsampling by the Census Bureau.

Unlike the cross-section selection rate which is known for every dwelling in the coterminous U. S. whether or not it was chosen for the sample, the Census selection rates were known only when a dwelling was in one of the Census sample segments. If the dwelling was not in one of these segments, the selection rate was estimated on the basis of geographical

region, SMSA classification, the PSU population if the dwelling was in a SMSA, and the proportion of nonwhite population in the Enumeration District (ED) in 1960. The method used to assign Census selection rates to families in the cross-section sample is described below. It may be recalled that in order to combine the cross-section and the reinterview samples it was essential to know a family's selection probability for each sample.

The concept of receiving rates was simple. For each segment, OEO provided a count of the number of eligible (poverty) families in the Census sample, the number who signed releases, and the number of addresses sent to SRC. By calculating the ratio of family addresses received by SRC to the number of eligible families, a correction could be made simultaneously for nonsigning of releases by Census-sample respondents and nonreceiving (by SRC). However, in many PSU's the number of addresses received was so small that some PSU's were combined before calculating weights. Also, there appeared to be differential receiving rates by race of family head; generally, the receiving rates were higher for nonwhite than for white families.

When combining PSU's for the calculation of receiving rates, in addition to the white-nonwhite stratification, the following stratifications within the four geographical regions were observed:

1. In some large self-representing PSU's stratification was by central city and suburban areas.
2. Nonself-representing SMSA's had two classifications according to the proportion of nonwhite population; also, PSU's were combined whenever they formed complete strata for the SRC national sample. (For example, Atlanta and New Orleans SMSA's were combined; Tampa and Dade SMSA's; San Diego and San Bernardino-Riverside; etc.)
3. Among non-SMSA's in the South there were three groups according to the proportion of nonwhite population: (1) high nonwhite; (2) medium to low nonwhite; (3) very low nonwhite.

In order to combine the two samples into one sample, receiving rates were required for the cross-section sample poverty families in SMSA's and in the non-SMSA's of the South, as well as for the reinterview sample. "Average" receiving rates were assigned to those cross-section families according to the characteristics of their PSU's, which were in turn assigned to one of the homogeneous groupings formed from the reinterview PSU's.

Assigning Census Selection Rates to Poverty Families in the Cross-section Sample

The procedure described in this section affected about 500 cross-section sample families classified according to 1968 data as having economic status below the poverty level; furthermore, only those families living in SMSA's, or in non-SMSA's of the South are involved.

Ideally, the SRC sample segments would have been matched with the Census Bureau's maps to determine in which ED each cross-section poverty family was located. Then the Census Bureau would have been requested to calculate the proportion of nonwhite population in each ED. With that information the initial Census selection rate would have been determined as follows:

Tabulation area code	Description of area	Definition of nonwhite	Reciprocal of Selection probability	
			Nonwhite	Not nonwhite
1	Northeast SMSA's, 1,000,000 or more population	30% or more nonwhite	477.82	3158
2	North Central SMSA's, 1,000,000 or more population	40% or more nonwhite	358.96	3158
3	South SMSA's, 1,000,000 or more population	20% or more nonwhite	238.51	3158
4	West SMSA's, 1,000,000 or more population	10% or more nonwhite	278.97	3158
5	SMSA's, 250,000 to 1,000,000 population	50% or more nonwhite	609.32	3158
6	SMSA's under 250,000 population	20% or more nonwhite	306.95	3158
7	56 PSU's with nonwhite supplementation		386.96	3158
8	Other PSU's	...	...	3158

Having decided that it was impractical to request the Census Bureau to provide the necessary ED information for the cross-section sample families, the classification of cross-section segments was made by the samplers at the Survey Research Center, taking into consideration whatever relevant information was at hand.

Classifications by region, SMSA size, and non-SMSA's was no problem. Census tract (1960) data was available for SMSA's, and for cities 1960 block statistics were available as well; generally these data were adequate for inference about the probable proportion of nonwhite population in an ED. In spite of some misclassifications that were undoubtedly made,

we are of the opinion that the weighting thus developed is acceptable. Comparisons of the weighted data with independent estimates strengthen that opinion. It should be emphasized that these classifications affect only those cross-section families whose incomes were below two times the Orshansky ratio (federal poverty line).

In addition to the initial Census selection probability there were two subsampling rates to consider: the occasional Census subsampling rate, and the subsampling of Census PSU's. The former we assumed to be 1:1. The latter could be developed from knowledge of the Census 357-PSU sample probabilities, the subsampling of these, and the use of the Census 105-PSU sample of non-SMSA's in the South--a 1 in 4 subsample of the 357-PSU sample.

Response Rates

As mentioned earlier, families selected for interviewing in 1968 actually came from two samples, even though weighting was done taking both samples into consideration, so that all interviews could be analyzed as one national cross section sample.

1968 Response Rates: Cross Section

The response rate³ for both samples combined was 76 percent--a relatively low rate by Survey Research Center standards. Some at SRC have hypothesized that this low rate may have resulted from the very high racial tensions that existed that year. The cross-section sample alone had a rate of 77 percent or 2930 interviews. As shown in Table 1 response rates were considerably lower, 60 percent, in central cities of self-representing areas than elsewhere. The rate for suburbs was higher than the overall response rate, except in the Northeast, making the entire response rate for the Northeast lower than the rate for any other part of the country.

Other variables, mostly demographic, were also examined for response rate variations. Response rates varied according to the estimated age of the head of the family with those under age 35 and those 75 or older having higher

³ "Response rate" for the cross-section sample means total response divided by the sum of total cross-section responses plus the noninterview cases of the cross-section. Nonsample cases--house vacant, address found not to be a residential dwelling, respondent absent--are omitted from the base. For the Census Sample response rate is the number of reinterviewees divided by all reinterviewees plus noninterviews, regardless of the reason for noninterview. Hence the deceased and institutionalized, etc. are included in the base on which the response rate is calculated.

response rates, about ten percent greater than the overall average. Differences in response rate according to the sex of the head of the family were only minimal. Those living in single-family dwellings had a response rate of 80 percent, while the rate for those living in large apartments was substantially lower, 59 percent.

1968 Response Rates: Census Sample

The overall response rate for the reinterview sample was 74 percent. It must be kept in mind that this rate reflects the fact that interviewers had to find respondents interviewed once before by another organization and who probably lived in neighborhoods with which the Survey Research Center interviewer was not familiar. Hence, some potential respondents were never found, some were deceased, and some had moved out of the range of any of our interviewers. It should also be noted that the reinterview sample excluded entirely or underrepresented some groups who have high average response rates, e.g. people over 60. This sample netted 1872 completed interviews.

This sample showed the same general relationship between size of area and response rate that the cross-section sample showed, with the rates lower for the SMSA areas than elsewhere. (See Table 1.) There was not quite as pronounced a difference in response rate between central cities of the twelve largest SMSA's and other SMSA areas in this sample as there was in the cross-section sample. The Northeast and the West had a lower response rate than did the other two regions of the country. The South had a higher overall response rate than did any of the other regions, but it should be noted that this was the only region that contained sample families in small cities and rural areas.

1969 Response Rates

The 1969 response rate was considerably higher than that for 1968. Eighty-nine percent (4259) of the 4802 1968 families were successfully re-interviewed in 1969. The rate for splitoff families, however, was considerably lower. Only 201 of 333 of these families were interviewed for a response rate of 60.4 percent. The combined rate, including both splitoffs and original families was 81.4 percent--this is a gross rate; families who could not possibly be interviewed are included in the base. Deleting from the base those families who could not possibly be reinterviewed, brings the combined response rate to 92.7 percent.

Any nonresponse can of course bias analysis findings. The preliminary results suggest that whatever bias exists after the 1968 and 1969 interviewing years is fairly insignificant. First, the 1969 response rate was high, and second, weighting compensated for the differential 1968 response rates. Looking at geographic regions and comparing the 1968 unweighted distribution of families with the 1969 unweighted distribution of nonresponses, the differences in the two distributions appear to be only slight. The nonresponse in the West is four percentage points higher than the corresponding 1968 response, perhaps reflecting migration of these non-response families between 1968 and 1969. And correspondingly, the percent of 1968 response cases in the South and North Central regions was slightly higher than the 1969 nonresponse, perhaps reflecting outmigration from these areas.

Examination of 1969 response rates by demographic groups was made for the cross-section sample and Census samples separately. This inspection showed that for the cross-section sample there was a slightly greater tendency

for those with lower incomes and lower levels of education to be lost from the panel between the 1968 and 1969 interviewing years. As well, there was a greater tendency for nonwhites to be lost than whites. The Census sample, however, did not show any differential loss in response rates between 1968 and 1969 according to sex, age, education, race and family money income.

1970 Response Rates

In 1970, the same techniques in relocating and reinterviewing families were used as in the previous two years, but they were applied more vigorously and the length of time allowed for interviewing was extended to six months (rather than four) so as to locate and interview every possible respondent. This extra effort resulted in a 1970 response rate of 96.75 percent of all those families interviewed in 1969--95.4 percent of the Census sample and 97.4 percent for the cross section. This small differential in response rates by sample can be accounted for by the larger number of families that interviewers were unable to locate in the Census than in the cross-section sample. Deleting from the base of interviews plus noninterviews those families the interviewers could not possibly interview, i.e., the deceased, institutionalized, etc., the 1970 response rate rises to 98 percent.

In addition to reinterviews with 1969 sample families an additional 329 interviews were taken with splitoff families, for an overall response rate of 84 percent of the possible 391 cases. Of these 62 nonresponse splitoff families, 52 could be considered the fault of the interviewer. The combined response rate for the nonsplitoffs and the 1970 splitoffs was 95.7 percent including in the base those the interviewer could not possibly reinterview.

Conclusion

Compounding the response rates for all three years, i.e., $.76 \times .89 \times .97$, the 1970 response rate as a percent of the original sample is 66 percent. The bulk of this loss occurred the first year of this panel study. Though little is known about the demographic differences of the 1968 nonresponse, differential weighting adjusted for differences in response rate according to geographic area and density of area. Further, geographic area of residence and density are probably strongly correlated with demographic variables.

But of most importance, recognition should be made of just what the possible effects of bias from differential nonresponse on analysis results are. When estimating relationships--probably one of the main uses to which the data will be put--problems will occur only when there is an interaction effect between the explanatory variables and variables associated with differential nonresponse in their effects on the dependent variable.

SECTION III

INTERVIEWING AND FIELD PROCEDURES, THE THREE QUESTIONNAIRES

Part 1 of this section describes the interviewing procedures common to all three interviewing years, as well as outlining those that are unique to each interviewing year. The two 1970 cover sheets--the main forms that were used to systematize the procedures--are printed at the end of this section.

Although most of the questions asked of respondents have remained the same over the three years, added objectives as well as improvements have necessitated some changes in the questionnaire. These differences are described in Part 2, along with the implications of these differences. The 1970 questionnaire is reprinted at the end of Part 2.

Part 1: Interviewing and Field Procedures

Introduction

There are basic procedures common to all the waves of the survey. They are described here before those which were specific to each interviewing year.

Interviewing

Interviewers are instructed to interview the current head of the panel family. Such a person is usually the major earner who owns the dwelling unit or pays the rent for it. In the case of a married couple, the head is the husband unless he is severely dysfunctional. Starting in 1969 the head has usually been the person who was interviewed the year before and whose name is on the reinterview cover sheet label. However, there are exceptions. If last year's male head is unavailable for the whole interviewing period, then his wife, if he has one, is interviewed, answering the questions for him as well as she can. If the head is to be away for a long time, his wife becomes head in his absence and answers the questions for herself as head of the family. If a female head marries between two interviewing years, her new husband, even though he is not a sample member, becomes head. If a married head has died, his wife becomes head. If last year's married head has left home forever, his wife becomes head and he becomes the head of a splitoff sample family. The head of the splitoff family is always the person who has left the original family unless the splitoff sample member is a married female; then her new husband becomes head and is interviewed, although not being a sample member, he would not be reinterviewed if he and his wife should separate.

The Splitoff

The splitoff is a panel member who was living in a sample family (or only temporarily away in an institution or the armed forces) when interviewing for this study began. He or she is eighteen or older and has moved out of a panel family since the previous interview to establish his or her own household. We attempt to find and interview all of these people, as well as girls under eighteen who have left home to get married. We mean by "your own household" anywhere that you live other than in your original family's house, institutional housing or the armed forces. (Institutional housing is a college dormitory, a hospital, a jail, etc.) As a rule we take no interviews in institutions or in the armed forces, though we make occasional exceptions.

When an interviewer discovers such a family, she makes out a splitoff cover sheet and form. The form is sent to the office immediately. It serves as a page in the appropriate sample book and as a reminder that we are to expect a splitoff interview. (The sample books are loose leaf notebooks, divided by PSU with a page for every actual or potential respondent.) The interviewer takes the interview if the splitoff family lives in her territory. If it does not, she sends the cover sheet to the office to be reassigned.

Payments and Postcards

After the interviews are pre-edited (see Section IV, Part 1) and separated from their cover sheets, each respondent is sent a check for \$5.00. His cover sheet, stamped "paid" and the date of the voucher, serves as a payment record. A cover sheet is a jacket enclosing the questionnaire; the two used in 1970 are reprinted at the end of this chapter. They contain identifying information about the respondent family and are separated from the interview

before processing to preserve anonymity. A postcard is left with each respondent by his interviewer. We pay him an additional \$5.00 if he mails in either the original or a reminder postcard. We would like to receive his card early in January with his current address on it so that we will know where to find him when interviewing starts in late February. If he moves between the time when the interviewer leaves him a card and January first, we want him to send his card in right away with his new address on it. To people who send address changes before January, we send a letter of thanks and a new card to send to us in January. No matter how many cards go back and forth there is only one postcard payment per respondent per year. To make sure that as many respondents as possible keep in touch with us and are paid, we send a reminder letter in January to people who have not sent us their postcard, enclosing a spare card in case the first one has been lost.

Lost Respondents

Persistence is the key to finding lost respondents. The interviewers are given a list of things to try including asking the neighbors, the landlord, the post office, the telephone company, neighborhood stores, filling stations, bars and the schools and youth groups if the respondent has children. Within reason she is instructed to call everyone by the same name in the telephone book. Welfare will not tell where their clients live but will sometimes tell a client that the University of Michigan is hunting for him. At the end of an interview each respondent is asked for the name of a relative or friend who will know where he is if he moves without remembering to notify us. Getting in touch with these contact people is usually the interviewer's best finding method. If all these detective procedures fail, we search past interviews and cover sheets hunting for clues such as occupation and place of employment, plans to move or the name of a different contact from an earlier interview.

1968 Interviewing

In the first year of this study, 1968, interviews were obtained with a combination of approximately 1,900 preponderantly black, low income families originally sampled and interviewed in 1966 and 1967 by the United States Census Bureau for the Office of Economic Opportunity and a cross section of approximately 3,000 families whose addresses were drawn from the Survey Research Center's master sampling frame. Geographically both samples appear in the twelve largest SMSA's and in the majority of other SMSA's though often in different parts of the city. The Census had also taken interviews in thirty-four PSU's, mostly in the South, which were not part of the Survey Research Center's master sampling frame and were out of range of SRC's trained interviewing staff.

Additional interviewers were therefore hired. Because they were new to the Survey Research Center and because this study is exceptionally complicated, the study staff prior to the start of interviewing met with old and new interviewers in various parts of the country to train them and to explain the purpose of the study, the reasons for its longitudinal design and the concepts behind some of the questions in the questionnaire. Then, following normal procedure, each interviewer received a detailed instruction book and was required to take a practice interview to be checked by his or her supervisor before beginning production interviewing.

In February 1968, the University of Michigan sent a press release describing the study to the local newspapers in the thirty-six states where interviewing was to take place. In March interviewing began and continued until mid-June. The Census Bureau had provided the names and addresses for the people whom they had previously interviewed. The cross section was a sample of dwelling units.

On the whole the procedure followed by the interviewers was the same for both sections of the sample. All respondents were sent a letter telling them to expect a visit from a University of Michigan interviewer. The same questionnaire was used for everyone. The head of the household was always the respondent, unless the head was unavailable during the whole interviewing period. Interviews were taken this first year with sub-families. These were family members who earned more than \$2,000 in 1967, did not share income and expenses with the rest of the family and were likely to leave home soon. (Sub-family interviews were not fruitful and have been discontinued.)

There were also ways in which treatment of the two samples differed. A test was given to a subselection of the Census respondents in an attempt to measure verbal ability. Four kinds and colors of cover sheet were used for various sections of the sample: cross-section primary families, cross-section secondary families, Census reinterview families (reinterview cover sheets had the name, address, age and sex of the head pre-listed by the study staff) and Census adult family members who had left home since the 1967 Census interview. The major difference was money. The Census part of the sample was paid but the cross section was not. There was justification for this unequal treatment; 1968 was the second or in some cases the third interview for the Census respondents, but only the first for the cross-section sample.

At the end of the interview a return postcard was left with each Census respondent. The University sent him a \$5.00 check for his interview and he could earn an additional \$5.00 by sending the postcard to us around January 1, 1969, with his current address on it. In January, we prodded the memory of those people from whom we had not heard by sending a reminding letter and another postcard in case the first one had been lost. Payment for the interview seemed to make our respondents more cooperative, and the postcards were a great help in keeping track of their addresses. Fourteen hundred of the 1,872 Census respondents returned a card. In 1969 both the Census and the cross section were

In November we sent out the first annual report to respondents, a brief summary of the study's 1968 findings. It was mailed third class with a correction request in the hope of discovering address changes. We discovered that the post office's treatment of third class mail is slow and haphazard. We have had better results with subsequent reports mailed first class with an address correction request.

At the end of each interview the respondent was asked for his name (he sometimes would not tell it to us), correct mailing address, telephone number, if any, and the name of a contact who would know where to find him. With this information, the address changes from the Census postcards, and the 300 address corrections eventually provided by the post office, our address file was as up-to-date as we could make it in preparation for the second wave of interviewing.

1969 Interviewing

During the winter of 1969 the staff once again met with the interviewers who would be working on the study. Before interviewing began in March, letters were sent reminding respondents that an interviewer would re-visit them soon.

The whole sample was now one of individuals, not dwellings. We interviewed only in families where some panel member lived and talked insofar as possible to the head of the family, usually the 1968 respondent. We also followed family members who had left home to start their own households.

No distinction was made between the Census and the cross section. Two cover sheets were used, one for reinterviews which was pre-labeled with the respondent's name or "Head of household" and address, and one for splitoff family members. The interviewers were also given the listing by age, sex, and

relation to the head of the family of all 1968 members from that year's cover sheet so that they could be sure that they were talking to the right family.

Many respondents were interviewed by the same interviewer in 1968 and 1969, but a fifth of the sample had moved and more than 200 new splitoff families were added to the panel. Inevitably respondents ended up in places where we had no interviewers. Rather than lose them, we took telephone interviews with those who could be reached by telephone.

In 1969 all respondents were paid. Banks don't like the payee "Head of Household" so most of our previously anonymous respondents told us their names so that we could write them a check. Postcards to mail to us in January 1970 were left with everyone. Some of the 1968 cards had been impossible to read so in 1969 we pre-labeled the ones for reinterview respondents with name, address, and identification numbers, leaving room below for an address change. Again a reminder card was sent in January 1970 to the people from whom we had not received a card. Out of 4,460 respondents 3,832 returned the original or reminder card reinforcing our belief that money helps to hold a sample together.

1970 Interviewing

In 1970 the interviewers were sent the entire 1969 cover sheet as a useful reference. Plans are to continue to send out the preceding year's cover sheet with the current one. The 1970 cover sheets were designed to leave room for interviewers comments on anything which made the respondent unusually hard to find or to interview. Both the reinterview and splitoff cover sheets used in the 1970 wave are reprinted here. Otherwise, procedures for interviewing and keeping track of respondents varied very little from those used in preceding years, but they were applied more vigorously.

By the time a panel study is in its third year the loss of a family means a loss of not one but three years of data. We went to great lengths to follow movers and made far more use of telephone interviews. In many cases interviewers were sent in search of a respondent who was more than the fifty miles away, which had been our previous limit. We even mailed questionnaires, with some success, to respondents in very distant places.

An interviewer may always request that a persuasion letter be sent to a reluctant respondent - we sent thirty in 1969. In 1970 we sent more than seventy-five, adapted to individual antagonisms, not only to respondents who were wavering but also to people who had said "no" quite firmly. Letters were also sent to respondents who could never be found at home, who made appointments that they did not keep, would not answer the door, and generally eluded us.

When an interviewer deemed a family impossible to interview, the situation was examined carefully and, if it seemed that some further effort could be made, the interviewer was asked to make another attempt before final classification as a noninterview.

In 1968 and 1969 our interviewing lasted about three months, from mid-March to mid-June. In 1970 we began interviewing in large cities in February, but even with this head start over previous years, by mid-June we still had names and addresses outstanding. Many of these were originally non-responses which had been sent back to the interviewers for another try. Deadlines were extended whenever extra time was needed to get the remaining interviews.

In late August, though we were still tracking down a few elusive respondents, we called in the outstanding cover sheets and stopped 1970 interviewing. Staying in the field so long improves response somewhat but causes inefficiencies in processing and eventually some apathy among the interviewers.

More than a quarter of our respondents moved between the 1969 and 1970 interviews - many of them more than once. We took interviews in ninety-six new counties and, by mail, with panel families who are temporarily living outside the contiguous United States, in Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, Germany and Vietnam. Change of address cards started coming in as soon as the interviewers handed them out. Some of the checks mailed to newly interviewed respondents were sent right back by the post office marked "moved left no address." The correction request on the respondent report and the reminder postcards sent in January will turn up more movers and lost respondents. As usual we will try to find out where everyone is before spring interviewing begins.


In 1970 we added 330 splitoff families to the panel and ended the interviewing year with 183 more respondents than we started it with. In 1971 approximately 216 interviewers will be visiting addresses in forty-five states to find about 4,643 respondents for the fourth wave of interviewing.

REINTERVIEW COVER SHEET
1970 Family Economics Study

Project 45768

1970

1

 <p>SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48106</p>	<p><i>(Do not write in above space.)</i></p>
---	--

1. Interviewer's Label

2. P.S.U. _____

3. Your Interview No. _____

4. Date _____

5. Length of Interview _____
(Minutes)

6. Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____

6a. R's New Address (if any):

Street & Number _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____
Area Local Number

INTERVIEWER: IF NEW ADDRESS FOR PANEL FAMILY IS OUTSIDE YOUR AREA, RETURN THIS COVER SHEET TO FIELD OFFICE IMMEDIATELY.

7. Is this where the (LAST NAME) family lives?
- YES (INTERVIEW THE FAMILY HEAD - START WITH PAGE 2 OF THIS COVER SHEET)
 - No member of the panel family living here
 - House Vacant
 - Address not a dwelling

DO NOT INTERVIEW AT THIS ADDRESS - Try to get the new address for panel family and enter in item 6a above.

8. Call record

Call Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	More (specify)
Hour of the Day (plus AM or PM)							
Date							
Day of Week							
Results							
Interviewer's Initials							

9. IF INTERVIEW TAKEN, INSERT COMPLETED INTERVIEW INSIDE COVER SHEET AND MAIL TO FIELD OFFICE.
10. IF YOU CANNOT OBTAIN INTERVIEW, DESCRIBE SITUATION IN DETAIL ON PAGE 4.

2

Last year we had (MENTION PERSON) listed as living here.
ASK 1d - 1f FOR EACH PERSON IN 1a.

1a. Name of Person (First) (Last)	1b. Relationship to Head	1c. Sex	1d. Age in 1970	1e. Is (MENTION NAME) living here now? (WRITE "YES" OR "NO")	1f. When did (MENTION NAME) move out? (Month) (Year)
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					
11.					
12.					
13.					
14.					
15.					

2. Is there anyone else in your family living here now that I did not mention?

YES - (ENTER INFORMATION BELOW) NO - (GO TO QUESTION A1 IN QUESTIONNAIRE)



2a. Name of Person (First) (Last)	2b. Relationship to Head	2c. Sex	2d. Age	2e. When did (MENTION NAME) move in with you? (Month) (Year)
1.				
2.				
3.				

GO TO QUESTION A1 IN QUESTIONNAIRE

ASK AT END OF INTERVIEW

1. INTERVIEWER: ASK ADDRESS IN 1d. FOR EACH PERSON PRELISTED IN RED IN COLUMNS 1a-c BELOW. IF NO ONE PRELISTED, DO NOT LIST ANYONE YOURSELF.

1a. Relation to Head or Name	1b. Sex	1c. Age	1d. Last year we had (MENTION PERSON(S) listed as living outside the family. Would you tell me (his/her) address? (RECORD BELOW)
			Name _____
			Street & No. _____
			City & State _____
(IF MORE THAN ONE PERSON PRELISTED ABOVE RECORD ADDITIONAL ADDRESSES ON PAGE 4)			
INTERVIEWER: A BLUE COVER SHEET SHOULD BE MADE OUT FOR THIS (THESE) SPLIT OFF FAMILY MEMBER(S) IF PERSON IS NO LONGER IN INSTITUTIONAL HOUSING AND HAS ESTABLISHED OWN HOUSEHOLD.			

2. INTERVIEWER: REFER TO PAGE 2, 1e-f, AND CHECK ONE:

ANYONE 18 OR OLDER MOVED OUT NO ONE 18 OR OLDER MOVED OUT (GO TO 3)

Name: _____ Street & No. _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____ Phone: _____
Area Local Number

INTERVIEWER: A BLUE COVER SHEET SHOULD BE MADE OUT FOR THIS SPLITOFF PANEL FAMILY MEMBER. IF MORE THAN ONE SPLITOFF - RECORD ADDRESS(ES) ON PAGE 4 & MAKE OUT A BLUE COVER SHEET FOR EACH ONE.

ASK EVERYONE

3. Thank you for talking with us (again). When I send this interview in, The University of Michigan will send you a check for \$5.00, but for them to do this, I must make sure we have your correct mailing address.

Respondent's Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

_____ City State Zip

Phone: _____ NO PHONE REFUSED
Area Local Number

Is this phone listed in your name? YES (GO TO 4) NO → In whose name is it listed? _____

4. We will be calling on you again about this time next year. Here's a postcard that is worth another \$5.00 if you save it and return it to the University in January 1971. I'll O.K. it now with my name, but to receive the extra \$5.00 you must remember to save the card and fill it out with the address of wherever you are living next January.

INTERVIEWER: SIGN YOUR NAME TO RESPONDENT'S LABELED POSTCARD. IF YOU MAKE OUT A NEW CARD, PRINT RESPONDENT'S NAME AND CURRENT ADDRESS - ALSO BE SURE TO RECORD ID # FROM LABEL ON COVER SHEET.

5. Just in case you move and forget to return the card, would you give me the name of someone, such as a close relative, who would know where we could get in touch with you.

Name _____ Relation to R (if any) _____

Street & No. _____ Phone _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

(GO TO "BY OBSERVATION" SECTION AT END OF QUESTIONNAIRE)

Space for COMMENTS on this interview or non-interview situation. (Record here any information which would be helpful in locating and interviewing this R next year.) (This space may also be used for recording additional names and addresses from items 1 and 2 on Page 3.)

NONINTERVIEW FORM - (For Panel Families from whom no interview was obtained. Describe situation above.)

Check one:

- Ref ---- Refusal. Give detailed description above.

NAH ---- No one at home; DU occupied by Panel Family (to best of knowledge), but no one at home after required calls. Describe above.

RA ----- Respondent absent; Panel Family at DU, but respondent absent, Describe above.

LOST --- Family moved and unable to obtain new address. Describe efforts to get new address.


OTHER -- No interview obtained for reason other than above. Explain fully above.

COVER SHEET FOR
SPLIT-OFF PANEL MEMBER

Project 45768

1970

1970 Family Economics Study

	SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN	<i>(Do not write in above spaces.)</i>

1. Interviewer's Label	2. P. S. U. _____ 3. Your Interview No. _____ 4. Date _____ 5. Length of Interview _____ <div style="text-align: right;">(Minutes)</div>
------------------------	--

6. Copy label completely from page 1, item 6 (or 6a) of Yellow Cover Sheet. _____ NAME
 Include all identification numbers. _____ STREET & NO.
 ID # = _____ CITY, STATE, ZIP

7. Name of Split-off Panel Member (from page 3 of Yellow Cover Sheet, item 1d or 2):
 NAME: _____ STREET & NO. _____
 CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____ PHONE: _____
Area Local #

Relation to Yellow Cover Sheet Head _____ (Relation) AGE: _____ (of split-off) RACE: _____ (of split-off)

If Married Female, Husband's Name: _____
First Last

8. Call Record

Call Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	More (specify)
Hour of the Day (plus AM or PM)							
Date							
Day of Week							
Results							
Interviewer's Initials							

- 9. IF INTERVIEW TAKEN, ATTACH COVER SHEET TO INTERVIEW AND MAIL TO FIELD OFFICE.
- 10. IF ADDRESS (item 7) IS OUTSIDE YOUR AREA, RETURN THIS COVER SHEET TO FIELD OFFICE IMMEDIATELY FOR POSSIBLE REASSIGNMENT TO OTHER PSU.
- 11. IF NO INTERVIEW POSSIBLE FILL OUT NONINTERVIEW FORM ON PAGE 4.

LIST ALL PERSONS, INCLUDING CHILDREN, LIVING IN THE FU

1. Listing Box

1a. Relation to Head	1b. Age	1c. Sex	1d. May I have (his/her) first and last name?	1e. Check (✓) R
1. HEAD				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

**Go to Question A1
in Questionnaire**

Ask at end of Interview

1. Thank you for helping with this research. When I send this interview in, the University of Michigan will send you a check for \$5.00, but for them to do this, I must make sure we have your correct name and proper mailing address.

Respondent's Name _____

Mailing Address _____

City, State & Zip _____

2. In case we need to contact you by phone, could I have your telephone number?

_____ NO PHONE REFUSED

- 2a. Is this phone listed in your name?

YES (GO TO 3) NO 2b. In whose name is it listed?

3. We will be calling on you again about this time next year. Here's a postcard that is worth another \$5.00 if you save it and return it to the University in January 1971. I'll O.K. it now with my name, but to receive the extra \$5.00 you must remember to save the card and fill it out with the address of wherever you are living next January.

INTERVIEWER: PRINT R's NAME AND CURRENT ADDRESS ON POSTCARD, SIGN YOUR NAME AND GIVE POSTCARD TO R. ALSO INCLUDE ID# FROM ITEM 6 ON THIS COVER SHEET.

4. Just in case you move and forget to return the card, would you give me the name of someone, such as a close relative, who would know where we could get in touch with you.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone (if known) _____

INTERVIEWER: NOTE BELOW RELATIONSHIP (if any) OF CONTACT PERSON TO R

Space for COMMENTS on this interview or non-interview situation. (Record here any information which would be helpful in locating and interviewing this R next year.)



NONINTERVIEW FORM - (For Split-off Families from whom no interview was obtained. Describe situation above.)

Check one:

- Ref ---- Refusal. Give detailed description above.
- NAH ----- No one at home; DU occupied by Split-off Family (to best of knowledge), but no one at home after required calls. Describe above.
- RA ----- Respondent absent; Split-off Family at DU, but respondent absent. Describe above.
- LOST ---- Family moved and unable to obtain new address. Describe efforts to get new address.
- OTHER -- No interview obtained for reason other than above. Explain fully above.

Part 2: Description of the Three Questionnaires

Introduction

Despite the unchanging nature of both the overall objectives and many of the variables of this study, the questionnaire undergoes minor changes from year to year. The variations are mainly small additions to meet new objectives while others are minor technical improvements to various questions. Some deletions were made as well.

Substantial pretesting was done prior to the first wave of this study. About eighty heads of households were administered the questionnaire the first time in the Detroit metropolitan area. Improvements and revisions were made and it was given again to about the same number of heads of families, but this time in several PSU's throughout the country. The name and address of the head and other follow-up information were asked both times. The second group of pretest families was used again in 1969 for pretesting the second wave's questionnaire in order that both the questionnaire and things related specifically to the panel nature of the study, such as using information secured in the first way to locate movers and re-asking these families many of the same questions a second time, could be pretested. By the third year of the study we were sufficiently sure of our panel procedural questions and those questions asked previously in the survey that only new questions were pretested.

Below are described, in order by the 1970 questionnaire, the similarities and differences among the three questionnaires as well as an overview of the main objectives of the questions. Following this description is the actual 1970 questionnaire with the variable numbers of the 1970 tape printed beside each question.

Family Composition Information (Cover Sheet)

Information that could identify and help locate the respondent was secured in all three waves of the survey. That information was recorded on the cover sheet, a form separate from the questionnaire so that it could be detached from the main interview to keep the family identification information confidential. In 1968 only the head of the family's first and last name was asked, but in both 1969 and 1970 the first and last names of all family members were secured in order to allow location of these individuals if and when they moved out to form their own families. And in both 1969 and 1970, for each new family member, the date of moving into the family was recorded; similarly the date when moved out was recorded for those no longer living with the family.

Section A: Education (Questionnaire Pages 1-2)

All of the questions asked in 1970 in this section were also asked in the previous two waves of the study. The only difference between the latter two years and the first year was the elimination of a probe "What do you really think will happen?," for those whose first answer to the query how much education they thought their children would complete was "don't know." Investigations indicated that this question added practically no information to the original. These questions have been used in an "ambition" and "expressed horizon" index. Questions on attendance at PTA meetings were used in a connectedness to sources of information index. Questions on the number and identification of those in school and similar information for those who stopped going to school can be used to determine the age and amount of school completed for each child in the household.

Section B: Transportation (Pages 2-3)

All the questions in this section asked in 1970 were asked in the previous two waves as well. But additional questions on the number who can drive in the family and information on the money owed on the car were also asked in 1968.

A more personal and situational frame of reference to the question on adequacy of public transportation was used in 1968 than in 1969 and 1970. "Whether adequate for you" was the frame of reference used in 1968 while "good enough so that a person could use it to get to work" was used in 1969 and 1970. The change was made in order to discourage such specific situational replies. This section's questions on car ownership are used to measure adequacy of transportation resources relative to needs; the questions on insurance coverage and use of seat-belts are part of a risk-avoidance index. Questions on car repairs are part of an index of real earning acts.

Section C: Housing (Pages 4-5)

Two questions, one on whether the family's mortgage payments included property taxes and another on whether they included insurance premiums, were added in 1970. Necessitated by these additions was a revision of the procedures followed in editing. (See Section IV, Part 1.) Otherwise the section was identical to that of 1969. A more refined measure of utilities was secured in the latter two years than in the first wave of the survey since the respondent in 1969-70 was asked to specify the exact amount of the utilities if over \$400, while if the amount was over \$400 in 1968, he had only to state that fact. The variables in this section are used in many of the income, expenditure, and behavior variables.

Sections D-F: Employment (Pages 7-16)

Structurally, these three sections have been the same for all three waves of the study - with separate sections for those working at the time of the interview, those in the labor force but unemployed, and those not in the labor force at the time of the interview. In 1969 and 1970 questions were asked about the job the head held previously if the head had been employed on the current job for only one year or less. But in 1968, information about the previous job was asked only if the current job was held for fewer than ten years.

Inserted in the 1970 questionnaire but not in the earlier waves were questions on the head of the family's regular hourly wage rate and overtime rate. (See D20-D23.) These variables are available only for those in the labor force at the time of the 1970 interview and are to be used for analyses of marginal wage rate. Journey to work questions were added to the 1969 wave; in 1970 refinements were made to this section with those who use carpools being asked specific transportation cost questions rather than being grouped into a section with those who travel other ways. Comparable hours variables have been made across the three waves even though there were no journey to work questions in 1968. In each of the three waves, a question was asked that was designed to get a measure of willingness to move to another community to take a better job. In 1968 the question asked merely "how good would a job have to be before you would be willing to move?" while in the latter two years, the focus of the question was on the amount of money required before he would move, i.e., "would you be willing to move to another community if you could earn more money there?" and then asking how much the job would have to pay before he would move. Otherwise the questions for those currently in the labor force remained the same for the three years.

For the unemployed, the 1968 occupation questions focused on the job held prior to unemployment, while in the latter two years the questions focused on the type of job the head of the family might get in the future. Both occupations are available in the 1970 wave. The remarks about journey to work for those currently working apply to the section for the unemployed as well.

For those not in the labor force, the questions over the three years have remained substantially the same. In 1969 and in 1970 questions were added asking single women with young children if they had plans to work sometime in the future. The 1969 question focused on short-term plans by asking "are you thinking about going to work sometime in the future?" In 1970 it was changed to the longer, less definite time horizon, "do you think you might go to work sometime in the future?"

Replies to the questions in these three sections form much of the raw material for many of the most important economic and behavioral measures of the study. Variables on work hours are central to measures of leisure and well-offness, and some of these variables are used as components of the indexes of money earning acts, ambition and aspiration, expressed horizon, etc.

Section G: Housework, Work for Money by Wife, Food and Clothing (Pages 16-20)

Questions on work for money by the wife have remained the same for three years except for the addition of questions on journey to work in 1969 and 1970. Hours of child care were asked in all three years if the wife or single-parent head of the family worked. But the variables on hours and cost of child care are not comparable across the three years since in 1968 hours and cost of child care were asked of families only if there were children under twelve in the family, while in 1969 and 1970 all such families, in which there were

children under eighteen regardless of whether or not there were any children under twelve in the family, were asked about the help with housework and child care they received.

The birth control questions in this section have undergone several revisions throughout the first three waves of the survey. In the first wave, only those families with married women under forty-five were asked their expectations for having more children. In the second year, the category of those asked whether they expected to have more children and when was expanded to include unmarried women under forty-five with children. In 1970, because it was thought inadvisable to ask unmarried women about their plans for more children, only married women, as in the first wave, were asked about their plans for more children. Also, this sequence of questions was broadened, and for the first time heads of families were asked if they expected not to have any more children at all or within the next year, whether or not they were doing something to limit the number of children they would have. Previously they were asked only how sure they were that they wouldn't have any more children. Those who expected to have another child were asked when they expected to have it.

Questions on hours of housework have been included in the second two waves, but not the first. Variables that included housework as one of their components on the first wave used an imputed amount for a family of particular size and composition from empirical data of a previous study. Hence, 1968 variables that include housework hours as one of the component variables have been derived in a different manner than the corresponding 1969-1970 variables.

Since expenditure on food is a relatively easy-to-measure proxy for adequate nutrition and is one of the more important variables, much care has been taken to perfect the technique of asking these questions; hence several refinements, but no added objectives, have resulted in a few changes to these questions over the three waves of the survey. Perhaps most important was the addition in 1969 and 1970 of a question specifically asking about use of food stamps. (In 1968 it was lumped with "free food, clothing, or food stamps, of more than \$50.") In 1969 the interviewers were given discretion in asking this food stamp question, i.e., it was not asked if she thought the family to be clearly ineligible. In 1970, no such latitude was allowed and the question was asked of everyone. Another refinement added in 1969 and 1970 was a specific question about raising and canning one's own food and how much money was saved in this manner; as in the case of the food stamp question, families in the latter two years were asked specifically whether they got any free food during the previous year. Grouping the free food with clothing in 1968 made an arbitrary division among the categories necessary. A potential measure of economizing was secured in 1968 but not in the later waves when families were asked if they had special ways of keeping the food bill down. The question on cost of meals at work or at school and in restaurants was lumped in 1968 but separated into two specific questions in 1969 and 1970. Hence, the total food expenditure variable was built from more component parts in 1969 and 1970 than it was in 1968, making for small noncomparabilities.

Section H: Income (Pages 21-23)

Income variables, of course, are crucial to measuring economic change and hence a premium has been put on reproducibility of these questions. Even so, some refinements were made in the questions asked, and noncomparabilities

do exist. In 1969, because it appeared that family incomes of the poor--those who are of central focus in this study--were being understated, a question was added to this section asking specifically if anyone not living with the family had helped them financially. The evidence for the understatement of income was that reported out of pocket food, rent, utilities, and other costs often exceeded the amount of reported money income. In 1970, a second additional question, asked only of welfare recipients, was added that inquired whether welfare paid any of their expenses directly. These two additional questions actually serve as probes, but do of course result in non-comparabilities.

Two enlargements were made to the section about the income of others (other than head or wife) in the family. In 1969 and 1970, a question was added that asked respondents the occupation of these individuals. It was used to determine their hourly wage rates and hence their incomes, since respondents in these cases were reporting for someone else about whom they often knew little. This occupation variable was not coded. Further, an additional probe was added in 1969-1970 asking whether they had income from a second source. Hence if one wishes to compare change in income of such individuals between two years, it is recommended that the 1969 and 1970 questionnaire data be used because of comparability problems with the 1968 data.

Because of the difficulties respondents have had understanding questions about perceptions of their income and expenditures, and change and expectations for future income, these questions have undergone several revisions. In 1968, respondents were asked whether their family's income was higher or lower than usual the past year, as well as whether their income was unpredictable from pay period to pay period or was fairly uniform. Because of the bad

experience with these two questions, neither was repeated in subsequent years. Also asked in 1968, but not repeated in later waves, was a question on whether the family was currently better off than a few years ago. This was changed in 1969 and 1970 to focus on a comparison of income between only two years. Thus, families were asked in 1969 and 1970 whether their 1968 or 1969 income was higher than that for 1967 or 1968 rather than comparing the previous year's income to that for the past few years. This pattern was also followed in the queries about expenses, and the overall financial situation. Newly included for 1969 was a question on whether the income change was something the family did or whether it was just something that occurred by chance. Because of the problems encountered by respondents in comprehending the intent of this question, it was omitted in 1970. In both 1969 and 1970 respondents were asked whether they expected to be better or worse off in the next few years. Because none of these variables are included in indexes, they were not jeopardized by these year-to-year changes.

The question about support of individuals outside the family was broadened in 1969 and 1970 to ask about all support of others living outside the family, regardless of whether or not the amount was more than half the individual's support. Hence the variables on amount of support are non-comparable across the three years since only support to individuals receiving more than half their total support from the sample family was included in 1968 but amounts of all support were included in 1969 and 1970.

The disability questions in 1968 were first a simple question on whether or not the head had a disability followed by a degree of severity question. In 1969 and 1970 these questions were expanded to get a more complete measure of his functional limitation. Questions were asked that determined whether the kind of work the head did was limited by disability and the same

for the amount of work. Another question asked whether the head's health limited the amount of work he could do around the house. Further questions were added to determine the number of years the head was limited by his health and a question was added asking him whether his health was getting better or worse. This section was expanded to include questions on the health of others in the family, and whether or not these others required a lot of extra care.

Section J: Time Use (Page 30)

A religious preference question was inserted into the 1970 questionnaire for the first time. A broad future plans question was inserted into this section in 1969 and 1970 asking respondents whether they were currently doing or planning to do things to make things different in the future for them.

Section K: Feelings (Pages 31-32)

No changes have been made to the original questions of this section. In 1970 an added question to this section, for purposes of meeting an objective of one of the study's research projects, asked the ideal number of children for the average American family.

Section L: The Past (Pages 33-35)

A fairly large number of background questions have been asked of panel respondents. Such items, of course, do not change from year to year, but in order to keep these questions to a minimum, not all of them were asked the first year. However, in the case of a new head all the background questions were asked.

Section M: By Observation

Not available for 1968 but available for 1969 and 1970 are questions on whether there is indoor plumbing, running water and whether the dwelling needs repairs. In 1968, interviewers were asked only to rank the dwelling and the neighborhood in a general way. This variation does affect the comparability of the housing and neighborhood quality index.

The 1970 Questionnaire

The questionnaire used this year along with the 1970 tape's variable numbers is reprinted next. The 1969 and 1968 questionnaires are reprinted in "A Longitudinal Study of Family Economics," which is available from the Institute for Social Research at no charge.


(V2) (1970 Int.#)

Budget Bureau Number:
116R0135

STUDY OF FAMILY ECONOMICS
Project 45768

1970

(INTERVIEW NUMBER)

 SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN	68 Int. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (V130) PSU <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (V131)
	69 Int. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (V133) <i>(Do not write in above spaces.)</i>
1. Interviewer's Label	2. P.S.U. (V131) _____ 3. Your Interview No. (V135) _____ 4. Date (V136) _____ 5. Length of Interview (V137) _____

SECTION A: CHILDREN

(MAKE SURE PAGE 2 OF COVER SHEET IS COMPLETED BEFORE ASKING Q. A1)

A1. INTERVIEWER: SEE LISTING BOX, ON PAGE 2 OF COVER SHEET, AND CHECK ONE:

1. CHILDREN UNDER 25 IN FU

5. NO CHILDREN UNDER 25 IN FU (TURN TO B1, PAGE 2)

A2. How many of the children living here are in school this year?

_____ NUMBER

0. NONE (TURN TO A6, PAGE 2)

A3. About how much education do you think the children will have when they stop going to school?
(V146) _____

A4. Did you (or anyone else here) attend any parent-teacher meetings in the last year?
(V147)

YES

5. NO (TURN TO A6, PAGE 2)

A5. When was the last time? _____

A6. Did any of the children stop going to school in 1969?
(V148)

1. YES

5. NO (GO TO B1)

	Person #1	Person #2
A7. Who was that?	_____ (RELATION TO HEAD) (AGE)	_____ (RELATION TO HEAD) (AGE)
A8. What was the highest grade (he/she) finished?	_____ (GRADE FINISHED)	_____ (GRADE FINISHED)

SECTION B: TRANSPORTATION

(ASK EVERYONE)

B1. Is there public transportation within walking distance of here?
(V149)

1. YES

5. NO (GO TO B3)

B2. Is it good enough so that a person could use it to get to work?
(V150)

B3. Do you or anyone else in the family here own a car or truck?
(V151)

1. YES (TURN TO B6, PAGE 3)

5. NO

B4. Does not having a car cause any difficulties? (V152)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. YES	<input type="checkbox"/> 5. NO (TURN TO C1, PAGE 4)
B5. What are they? (V153)	_____	

	(TURN TO C1, PAGE 4)	

(IF OWNS CAR OR TRUCK)

B6. How many cars and trucks do you (and your family living here) own? _____
(V154)

(ASK FOR EACH CAR OR TRUCK OWNED) #1 #2 #3

B7. What year model is it? (V155)			
B8. What make is it?	Unavailable		
B9. Is it in good, fair or poor condition? (V156)			
B10. Is that car (truck) insured? (V157)	[] YES [] NO	[] YES [] NO	[] YES [] NO
REPEAT B7-B10 FOR NEXT CAR OR TRUCK, THEN GO TO B11			

(V16-17, value of cars - accuracy)

B11. Does the car (truck) you (HEAD) drive most of the time have seat belts?
(V158)

1. YES 5. NO (GO TO B13) 0. DOES NOT DRIVE (GO TO B13)

B12. Do you have them fastened all the time while you are driving, part of the time, or practically none of the time?
(V159)

1. ALL THE TIME 3. PART OF THE TIME 5. PRACTICALLY NONE OF THE TIME

B13. During 1969 did you (or your family) do any of your own repair work on your car(s) (or truck)?
(V160)

1. YES 5. NO (TURN TO C1, PAGE 4)

B14. What kinds of things have you done on your car(s) in 1969?
(V161)

B15. About how much do you think you saved doing this last year - was it about \$25, \$50, \$100, \$200, or what?
(V18-19)

162) 1. ABOUT \$25 2. \$50 3. \$100 4. \$200

[] OTHER - \$ _____
(SPECIFY APPROXIMATE AMOUNT)

B16. About how much time did that take you altogether?
(V20-21) _____
(HOURS)

SECTION C: HOUSING

C1. How many rooms do you have here for your family (not counting bathrooms)? _____

(V163)

C2. Do you own this (home/apartment), pay rent, or what?

(V164)

1. OWNS OR IS BUYING

5. PAYS RENT

(TURN TO C10, PAGE 5)

8. NEITHER OWNS NOR RENTS

(TURN TO C13, PAGE 5)

(IF OWNS OR IS BUYING)

(V33-34)

C3. How much did all your utilities like heat and electricity cost you last year - was it less than \$100, \$100 to \$200, \$200 to \$300, \$300 to \$400, or what? (IF TRAILER, INCLUDE LOT RENT)

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

OTHER \$ _____ (SPECIFY APPROXIMATE AMOUNT)

(V22-23)

C4. Could you tell me what the present value of this house (farm) is - I mean about what would it bring if you sold it today? \$ _____

(V165)

C5. Do you have a mortgage on this property?

1. YES

5. NO (TURN TO C18, PAGE 6)

1st Mortgage

2nd Mortgage

(V26-27)

C6. How much are your monthly mortgage payments? \$ _____ \$ _____

C6a. Do your payments include property taxes? YES NO

C6b. Do your payments include insurance premiums? YES NO

(V24-25)

C7. About how much is the remaining principal on this mortgage?

1st Mortgage

2nd Mortgage

\$ _____

\$ _____

(IF DON'T KNOW)

C8. About how many more years will you have to pay on it?

(YEARS)

(YEARS)

C9. Do you also have a second mortgage?

(V166)

1. YES (ASK C6-8, FOR SECOND MORTGAGE)

5. NO (TURN TO C18, PAGE 6)

(TURN TO C18, PAGE 6)

(IF PAYS RENT)

C10. About how much rent do you pay a month? \$ _____
 (V28-29)

C11. Do you pay for any of the utilities like heat and electricity yourself?
 YES NO (TURN TO C18, PAGE 6)

↓

C12. (IF YES) How much did they cost you altogether last year - was it less
 (V33-34) than \$100, \$100 to \$200, \$200 to \$300, \$300 to \$400, or what?

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

\$300-\$400 OTHER - \$ _____
 (SPECIFY APPROXIMATE AMOUNT)

(TURN TO C18, PAGE 6)

(IF NEITHER OWNS NOR RENTS)

C13. How is that? _____
 (V167)

C14. Do you do some work in return for your housing? (What?)
 (V32) _____

C15. How much would it rent for if it were rented? \$ _____ per _____
 (V30-31) (MONTH, YEAR)

C16. Do you pay for any of the utilities like heat and electricity yourself?
 YES NO (TURN TO C18, PAGE 6)

↓

C17. How much did they cost you altogether last year - was it less than \$100,
 (V33-34) \$100 to \$200, \$200 to \$300, \$300 to \$400, or what?

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

\$300-\$400 OTHER - \$ _____
 (SPECIFY APPROXIMATE AMOUNT)

(TURN TO C18, PAGE 6)

(ASK EVERYONE)

C18. Did you have any work done on the (house/apartment) during the last year, or do
(V168) any work on it yourselves?

1. YES

5. NO (GO TO C23)

C19. What was done? _____
(V169)
C20. Did you (or your family) do any of it?
(V170) 1. YES 5. NO (GO TO C23)
↓
C21. What did you do? _____
(V171)
C22. About how much do you think you saved by doing it yourself - was it
(V35-36) about \$25, \$50, \$100, \$200, or what?
 ABOUT \$25 \$50 \$100
 \$200 OTHER - \$ _____
(SPECIFY APPROXIMATE AMOUNT)

C23. About how many people in this neighborhood do you know by name? _____
(V172)

C24. Do you (FAMILY) have any relatives who live within walking distance of here?
(V173) _____

C25. Have you (HEAD) moved since the spring of 1969?

(V174) 1. YES

5. NO (GO TO C27)

↓
C26. Why did you move? _____
(V175) _____

C27. Do you think you might move in the next couple of years?

(V176)

5. NO (TURN TO D1, PAGE 7)

(IF MIGHT MOVE OR
WILL MOVE) →

C28. Why might you move? _____
(V177)

SECTION D: EMPLOYMENT

D1. We would like to know about your (HEAD's) present job - are you (HEAD) working (V178,225) now, looking for work, retired, a housewife, or what?

1. WORKING NOW, OR ONLY TEMPORARILY LAID OFF

2. LOOKING FOR WORK, UNEMPLOYED (TURN TO E1, PAGE 12)

3. RETIRED

3. PERMANENTLY DISABLED

4. HOUSEWIFE

5. STUDENT

6. OTHER -

(SPECIFY)

(TURN TO F1, PAGE 15)

(GO TO D2 IF HAS JOB, OTHERWISE TURN TO F1, PAGE 15)

D2. What is your main occupation? (What sort of work do you do?) (V179)

OCC

(IF NOT CLEAR) -> D3. Tell me a little more about what you do.

D4. Do you work for someone else, yourself, or what?

(V180) 1. SOMEONE ELSE

2. BOTH SOMEONE ELSE AND SELF

3. SELF ONLY

D5. How long have you had this job? (V181)

(IF 1 YEAR OR MORE, TURN TO D10, PAGE 8)

(IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR)

D6. What happened to the job you had before - did the company fold, were you (V182) laid off, or what?

D7. Does your present job pay more than the one you had before? (V183)

D8. On the whole, would you say your present job is better or worse than the (V184) one you had before?

1. BETTER

5. WORSE

3. SAME (TURN TO D10, PAGE 8)

D9. Why is that? (V185)

D10. Did you take any vacation during 1969?
 (V186) 1. YES → D11. How much vacation did you take? _____
 5. NO (GO TO D12) (V187) DAYS WEEKS MONTHS

D12. Did you miss any work in 1969 because you were sick, or because someone else
 (V188) in the family was sick?
 1. YES → D13. How much work did you miss? (V40-41)
 5. NO (GO TO D14) (V189) DAYS WEEKS MONTHS

D14. Did you miss any work in 1969 because you were unemployed or on strike?
 (V190) 1. YES → D15. How much work did you miss? (V42-43)
 5. NO (GO TO D16) (V191) DAYS WEEKS MONTHS

D16. Then, how many weeks did you actually work on your main job in 1969? _____
 (V192) (WEEKS)

D17. And, on the average how many hours a week did you work on your main job last
 (V193) year?

(V38-39 hours/year)

D18. Did you have any overtime which isn't included in that?

YES NO (GO TO D20)

D19. How many hours did that overtime amount to in 1969? _____
 (HOURS)

D20. If you were to work more hours than usual during some week, would you get
 (V194) paid for those extra hours of work?

1. YES

5. NO

D21. What would be your hourly rate
 (V195) for that overtime?
 \$ _____ per hour (GO TO D23)

D22. Do you have an hourly wage rate
 (V196) for your regular work?
 1. YES 5. NO (TURN TO
 (GO TO D23) D24, PAGE 9)

D23. What is your hourly wage rate for your regular work time? \$ _____ per hour
 (V197)

D24. Did you have any extra jobs or other ways of making money in addition to your (V198,200) main job in 1969?

1. YES

5. NO (GO TO D30)

OCC

D25. What did you do? _____
(V199)

D26. Anything else? _____
(V200)

D27. About how much did you make per hour at this? \$ _____ per hour
(V201)

D28. And how many weeks did you work on your extra job(s) in 1969? _____
(V202)

D29. On the average, how many hours a week did you work on your extra job(s)?
(V203)

D30. Was there more work available on (your job) (any of your jobs) so that you (V204) could have worked more if you had wanted to?

1. YES (GO TO D32)

5. NO OR DON'T KNOW

D31. Would you have liked to work more if (V205) you could have found more work?

1. YES (TURN TO D34, PAGE 10)

5. NO (GO TO D32)

D32. Could you have worked less if you had wanted to? (V206)

1. YES (TURN TO D34, PAGE 10)

5. NO

D33. Would you have preferred to work (V207) less even if you had earned less money?

1. YES

5. NO

D34. About how much time does it take you to get to work each day, door to door?

(V46-47) _____ (ONE WAY) [] NONE (GO TO D42, PAGE 11)

D35. Do you use public transportation to get to work, have a car pool, drive by yourself, walk, or what?

1. PUBLIC
TRANSPORTATION
(GO TO D36)

2. CAR POOL
(GO TO D37)

3. DRIVES
(GO TO D38)

4. WALK
(GO TO D42,
PAGE 11)

7. OTHER
(GO TO D40)

(IF PUBLIC
TRANSPORTATION)

D36. What is the total cost of a one-way trip to work?

\$ _____ (ONE WAY)

(GO TO D42, PAGE 11)

(IF CAR POOL)

D37. Do you share the driving or do you just ride?

[] SHARE DRIVING [] RIDE ONLY (GO TO D40)

D37a. How many times a week do you drive to work on the average?

(GO TO D38)

(IF DRIVES)

D38. About how many miles is it to where you work?

(V209) _____ (ONE WAY)

D39. Do you have to pay for parking?

[] YES [] NO (GO TO D42, PAGE 11)

D39a. How much does that cost you? \$ _____ per _____

(GO TO D42, PAGE 11)

(IF OTHER)

D40. Do you have to pay anything to get to work and back?

[] YES [] NO (GO TO D42, PAGE 11)

D41. About how much do you pay? \$ _____ per _____

(GO TO D42, PAGE 11)

(V44-45, cost of travel to work)

D42. Are there times when you are late getting to work?
 (V210) 1. YES → D43. About how often does that happen? _____
 5. NO (GO TO D44) (V211)

D44. Are there times when you don't go to work at all, even though you are not sick?
 (V212) 1. YES → D45. How often does that happen? _____
 5. NO (GO TO D46) (V213)

D46. Have you been thinking about getting a new job, or will you keep the job
 (V214) you have now?

1. THINKING ABOUT GETTING A NEW JOB 5. KEEP JOB NOW HAVE (GO TO D52)

D47. What kind of job do you have in mind? _____
 (V215)
 D48. How much might you earn? \$ _____ per _____
 (V216)
 D49. Would you have to get additional training to qualify? _____
 (V217)
 D50. Have you been doing anything in particular about it?
 (V218) 1. YES 5. NO (GO TO D52)
 ↓
 D51. What have you done? (V219) _____

D52. Would you be willing to move to another community if you could earn more
 (V220) money there?

1. YES, MAYBE, OR DEPENDS 5. NO

D53. How much would a job have
 (V221) to pay for you to be willing to move? _____

D54. Why is that?
 (V222) _____

D55. Tell me about your main job—how much choice do you have about the way you do
 (V223) the work?

D56. Would you like more of a chance to make decisions on your job, or do you like
 (V224) it the way it is, or what?

1. MORE CHANCE TO MAKE DECISIONS 5. LIKE IT THE WAY IT IS [] OTHER _____
 (SPECIFY)

SECTION E: IF LOOKING FOR WORK, UNEMPLOYED IN Q. D1

OCC

E1. What kind of job are you looking for? _____
(V226) _____

E2. How much might you earn? \$ _____ per _____
(V227)

E3. Will you have to get any training to qualify? _____
(V228) _____

E4. What have you been doing to find a job? _____
(V229) _____

5. NOTHING (GO TO E6)

E5. How many places have you been to in the last few weeks to find out about a job?
(V230) _____

E6. What sort of work did you do on your last job? (What was your occupation?) _____
(V231) _____

OCC

E6a. What happened to that job - did the company fold, were you laid-off,
(V232) or what?

E7. How many weeks did you work in 1969? _____ 0. NONE (GO TO E9)
(V233)

E8. About how many hours a week did you work when you worked? _____
(V234)

E9. How many weeks were you sick in 1969? _____
(V235)

E10. Then, how many weeks were you unemployed or laid off in 1969? _____
(V236)

E11. INTERVIEWER: REFER TO E7, AND CHECK ONE:

WORKED IN 1969 DID NOT WORK IN 1969 (TURN TO E20, PAGE 14)

E12. On your last job, how much time did it take you to get to work each day, door to door?

(V46-47) NONE (TURN TO E20, PAGE 14)
(ONE WAY)

E13. Did you use public transportation to get to work, have a car pool, drive (V237) by yourself, walk, or what?

- 1. PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION
(GO TO E14)
- 2. CAR POOL
(GO TO E15)
- 3. DROVE
(GO TO E16)
- 4. WALKED
(TURN TO E20, PAGE 14)
- 7. OTHER
(GO TO E18)

(IF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION) →

E14. What was the total cost of a one-way trip to work?

\$ _____ (ONE WAY)
(TURN TO E20, PAGE 14)

(IF CAR POOL) →

E15. Did you share the driving or did you just ride?

SHARED DRIVING RODE ONLY (GO TO E18)

E15a. How many times a week did you drive to work on the average?

_____ (GO TO E16)

(IF DROVE) →

E16. About how many miles was it to where you worked? _____
(V238) (ONE WAY)

E17. Did you have to pay for parking?

YES NO (TURN TO E20, PAGE 14)

E17a. How much did that cost you? \$ _____ per _____

(TURN TO E20, PAGE 14)

(IF OTHER) →

E18. Did you have to pay anything to get to work and back?

YES NO (TURN TO E20, PAGE 14)

E19. About how much did you pay? \$ _____ per _____

(TURN TO E20, PAGE 14)

(V44-45, cost of travel to work)

E20. When you were working, were there times when you were late getting to work?
(V239) 1. YES 5. NO (GO TO E22)

E21. (IF YES) About how often did that happen? _____
(V240)

E22. Were there times when you didn't get to work at all, even though you were
(V241) not sick?
 1. YES 5. NO (GO TO E24)

E23. (IF YES) How often did that happen? _____
(V242)

E24. Are there jobs available around here that just aren't worth taking?
(V243) 1. YES 5. NO (GO TO E26)

E25. How much do they pay? \$ _____ per _____
(V244) (HOUR, WEEK)

E26. Would you be willing to move to another community if you could get a good
(V245) job there?

1. YES, MAYBE, OR DEPENDS

5. NO

E27. How much would a job have to
(V246) pay for you to be willing to
move?
\$ _____ per _____

E28. Why is that? _____
(V247)

E29. Tell me about your last job - how much choice did you have about the way you
(V248) did the work?

E30. Would you like a job where you have more of a chance to make decisions than
(V249) you did, or did you like it the way it was, or what?

1. MORE CHANCE TO
MAKE DECISIONS

5. LIKED IT THE
WAY IT WAS

[] OTHER _____

(SPECIFY)

(TURN TO G1, PAGE 16)

SECTION F: RETIRED, HOUSEWIFE, STUDENT, PERMANENTLY DISABLED

F1. During the last year (1969), did you (HEAD) do any work for money?

(V250)

1. YES

5. NO

F2. Are you thinking about going to work?

(V251) 1. YES (GO TO F7)

5. NO (TURN TO F14, PAGE 16)

OCC

F3. What kind of work did you do when you worked? (What was your occupation?)
(V252)

F4. How many weeks did you work last year? _____
(V253)

F5. About how many hours a week did you work (when you worked)? _____
(V254)

F6. Are you thinking of getting a new job in the next year or so?

(V255) 1. YES (GO TO F7)

5. NO (TURN TO G1, PAGE 16)

OCC

(IF YES TO F2 OR TO F6)

F7. What kind of job do you have in mind? _____
(V256)

F8. How much might you earn? \$ _____ per _____
(V257)

F9. Would you have to get any training to qualify? _____
(V258)

F10. What have you been doing to find a job? _____
(V259)

5. NOTHING (GO TO F12)

F11. How many places have you been to in the last few weeks to find out
(V260) about a job? _____

F12. Are there jobs around here that just aren't worth taking?

(V261) 1. YES

5. NO (TURN TO G1, PAGE 16)

F13. How much do they pay? \$ _____ per _____
(V262)

(TURN TO G1, PAGE 16)

F14. INTERVIEWER: CHECK ONE

[] HEAD IS HOUSEWIFE UNDER 50 0. OTHERS (GO TO G1)

F15. Do you think you might go to work sometime in the future?
 (V263) 1. YES 5. NO (GO TO G1)

↓

F16. What does that depend on? _____
 (V264) _____

(GO TO G1)

SECTION G: HOUSEWORK, FOOD AND CLOTHING

(ASK EVERYONE)

G1. Are you married, single, widowed, divorced, or separated?
 (V265) 1. MARRIED 2. SINGLE 3. WIDOWED 4. DIVORCED 5. SEPARATED

(TURN TO G14, PAGE 17)

(Q's G2-G7 REFER TO WIFE's OCCUPATION)

G2. Did your wife do any work for money in 1969?
 (V266) 1. YES 5. NO (TURN TO G8, PAGE 17)

OCC

G3. What kind of work did she do? _____
 (V267)

G4. About how many weeks did she work last year? _____

(V268) G5. And about how many hours a week did she work? _____ (V48-49, hours/year)

(V269) G6. How much time does it take her to get to work each day, door to door?
 (V52-53) _____ (ONE WAY) [] NONE (TURN TO G8, PAGE 17)

G7. What does this cost her per trip? \$ (V50-51) _____ (ONE WAY)

G8. INTERVIEWER: CHECK ONE

1. HEAD MARRIED AND WIFE IS UNDER 45

5. ALL OTHERS (GO TO G14)

G9. Do you expect to have any (more) children?

(V270)

5. NO

8. DON'T KNOW

1. YES (GO TO G12)

G10. Are you and your wife now doing anything to limit the number of (V271) children you will have?

5. NO

1. YES (GO TO G14)

G11. Some couples cannot have any (more) children, or they know (V272) it will be a physical problem. How about you people - do you have any reason to believe that you cannot have any (more) children, even if you wanted them?

(GO TO G14)

(IF YES TO G9)

G12. When do you think you might have a (another) child? (V273)

(IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR FROM NOW, GO TO G14)

G13. (IF ONE YEAR OR MORE) Are you and your wife now doing anything to (V274) control the time when you will have a child?

1. YES

5. NO

(GO TO G14)

(ASK EVERYONE)

G14. We're interested in the time people spend working around the house. Who does (V275) most of the housework in this family?

(RELATION TO HEAD)

G15. About how much time (does he/she) (do you) spend on this housework in an average (V276) week - I mean time spent cooking, cleaning, and other work around the house?

HOURS PER WEEK

(V54-55, hours of housework - wife or unmarried head)

(V56-57, " " " - husband)

(V58-59, " " " - others)

(ASK G16 IF 2 OR MORE PEOPLE IN FAMILY -- OTHERWISE GO TO G20)

G16. Does anyone else here in the household help with the housework?
(V277) 1. YES 5. NO (GO TO G20)

	Person #1	Person #2	Person #3
G17. Who is that?	(RELATION- SHIP TO HEAD)	(AGE) (RELATION- SHIP TO HEAD)	(AGE) (RELATION- SHIP TO HEAD)
G18. About how much time does (he/she) spend on housework in an average <u>week</u> ?	(HOURS PER WEEK)	(HOURS PER WEEK)	(HOURS PER WEEK)
G19. Anyone else?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES (ASK G17-18 ABOVE)		<input type="checkbox"/> NO (GO TO G20)

(ASK EVERYONE)

G20. How about help from anyone outside your household - did you (FAMILY) get any help with housework (or child care) from friends, relatives, or anyone else during 1969?
(V278)

1. YES 5. NO (GO TO G25)

G21. What help did you get?	_____
G22. About how many hours would you say they helped during 1969?	<u>(V62-63)</u> (HOURS)
G23. Did you pay for any of this help? (V279)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. YES <input type="checkbox"/> 5. NO (GO TO G25)
G24. How much did this cost you for the <u>year</u> ?	\$ <u>(V60-61, 64-65)</u>

(ASK EVERYONE)

G25. How much do you (FAMILY) spend on the food that you use at home in an average (V75-76) week? \$ _____ PER WEEK

G26. Do you have any food delivered to the door which isn't included in that?
(V75-76) YES → G27. How much do you spend on that food? \$ _____ per _____
 NO (TURN TO G28, PAGE 19) (WEEK, MONTH)

G28. How about alcoholic beverages - how much do you (FAMILY) spend on that in an (V71-72) average week? \$ _____ PER WEEK [] NONE (GO TO G30)

G29. Is that included in the food bill? [] YES [] NO

G30. Do (any of) you smoke cigarettes? (V73-74) [] YES [] NO (GO TO G33)

G31. About how many cigarettes do you (FAMILY) smoke in a day or week?

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

G32. Is that included in the food bill? [] YES [] NO

G33. Do you (or your family) get meals at work or at school? [] YES [] NO (GO TO G37)

G34. About how much do all these meals cost you (FAMILY) in an average week? (V77-78) \$ _____ PER WEEK [] FREE, NO COST (GO TO G36)

G35. Were any of these meals free, or at reduced cost? [] YES [] NO (GO TO G37)

G36. About how much do you think these free meals saved you last year - was (V81-82) it about \$25, \$50, \$100, \$200, or what? [] ABOUT \$25 [] \$50 [] \$100 [] \$200 [] OTHER _____ (SPECIFY APPROXIMATE AMOUNT)

G37. About how much do you (FAMILY) spend in an average week eating out, not counting (V85-86) meals at work or at school? \$ _____ PER WEEK

G38. Did you (FAMILY) raise any of your own food during 1969, or do any canning (V79-80) or freezing?

YES NO (GO TO G40)

G39. About how much did that save you in 1969 - was it about \$25, \$50, \$100, \$200, or what?

ABOUT \$25 \$50 \$100 \$200 OTHER _____
(SPECIFY APPROXIMATE AMOUNT)

G40. Did you (FAMILY) get any help buying your food with government food stamps (V83-84) (commodity stamps)?

YES NO (GO TO G43)

G41. How much do you pay for the stamps? \$ _____ per _____

G42. How much food can you buy with the stamps? \$ _____ per _____

G43. Did you (FAMILY) get any (other) free food during 1969? (V87-88)

YES NO (GO TO G45)

G44. About how much would you say that was worth in 1969 - was it about \$25, \$50, \$100, \$200, or what?

ABOUT \$25 \$50 \$100 \$200 OTHER _____
(SPECIFY APPROXIMATE AMOUNT)

G45. INTERVIEWER: CHECK ONE (V280)

2 OR MORE PEOPLE IN FU ONLY ONE PERSON IN FU (TURN TO H1, PAGE 21)

G46. How many days a week does the family sit down and eat the main meal of the day together?

SECTION H: INCOME

(ASK EVERYONE)

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

H1. (INTERVIEWER: CHECK ONE)

- 1. FARMER, OR RANCHER
- 5. NOT A FARMER OR RANCHER (GO TO H5)

H2. What were your total receipts from farming in 1969, (V281) including soil bank payments and commodity credit loans? \$ _____ A

H3. What were your total operating expenses, not counting living expenses? \$ _____ B (V89, 100)

H4. That left you a net income from farming of? A-B= \$ _____ A-B

H5. (V282) Did you (R AND FAMILY) own a business at any time in 1969, or have a financial interest in any business enterprise?

- 1. YES
- 5. NO (GO TO H8)

H6. (V283) Is it a corporation or an unincorporated business, or do you have an interest in both kinds?

- 1. CORPORATION (GO TO H8)
- 2. UNINCORPORATED
- 3. BOTH
- 8. DON'T KNOW

H7. How much was your (FAMILY's) share of the total income from the business in 1969 - that is, the amount you took out plus any profit left in?

\$ _____ (V90, 101)

(ASK EVERYONE)

H8. (V91-92) How much did you (HEAD) receive from wages and salaries in 1969, that is, before anything was deducted for taxes or other things?

\$ _____

H9. In addition to this, did you have any income from bonuses, overtime, or commissions?
(V93)

YES NO (GO TO H11)

↓

H10. How much was that? \$ _____

H11. Did you (HEAD) receive any other income in 1969 from:

(IF "YES" TO ANY ITEM, ASK "How much was it?" ENTER AMOUNT AT RIGHT)	a) professional practice or trade?	\$ _____ per (V94)
	b) farming or market gardening, roomers or boarders?	\$ _____ per (V95,102)
	c) dividends, interest, rent, trust funds, or royalties?	\$ _____ per (V103)
(IF "NO" ENTER "0")	d) ADC, AFDC?	\$ _____ per (V109-110)
	e) other welfare?	\$ _____ per (V111)
	f) Social Security?	\$ _____ per (V112)
	g) other retirement pay, pensions, or annuities?	\$ _____ per (V113)
	h) unemployment, or workmen's compensation?	\$ _____ per (V114)
	i) alimony? Child support?	\$ _____ per (V115)
	j) help from relatives?	\$ _____ per (V116)
	k) anything else? _____ (SPECIFY)	\$ _____ per (V117)

H12. Did anyone (else) not living here now help you (FAMILY) out financially - I mean give you money, or help with your expenses during 1969?

YES NO (TURN TO H14, PAGE 23)

↓

H13. How much did that amount to last year? \$ _____ (V117)

H14. INTERVIEWER: REFER TO H11d AND H11e AND CHECK ONE

INCOME FROM WELFARE OR ADC, AFDC NO SUCH INCOME (GO TO H17)

H15. Did welfare also help you out in any other way - like with your rent or other bills?

YES NO (GO TO H17)

H16. About how much did that amount to in 1969? (V109-110,111)

(GO TO H17)

H17. INTERVIEWER: DOES HEAD HAVE WIFE IN DU?

YES, WIFE IN DU NO WIFE IN DU (TURN TO H20, PAGE 24)

H18. Did your wife have any income during 1969?

YES NO (TURN TO H20, PAGE 24)

H19. Was it income from wages, salary, a business, or what?
(V98-99, 104, 118)

(SOURCE) (SOURCE)

H19a. How much was it
before deductions? \$ _____ \$ _____

[] CHECK IF NO ONE OTHER THAN HEAD AND WIFE IN FU DURING 1969 (TURN TO H33, PAGE 26)

H20. Did anyone else living here in 1969 have any income? [] YES [] NO (TURN TO H33, PAGE 26)

H21. Who was that? (ENTER RELATION TO HEAD AND AGE AT RIGHT)
(V122-123, 125-126)

RELATION TO HEAD AGE

H22. About how much did that amount to in 1969?

\$ _____ in 1969

H23. Was that from wages, a pension, a business or what?

(SOURCE)

IF WAGES OR BUSINESS

(V121, hours of work)

H24. What kind of work did (he/she) do?

(OCCUPATION)

H25. Can you tell me about how many weeks (he/she) worked?

(WEEKS)

H26. About how many hours a week was that?

(HOURS)

H27. (IF DON'T KNOW) Was that more than half time?

H28. Did (he/she) have any other income?

[] YES [] NO (GO TO H31)

(V122-123, 125-126)

H29. What was that from?

(SOURCE)

H30. How much was that last year?

\$ _____ in 1969

H31. Does (he/she) share in the family's expenses or what?

H32. Is (he/she) likely to move away within the next few years?

GO BACK TO H20 FOR 2nd, etc. ADDITIONAL MEMBERS

YES NO (TURN TO H33, PAGE 26)

RELATION TO HEAD AGE
\$ _____ in 1969

(SOURCE)

YES NO (TURN TO H33, PAGE 26)

RELATION TO HEAD AGE
\$ _____ in 1969

(SOURCE)

YES NO (TURN TO H33, PAGE 26)

RELATION TO HEAD AGE
\$ _____ in 1969

(SOURCE)

(OCCUPATION)

(WEEKS)

(HOURS)

(OCCUPATION)

(WEEKS)

(HOURS)

(OCCUPATION)

(WEEKS)

(HOURS)

YES NO (GO TO H31)

(SOURCE)
\$ _____ in 1969

YES NO (GO TO H31)

(SOURCE)
\$ _____ in 1969

YES NO (GO TO H31)

(SOURCE)
\$ _____ in 1969

H31.

H31.

H31.

(ASK EVERYONE)

H33. Did you get any other money in 1969 - like a big settlement from an insurance company, or an inheritance?
(V283)

[] YES [] NO (GO TO H35)

H34. How much did that amount to? \$ _____ in 1969

H35. Now thinking of your (family's) total income--including everything--was it higher in 1969, or higher the year before, in 1968?
(V286)

1. HIGHER IN 1969 5. HIGHER IN 1968 3. NO CHANGE (GO TO H37)

H36. Why was that? _____
(V287)

H37. What about your (family's) expenses, were they unusually high in 1969 - for example because of illness, accident, big repairs or purchases?
(V288)

1. YES 5. NO (GO TO H39)

H38. Why was that? _____
(V289)

H39. In general, would you say things were better for you (and your family) in 1969, or were they better the year before, in 1968?
(V290)

1. BETTER IN 1969 5. BETTER THE YEAR BEFORE, IN 1968 3. NO DIFFERENCE (GO TO H42)

H40. Why was that? (V291, 1st. mention) (V292, 2nd. mention) _____
(V293, 1st-2nd mentions)

H41. Were they a lot better, or just a little better?
(V294)

1. A LOT BETTER 2. JUST A LITTLE BETTER

H42. What about the next few years - do you think you (and your family) will be better off, or worse off, or what?
(V295) _____

8. DON'T KNOW (TURN TO H44, PAGE 27)

H43. Why is that? (V296, 1st.mention) (V297, 2nd.mention) _____
(V298, 1st-2nd mentions)

H44. Do you help support anyone who doesn't live here with you?
 (V299) YES NO (GO TO H49)

H45. How many? _____
 (V300)
 H46. How much money did that amount to in the last year? \$_____ in 1969
 (V128)
 H47. Were any of these people dependent on you for more than half of their total support?
 YES NO (GO TO H49)
 ↓
 H48. How many? _____
 (V301)

H49. Would you feel you had to help your parents or other relatives (more) if you
 (V302) had more money?

H50. Do you (FAMILY) have any savings such as checking or savings accounts, or
 (V303) government bonds?

1. YES

5. NO

H51. Would they amount to as much as
 (V304) two months' income or more?

1. YES (TURN TO H53, PAGE 28)

5. NO

H52. Was there a time in the last five
 (V305) years when you had as much as two months' income saved up?

1. YES

5. NO

(ASK EVERYONE)

H53. Are you (HEAD) covered by some hospital or medical insurance like Blue Cross?

(V306) 1. YES

5. NO

H54. (ASK IF 2 OR MORE PEOPLE (V307) IN FAMILY)

Is the entire family covered by hospital or medical insurance?

1. YES (GO TO H56a) 5. NO (GO TO H55)

H55. Can you get free hospital or medical care as a veteran, through medicaid, or any other way?

1. YES 5. NO (GO TO H56a)

Now I have a few questions about your (HEAD's) health.

H56a. Do you have any physical or nervous condition that limits the kind of work you can do?

H56b. Do you have any physical or nervous condition that limits the amount of work you can do?

H56c. Does your health limit the work you can do around the house?

(ASK H57-58 IF "YES" TO H56a or b or c - OTHERWISE, GO TO H59, PAGE 29)

H57. How long have you been limited in this way by your health? _____ YEARS

H58. Is your health getting better, or worse, or staying about the same?

(V313) _____

(ASK IF 2 OR MORE PERSON FAMILY -- OTHERWISE TURN TO J1, PAGE 30)

H59. Is there anyone (else) in this family who is not working or not going to school because of poor health?
(V314)

1. YES

5. NO (GO TO H62)



<p>H60. Who is that? <u>(V315)</u> <u>(V316)</u> (RELATION TO HEAD) (AGE)</p> <p>H61. Why can't (he/she) (work/go to school)? _____ (V317) _____</p>
--

H62. Is there anyone (else) in this family who requires a lot of extra care?
(V318)

1. YES

5. NO (TURN TO J1, PAGE 30)



<p>H63. Who is that? <u>(V319)</u> <u>(V320)</u> (RELATION TO HEAD) (AGE)</p> <p>H64. Why does (he/she) need this care? _____ (V321) _____</p>
--

SECTION J: TIME USE

J1. We're interested in how people spend their spare time. What things do you (HEAD) usually do in your spare time?

(V322, 1st.mention) (V323, 2nd.mention) (V324, 1st-2nd mentions)

J2. Are you (HEAD) taking any courses or lessons?
(V326) 1. YES 5. NO (GO TO J4)

J3. What are they? (V327)

J4. About how many hours do you (HEAD) usually watch television on an average (V328) weekday?

J5. How often do you (HEAD) read a newspaper -- every day, once a week, or what? (V329) 0. NEVER

J6. How often do you (HEAD) go to religious services -- once a week, once a month, (V330) less than once a month, or never?

1. ONCE A WEEK 2. ONCE A MONTH 3. LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH 0. NEVER

J6a. Do you have a religious (V331) preference? [] YES (GO TO J7) 0. NO (GO TO J9)

J7. Is your religious preference Protestant, Catholic, or Jewish, or what? (V331) [] PROTESTANT 8. CATHOLIC 9. JEWISH OTHER (SPECIFY)

(GO TO J9)

J8. What denomination is that? (V331)

J9. How often do you (HEAD) go to social clubs or organizations? (V332)

J10. How often do you (HEAD) go to a bar or tavern? (V333)

J11. Do you (HEAD) belong to a labor union? (V334) 1. YES 5. NO (GO TO J13)

J12. How much did your union dues amount to last year? \$ (V129)

J13. Is there anything we haven't talked about that you are doing or planning to do (V335) that might make things different for you (and your family) in the future?

1. YES 5. NO (TURN TO K1, PAGE 31)

J14. Tell me about it. (V336)

SECTION K: FEELINGS

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

K1. Here is something different -- some questions about how you feel towards things.
(V337)

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

K2. Are you the kind of person that plans his life ahead all the time,
(V338) or do you live more from day to day?

K3. When you make plans ahead, do you usually get to carry out things they way you expected,
(V339) or do things usually come up to make you change your plans?

K4. Would you say you nearly always finish things once you start them,
(V340) or do you sometimes have to give up before they are finished?

K5. How much do you like to do things that are difficult and challenging?
(V341)

K6. Would you rather spend your money and enjoy life today,
(V342) or save more for the future?

K7. Would you rather have a job that you like even if the chances for a raise were small,
(V343) or a job you don't like which offers a good chance for making more money?

K8. Are you more often satisfied, or dissatisfied with yourself?
(V344)

K9. Do you have some limitations that keep you from getting ahead as far as you would like?
(V345)

K10. Do you get angry fairly easily, or does it take a lot to get you angry?
(V346)

K11. How much does it matter what other people think about you?
(V347)

K12. Do you trust most other people, some, or very few?
(V348)

K13. Do you spend much time figuring out ways to get more money?
(V349)

K14. Do you think a lot about things that might happen in the future,
(V350) or do you usually just take things as they come?

K15. Do you think the life of the average man is getting better or is it getting worse?
(V351)

K16. Are there a lot of people who have good things they don't deserve?
(V352)

K17. What do you think is the ideal number of children for the average family?
(V353)

SECTION L: THE PAST

L1. Now I have some questions about your family and past experiences. Where did your father and mother grow up? (FROM BIRTH TO 18 YEARS OF AGE)

ST, CO- FA Father: (V354) (V355)
(State if U.S., Country if foreign) (COUNTY OR TOWN)

ST, CO- MO Mother: (V356) (V357)
(State if U.S., Country if foreign) (COUNTY OR TOWN)

L2. What was your father's usual occupation when you were growing up? OCC (V358) []

L3. Thinking of your first full time regular job, what did you do? OCC (V359) [] O. NEVER WORKED

L4. Have you had a number of different kinds of jobs, or have you mostly worked (V360) in the same occupation you started in, or what?

L5. INTERVIEWER: CHECK ONE (V361) 1. FU HAS A NEW HEAD THIS YEAR 5. THIS FU HAS THE SAME HEAD AS IN 1969 (TURN TO PAGE 3 OF COVERSHEET)

L6. Do you (HEAD) have any children who don't live here? (V362, oldest) 1st [] YES [] NO (GO TO L9) (V363, 2nd) 2nd (V364, 3rd.oldest) 3rd

L7. How many? NUMBER

L8. When were they born? (V365, # of children) YEAR BORN YEAR BORN YEAR BORN #

L9. Did you (HEAD) have any children who are not now living? (V366, # BY 25 [] YES [] NO (TURN TO L11, PAGE 34) # born by age 25)

L10. When were they born? YEAR BORN YEAR BORN YEAR BORN

(IF NEW HEAD)

L11. How many brothers and sisters did you (HEAD) have? _____ (SPECIFY NUMBER) 0. NONE (GO TO L22)
(V367)

L12. Do you have any brothers still living?
(V368) 1. YES (GO TO L14) 5. NO

L13. Do you have any sisters still living?
(V372) 1. YES (GO TO L18) 5. NO (GO TO L22)

(IF BROTHERS)

L14. How old is your oldest living brother? _____ (AGE)
(V369)
L15. How much education does he have? _____
(V370) (IF COLLEGE) L16. Does he have a college degree? YES NO
L17. How is he doing financially - very well, all right, or not so well?
(V371) 1. VERY WELL 3. ALL RIGHT 5. NOT SO WELL
(GO TO L22)

(IF SISTERS BUT NO BROTHERS)

L18. How old is your oldest living sister? _____ (AGE)
(V373)
L19. How much education does she have? _____
(V374) (IF COLLEGE) L20. Does she have a college degree? YES NO
L21. How is she doing financially - very well, all right, or not so well?
(V375) 1. VERY WELL 3. ALL RIGHT 5. NOT SO WELL
(GO TO L22)

L22. Did you (HEAD) grow up on a farm, in a small town, in a large city, or what?
(V376) 1. FARM 2. SMALL TOWN 3. LARGE CITY OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

L23. In what state and county was that? (EXAMPLE: ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY)

ST, CO- H _____ (V377) _____ (V378)
 (STATE) (COUNTY)

(IF DON'T KNOW TO L23) → L24. What was the name of the nearest town?

_____ (TOWN)

L25. What other states or countries have you lived in? _____
(V379, # of regions) (V380, # of states)

L26. Have you (HEAD) ever moved out of a community where you were living in order
(V381) to take a job somewhere else?

1. YES (GO TO L28)

5. NO

L27. Have you ever turned down a job because
(V382) you did not want to move?

1. YES

5. NO

L28. Were your parents poor when you were growing up, pretty well off, or what?
(V383)

L29. How much education did your father have? _____
(V384)
(IF LESS THAN 6 GRADES) → L30. Could he read and write? _____

L31. How many grades of school did you (HEAD) finish? _____
(V385)

(IF 6 GRADES OR LESS)

(IF 7 GRADES OR MORE)

L32. Did you get any other training?
(V386) YES NO (GO TO L34)
↓
L33. What was it? _____
(V386)
L34. Do you have any trouble reading?

(GO TO L39)

L35. Did you have any other schooling?
(V386) YES NO (GO TO L39)
↓
L36. What other schooling did
(V386) you have?

(IF COLLEGE) L37. Do you have a
college degree?
 YES NO (GO
TO L39)
↓
L38. What degree(s)
did you receive?

(GO TO L39)

L39. Are you (HEAD) a veteran? 1. YES

5. NO

(TURN TO PAGE 3 OF COVERSHEET)

COMPLETE THIS SECTION FOR ALL INTERVIEWS

SECTION M: BY OBSERVATION ONLY

M1. Who was present during interview? _____
(V388) _____

M2. Who was respondent (relation to head)? _____
(V389)

M3. Race? 1. WHITE 2. NEGRO 3. SPANISH AMERICAN [] OTHER _____
(V390) (SPECIFY)

M4. Number of calls? _____
(V391)

M5. How clean was the interior of the DU?
(V392) 1. VERY CLEAN 2. CLEAN 3. SO-SO 4. NOT VERY CLEAN 5. DIRTY

M6. How much reading material was visible in the DU?
(V393) 1. A LOT 3. SOME 5. NONE 0. INTERVIEW TAKEN OUTSIDE DU

M7. Were there language or other problems that made it difficult for you to
(V394) interview this respondent? (IF YES, PLEASE EXPLAIN)

M8. Does respondent have any obvious disfigurements or habits that could make it
(V395) difficult for him to get a job?

(INTERVIEWER: CONSULT ROAD MAP IF NECESSARY)

M9. Is this address inside the city limits of a city (5,000 population or more)?
(V396) 1. YES 5. NO (GO TO M11) → M10. What city is that? _____

M11. What is the nearest city of 50,000 or more? _____
(V397)

M12. How far is this DU from the center of that city (CITY IN M11)
(V398) 1. LESS THAN 5 MILES 2. 5-14.9 MILES 3. 15-29.9 MILES 4. 30-49.9 MILES 5. 50 OR MORE MILES

M13. TYPE OF STRUCTURE IN WHICH FAMILY LIVES: (CHECK ONE)
(V399)

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

M14. NEIGHBORHOOD: Look at 3 structures on each side of DU but not more than 100 yards or so in both directions and check as many boxes as apply, below.
(V400, lowest density structure)
(V401, highest density structure)

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

M15. Is this DU located in a public housing project?
(V402)

- 1. YES
- 5. NO

M16. (V403)

- 1. INSIDE TOILET
- 5. NO INSIDE TOILET
- 9. CAN'T TELL

M17. (V404)

- 1. RUNNING WATER INSIDE DU
- 5. NO RUNNING WATER INSIDE DU
- 9. CAN'T TELL

M18. (V405)

- 1. DU DOES NOT NEED MAJOR OR EXTENSIVE REPAIRS
- 5. DU NEEDS MAJOR OR EXTENSIVE REPAIRS
- 9. CAN'T TELL

THUMBNAIL SKETCH:

SECTION IV
PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Although the processing procedures described here are specific to the 1970 interviewing year, they generalize to 1968 and 1969 since there were only minor variations in the questionnaire in the three years. This similarity is intentional since identical variables were created in all three years of the study so that changes could be measured across years. The tabular data used in the editing operation to assign values in 1970 are reprinted in Part 1; analogously derived data were used for assignment values in the 1968 and 1969 waves of data. Coding of data into numerical values to be keypunched was similar for all three years. At the end of the second year, 1969, an analysis of differences in coding identical values was made. The findings of this analysis are in the Wave II manual.¹ Part 3 discusses data cleaning procedures. Part 4 details the logic of the complex variables that have been created in each of the three years.

¹A Panel Study of Income Dynamics: Study Design, Procedures, and Forms, 1969 Interviewing Year, (Ann Arbor: Survey Research Center), 1970, pp. 132-133.

SECTION IV

Part 1: Editing

Introduction

Were this merely a single cross-section survey, rather than a panel study, the data could not be directly keypunched nor even directly coded without some prior editing to convert the raw numeric data into this study's conceptual scheme. The fact that there are three years of data for each panel family and that the study of change is one of the main objectives of the study makes editing an important link in processing the interviews. When editing, no reference was made to the previous two years' interviews unless 1970 information was vague or otherwise incomplete. Editing was done in two stages: (1) family composition editing and (2) editing of numeric values; they will be discussed in that order.

Family Composition Editing

Since this three-year-old panel is really a sample of individuals, not families, although the interview unit is the family, each interview was first examined for its composition of sample as well as nonsample individuals who moved in or out of the family. Then the Cover Sheet, described in Section III, was detached from the completed interview to insure the confidentiality of the families interviewed; information about each family member was transferred to a separate sheet that was enclosed in the interview. On this sheet no names were recorded - individuals were listed by age, sex, and relation to the head of the family and given a unique identifying number, rather than using names. This was, of course, not an error-free procedure.

Occasionally there were discrepancies in the listings of family members among the three years that could not be reconciled by knowing who moved in or out of the family. A variable, "Quality of Match" (V15), was created to assess the reconcilability. For instance, if in the third year a two-person family consisting of head and wife indicated to us that they had been such a two-person family for five years but we had listed the family in the first and second years as just one person, a "poor" quality of match was coded. Checks were also made at this point to be sure that interviews were being secured with all families in which panel members lived, including newly-formed families. Other family-composition variables derived from the three-years' listings are in Variables 6-14 of the 1970 family tape.

Editing of Numeric Variables

Most of the editing of such variables consisted of simple arithmetic conversion calculations. From these conceptually simple variables such derived measures as "total real income" and "well-offness" were created. Were one of the components of these complex variables not ascertained, the entire variable would have to be not ascertained as well, unless there existed procedures for assigning missing values; such procedures were derived. For some missing items no standard procedures could be derived for assigning values. In these cases assignments were made by reference to and assessment of the previous year's interview, as well as some judgments about the current interview's data.

If a reply was not given and it was necessary to refer to other information in the interview for the data, or even to the previous interviews, it was necessary to make a determination of whether or not this was an "assignment" or whether the value in question had merely been derived from other data.

Such an indication was made in a variable called an accuracy code.

Accuracy Codes

Since the component variables are of analytical interest in themselves, and in order to allow analysis on all cases in the sample as well as to differentiate the accurate values from those where partial or total assignments were made, an accuracy code was associated with each component value, always the variable immediately following the corresponding substantive variable. Of course, none of these accuracy codes can take account of the respondent's reporting errors. The accuracy code values and their meanings are as follows:

0. Adequate response: no estimates or assignments made.
1. Response inadequate but estimates could be made within a probable error of under \$300 or 10 percent of the value of the variable, using previous years' data or other data in the interview.
2. Response was inadequate and no extra information was available from the previous years' interviews or in the 1970 interview on which to base a good estimate. A value was assigned from an assignment table.

The above values, 0-2, were the most common. Codes 3-5, listed below were used in special circumstances.

- 3.(a) This value can appear in Variables 23, 25 and 27 - the accuracy codes for house value, remaining mortgage principal, and annual mortgage payments. It indicates that the reported house value and mortgage principal included the value of business property

as well as living quarters. Such amounts were divided so that the coded substantive values included only living quarters.

(b) This value is also used in Variables 19, 21 and 36 when work, such as help with additions and repairs, car repairs, etc., was done by someone in the family but not the head of the family.

4.(a) This value is used in Variable 17 when the family has access to a car for nonwork driving but does not own, e.g., a leased company car.

(b) When this value appears in Variables 19, 21 and 36, it indicates an interfamily transfer of services such as car or house repairs, i.e., done free by someone not in the sample family.

5. In 1968 this code was used when current weekly or monthly rates of flow were extrapolated backward to the previous year to get an annual amount since all the numerical flow variables such as income were on an annual basis. This was done when individuals had existed together as a family only during the current interviewing year and not during the previous year. Since these extrapolations, of course, were not actual values for these families, the assignment code 5 was used. This code was not used in 1969 and 1970.

The substantive variables will be described in the order that they appear on the worksheets.

WORKSHEET 21: Automobile and Housing Ownership Variables
Value of Cars and Trucks (V16)

The early 1970 wholesale value of all cars and trucks owned by the sample family, with some exceptions mentioned below, is the substance of this

V1

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

V2

PRE-EDITOR

EDITOR

CHK. ED.

PRE-EDITING:

CURRENT STATE AND COUNTY

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10	11	12	13	14

V3 = State
 V4 = County
 V5 = S. & C.

COLOR OF COLOR SHEET

V6
15

WHO MOVED IN

V11
20

WHETHER ORIGINALLY REFUSED

V7
16

NUMBER MOVED OUT

V12
21

TELEPHONE I'W?

V8
17

WHO MOVED OUT

V13
22

FAMILY COMPOSITION CHANGE

V9
18

CURRENT FAMILY COMPOSITION

V14
23

NUMBER MOVED IN

V10
19

QUALITY OF MATCH

V15
24

EDITING:

CARS & TRUCKS (P 3)

VALUE (B7 & TABLE B1)

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

SAVED ON CAR REPAIRS (B15)

TIME SPENT (B16)

TOTAL VALUE A V16

25 26 27 28

V17
29

B

30 31 32 33

C

34 35 36 37

OWNERS

HOUSE VALUE (C4) (COMPLEX PROPERTY - SEE INSTRUCTIONS)

V22 D

38 39 40 41 42 43

REMAINING MORTGAGE PRINCIPAL (C7)

V24 E

44 45 46 47 48 49

ANNUAL MORTGAGE PAYMENTS (C6) _____ X 12 = V26

F

50 51 52 53 54

RENTERS

ANNUAL RENT (C10) _____ X 12 = V28

G

55 56 57 58 59

OTHERS

ANNUAL VALUE IF RENTED(C15) _____ X 12 = H

V30 H

60 61 62 63 64

WORK FOR HOUSING CODE (C14) & WORK HOURS

V32 I X 0.1X _____ - J

65 BOX H

ALL

UTILITIES (C3, C12, C17)

V33 K

66 67 68 69 70

ADDITIONS AND REPAIRS

AMOUNT SAVED (P.6 C22)

V35 L

71 72 73 74 75

V36

TIME SPENT (TABLE B2)

M

HOME PRODUCTION HOURS (C + J + M) N

V37

76 77 78 79

variable. The value assigned was invariant with respect to the family's equity in the car. Cars and trucks that did not run were excluded from this variable and the "number of vehicles owned" variable (V154). All business vehicles that were not owned by the family such as leased cars were excluded from this value variable. (See discussion of assignment code 4.) If the inclusion of a business vehicle in the "number of vehicles owned" variable made the number of vehicles greater than the number of productive drivers in the family, the number of vehicles owned was reduced to equal the number of earners. All trucks greater than three-quarter ton were excluded from both variables unless they were specifically identified as recreation vehicles.

The wholesale value used was that from the NADA Official Used Car Guide¹ according to make and year model. Within various body styles, the middle-priced four-door sedan was chosen as the specific wholesale value to be used. The Midwest edition was used because it most nearly approximated the average for the entire country. Respondents were asked (question B9) to classify each of their cars or trucks as being in either good, fair, or poor condition. Those considered in "good" condition were given a value directly from the Guide. For cars in "fair" condition, the value given was the Guide value multiplied by .8, while those in "poor" condition were given the value in the Guide multiplied by .6. Cars of the model years 1962 or earlier were given a value of \$150, \$100, or \$50, depending on whether they were in good, fair or poor condition.

Whenever a business vehicle was considered one of the family cars, an accuracy code 4 was used (V17). If information that was needed to assign

¹NADA Official Used Car Guide, Midwestern Edition, (Washington, D.C.: National Automobile Dealers' Used Car Guide Co., January, 1970).

a wholesale value for the car was missing, the value was estimated by what information was given to us and an accuracy code of 1 or 2 was given.

Amount Saved and Time Spent on Car Repairs (V18 and V20)

Respondents who owned cars were asked if they or any other members in their family did repair work on their vehicles and if they did how much money they saved. If unable to estimate how much they saved, an assignment was made according to the number of hours spent and the type of repair done. The hourly wage rate assignments shown on Table 1 varied from \$2.50 for repairs that required little or no skill, such as an oil change, to \$4.50 per hour for repairs like rebuilding an engine that required skills of a mechanic. If neither the amount saved nor the hours spent on the repair were given, the average amount saved (column 2 of Table 1) and time spent (column 3 of Table 1) were both assigned according to skill level; these assignments are based on 1969 averages. An assignment code of "4" was used in both Variables 19 and 21 when the work was done by someone from outside the family and "3" if the work was done by someone in the family other than the head.

House Value (V22)

If the respondent was unable to give us the 1970 value of his house, a multivariate analysis of comparable 1969 data using 1968 family money income, number of rooms, region of the country, population density of the county, and distance to center of city of 50,000 or more as predictors was used to assign the 1970 house value. In cases where the reported value of the house obviously included an entire farm or business property, this multivariate analysis was also used to assign the value of the family's living quarters unless, of course, the respondent was able to separate the two values. If the house value was

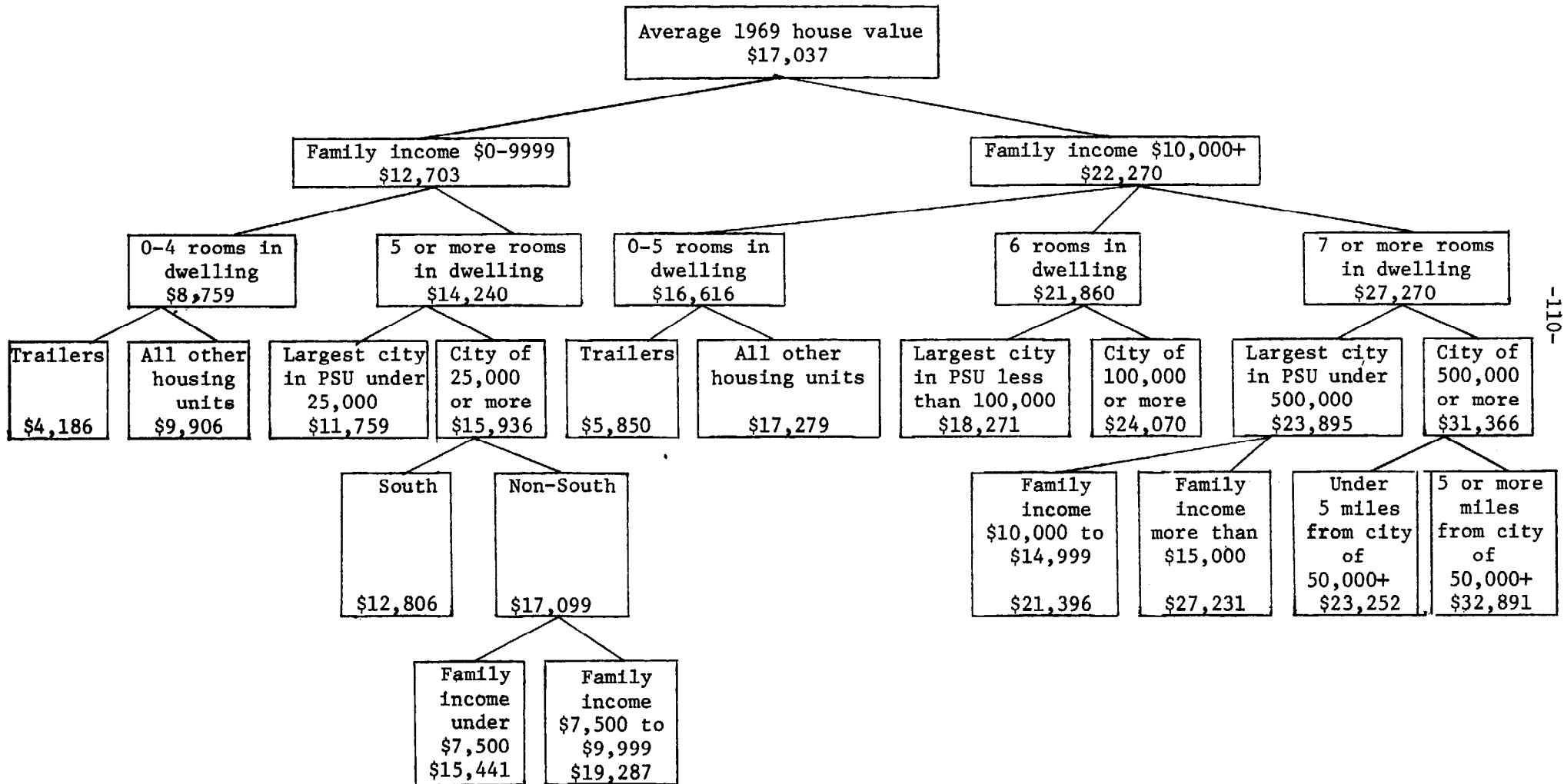
Table 1

CAR REPAIR ASSIGNMENT TABLE

<u>Complexity of Car Repairs</u>	Wage rate for assignment of B15 or B16 (Col. 1)	Amount saved (B15) assignment (Col. 2)	Time spent (B16) assignment (Col. 3)
1. <u>Complex repairs</u> that take a skilled mechanic; rebuild engine; rebuild transmission	\$4.50	\$268	60 hours
2. <u>Much skill required</u> Ball joints, bearings, new clutch, install factory rebuilt engine, king pins, motor work, overhaul, overhaul engine, rebuild the body, rings, transmission work, valves. "Do anything that's needed."	\$4.00	\$184	46 hours
3. <u>A fair amount of skill required</u> New brakes, exhaust system, radiator, starter, wheel bearings, wiring, universal joint.	\$3.50	\$ 87	25 hours
4. <u>Some skill required</u> Adjust brakes, adjust carburetor, condenser, fuel pump, plugs, points, shocks, tune-ups, voltage regulator.	\$3.00	\$ 70	23 hours
5. <u>Little or no skill required</u> Mostly maintenance. Car wash if saves money, greasing, new lights, oil change, tire switching, touch-up painting, add transmission fluid,-other minor repairs.	\$2.50	\$ 47	18 hours

Table 2

1969 HOUSE VALUE FOR HOMEOWNERS WITH NON-COMPLEX PROPERTY
 (for 1969 families who own their own homes - weighted data)



known in 1969 but not in 1970, the 1969 amount, rather than the average derived from the multivariate analysis, if it seemed reasonable, was taken. Whenever this multivariate analysis was the only thing available on which to make an assignment, a "2" assignment code was used for this variable.

Remaining Mortgage Principal (V24)

When the remaining principal was not known but both the number of years remaining to pay and the current monthly payments were known, the remaining principal was determined from a mortgage-payment table assuming a six percent rate of interest. If this assigned value turned out higher than the house value, an equity of five percent of house value was assigned. Whenever the remaining mortgage included business or farm property, the remaining mortgage principal applicable to the family's living quarters was assumed to be in the same proportion as the value of the family's living quarters was to the total value of the complex property, and an assignment code of "3" was used.

Annual Mortgage Payments (V26)

If annual payments were unknown, they were assigned based on the remaining mortgage principal and a six percent interest rate, or seven percent if the mortgage was incurred in 1968 or later, assuming an initial term of 20 years. Reference to the preceding year's interview was often made when this variable was unknown. Comparisons of values on this variable between two or more years should be done cautiously, since the 1970 value is not comparable with the corresponding 1968 and 1969 values. Neither in 1968 nor in 1969 were respondents asked if their mortgage payments included property taxes or insurance, and annual mortgage payments were derived by multiplying the answer

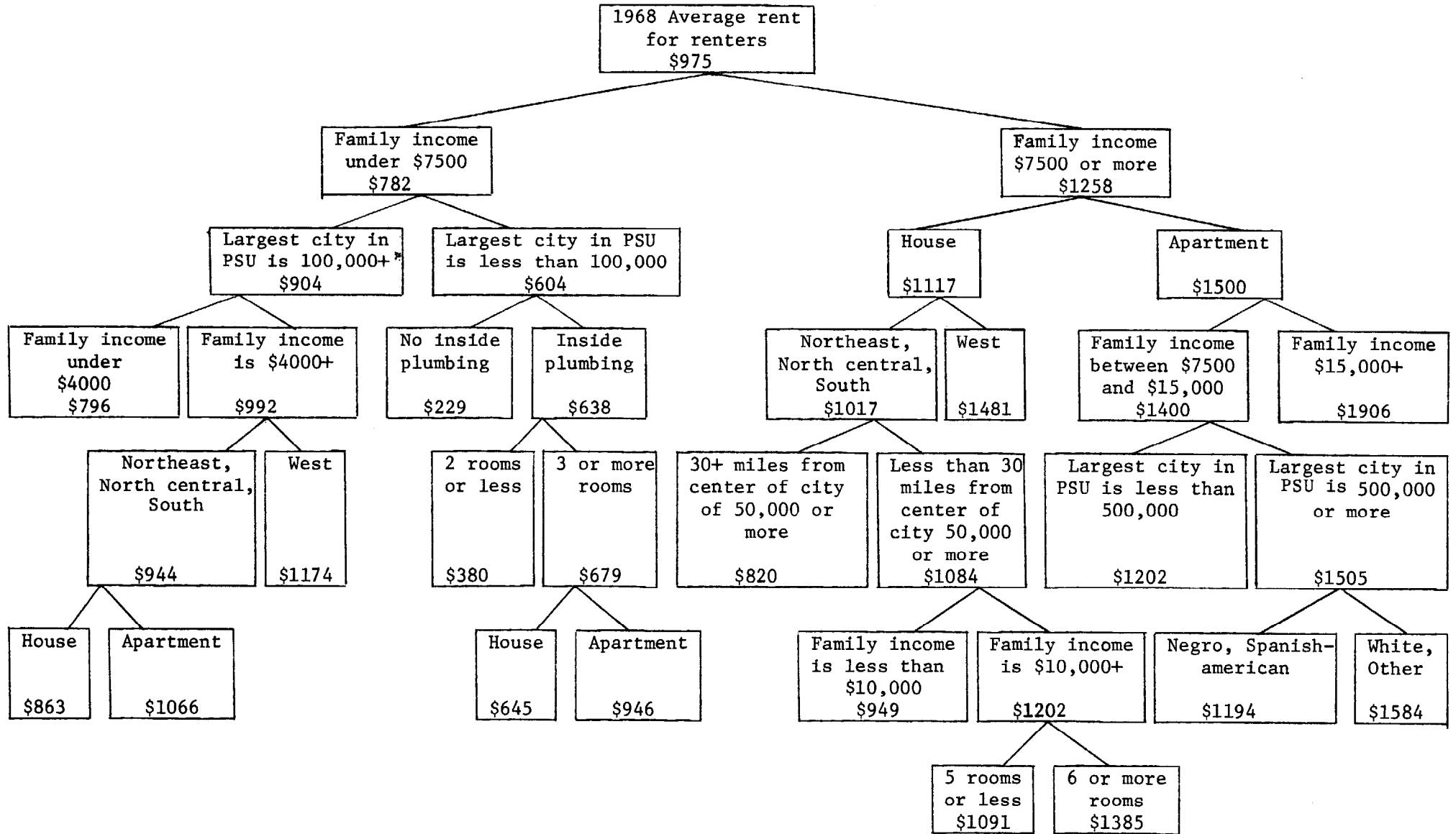
to the simple question, "How much are your monthly payments?" by twelve. But in 1970, questions were asked whether the mortgage payments included property taxes or insurance. And if the monthly payments included property taxes, an amount-- .01 to .025 times house value--depending on distance of the house to the center of the nearest city of 50,000 or more, was subtracted from the annual figure. Likewise \$100 was deducted from the mortgage payments when the respondent indicated that his mortgage payments included property taxes. Hence the 1970 (1969 payments) amount includes payment to equity and interest costs only, although it should be recognized that these insurance and property tax values are assignments themselves, and hence so is the figure for annual mortgage payments. When the respondent indicated that such payments included property taxes and/or interest, however, no assignment code was given.

Annual Rent Payments (V28)

Missing data on this variable were assigned on the basis of a multivariate analysis of 1969 renters using as predictor variables family money income, population density of the area, race, region of the country, whether housing defects, number of rooms, and type of structure (i.e., whether dwelling in large apartment building, house, etc.). All assignments based on this multivariate analysis were given an assignment code 2. If there was some partial information, it was used to assign rent, and an assignment code of 1 was used. If the respondent mentioned a single payment that was for both room and board, the food expenditure was assigned on the basis of income and food needs with the residual being taken as rent. If a family was known

Table 3

1968 RENT FOR RENTERS
(for 1969 families who rent - weighted data)



to have spent part of 1969 renting and part owning or neither owning nor renting, appropriate amounts of rent, house value, etc. were included in both categories.

Annual Value if Rented (V30)

Some respondents, either because they live in housing provided by friends or relatives or have housing provided for them as part of their job, neither own nor rent.

Work for Housing Code and Work Hours (V32)

Respondents who neither owned nor rented were asked if they did any work for their housing, and their replies were coded as follows:

0. Does no work; renters or owners
1. Does work: 1-39 percent of rent value
3. Does work: 40-80 percent of rent value
5. Does work: 81-100 percent of rent value
6. Housing is part of compensation for regular employment of someone in family.

A wage rate of \$2.00 was assumed in determining the hours spent working for housing, with codes 1, 3, and 5 so designed that when multiplied by 0.1 they immediately convert rent value to hours worked. The hours worked for housing were then entered in Box H, which was one of the components of the hours of home production. This value is available only for 1970. For families where this code value was 6, the hours worked were assumed to be counted already in the hours worked for money variable.

Annual Utilities (V33)

As for other housing expenditures, utilities were assigned using a multivariate procedure based on utilities expenditures of the previous year. Separate analyses were made for renters and owners, with utilities in both instances being a function of number of rooms, region, house value or annual rental value, value per room, type of structure, and location relative to a large city. (See Tables 4 and 5.) For trailer owners the annual utilities included the rental payment for a lot. The question was asked in terms of brackets so respondents did not have to calculate their utilities; the mid-points of the brackets were coded. For instance, if the respondent indicated that his utilities were in the \$100-\$200 bracket, \$150 was the value coded. But where the respondent went to the trouble to calculate precisely his utility bills, that amount was coded. If he stated that annual utilities were "less than \$100," \$50 was used. Use of the bracket midpoint was not considered an assignment. But an assignment from the multivariate analysis was given a code of 1 or 2 depending upon the presumed accuracy of the assignment.

Additions and Repairs, Amount Saved (V35)

All families, regardless of their housing status, were asked whether or not they did any repair work or made additions to their places of residence during 1969 and, if so, what they did themselves and the amount they believed was saved by doing it themselves rather than hiring someone to do it for them. The "amount saved" is not always known. At its simplest, it requires knowing the difference between the amount he would have had to pay to have someone else do it, minus the cost incurred for materials. Hence, respondents were asked whether they saved "about \$25, \$50, \$100, \$200, or what?" Even so, this

Table 4

1968 UTILITIES FOR HOMEOWNERS
 (for 1969 home owning families - data are weighted)

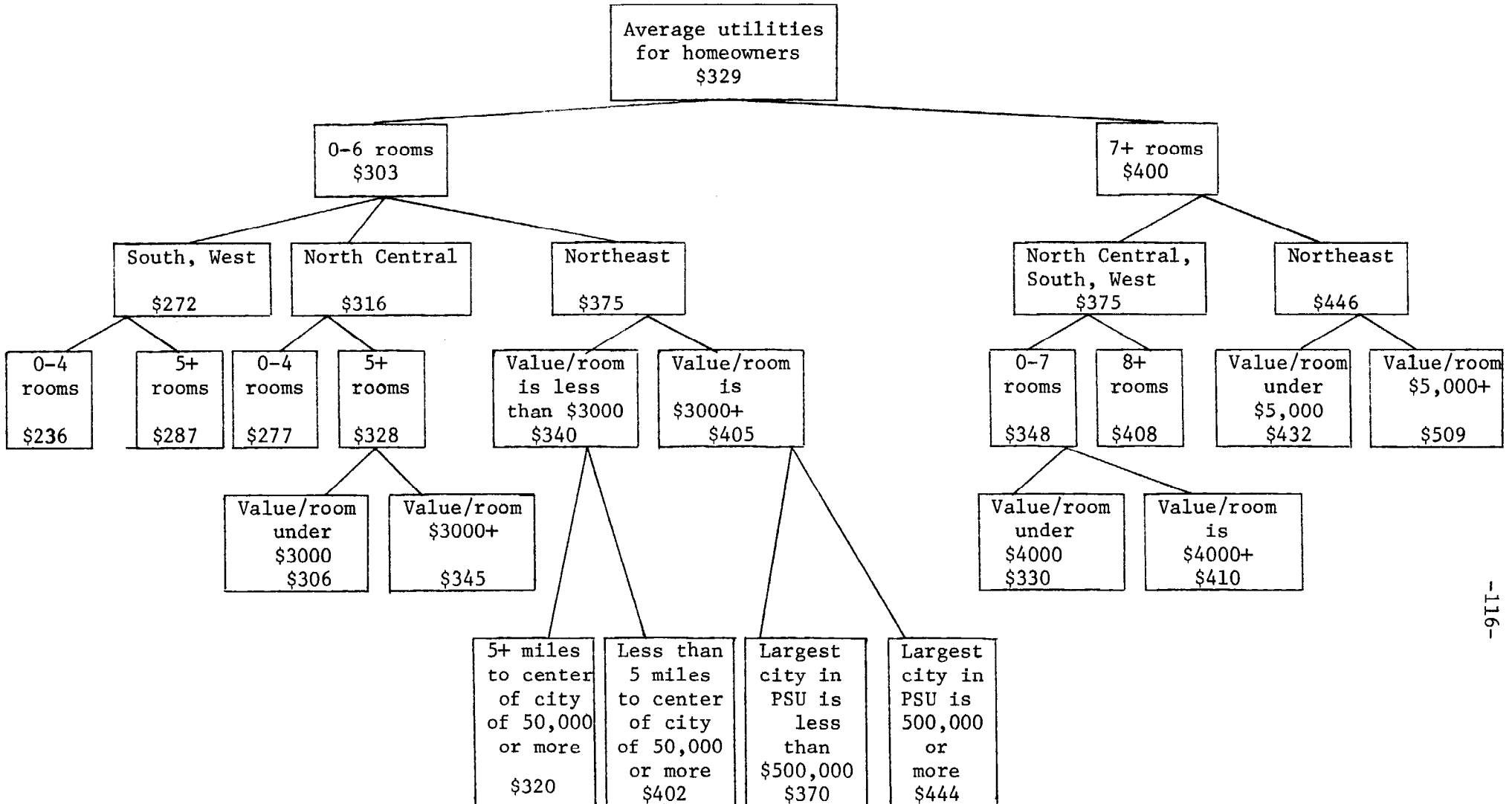
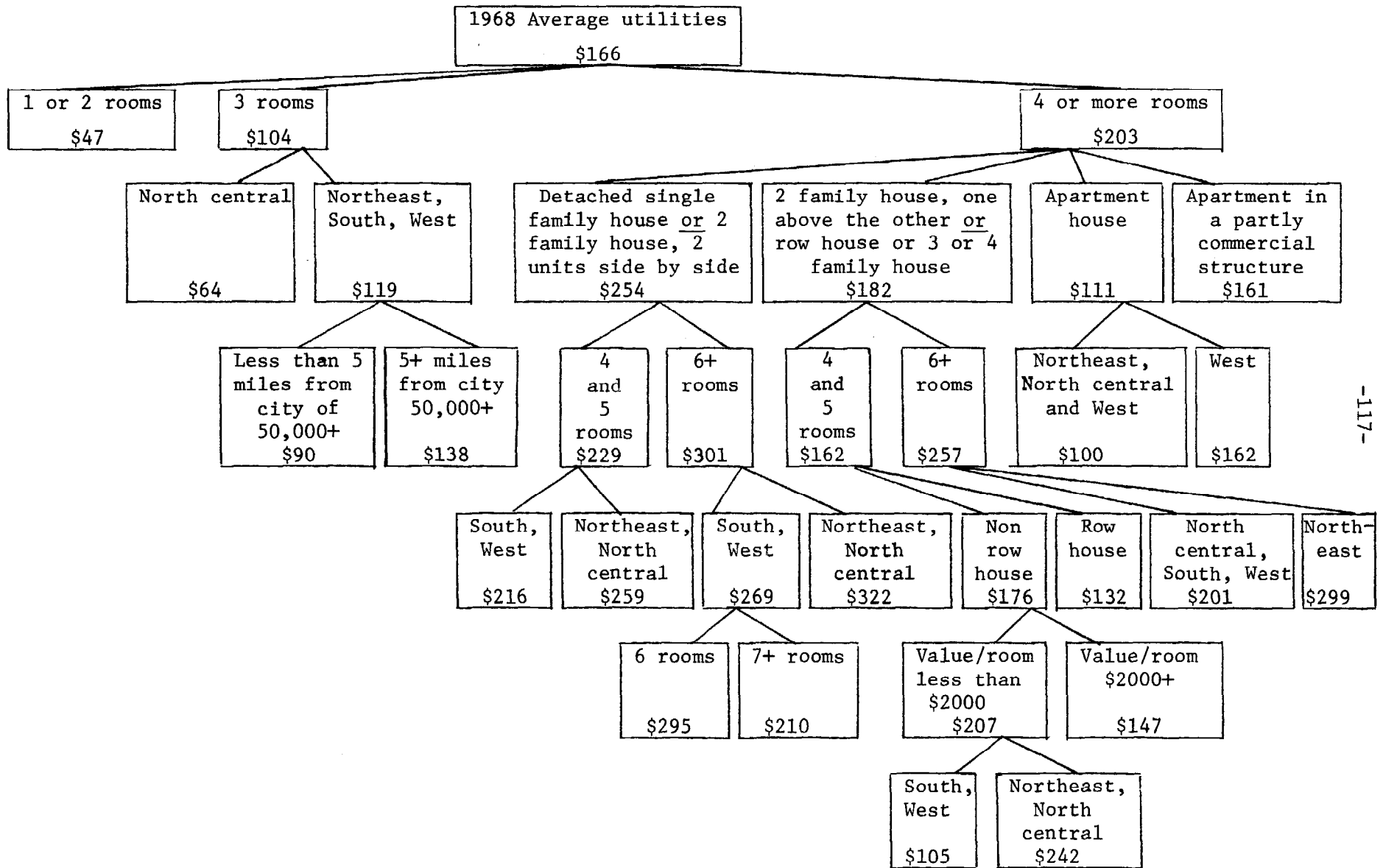


Table 5

1968 UTILITIES FOR RENTERS AND THOSE WHO NEITHER OWN NOR RENT
 (for 1969 families who rent or neither own nor rent - weighted data)



was a difficult question. An assignment table was devised as a function of the wage rate for the work done, varying in \$.50 intervals from \$2.00 for simple repairs such as painting to \$4.00 for very complex alterations such as adding a room. (See Table 6.) The \$4.00 wage rate may seem low for high-skill repairs, but it takes into account that some of the work involved in complex jobs is actually very simple, such as painting.

If the work was done by someone not living in the dwelling, a 4 accuracy code was given (V36). If a member of the family who was neither the head nor the wife made the repairs, an accuracy code of 3 was given. If the amount saved was unknown, but obviously substantial, say \$500 or more--an assignment code of 2 was used; otherwise an assignment code 1 was used.

The estimated time spent doing these additions or repairs was entered in Box M on Worksheet 21 and was used as one of the components of hours of home production. No one was asked how much time these repairs took--it was assigned according to skill level using the appropriate wage rate. If the repair and hence the wage rate were not ascertained, the average number of hours spent on that type of repair in 1969 was assigned as the additions and repairs component of the total hours of home production.

Home Production Hours (V37)

This variable measures the hours of unpaid productive work done by the family. It includes the time spent on car repairs, work for housing, and time spent making additions and repairs to one's dwelling. It assigns one hour for every dollar saved by growing one's own food, except for farmers where it was assumed that the money they saved growing food for their own consumption was included in their hours worked.(See Worksheet 21.)

Table 6

ADDITIONS AND REPAIRS ASSIGNMENT TABLE

(for 1969 families doing the appropriate repair)

<u>Complexity of Additions and Repairs</u>	<u>Wage rate for assignment of hours spent</u>	<u>Amount saved (C22) assignment</u>	<u>Time spent assignment</u>
1. <u>Very extensive and complex</u> additions or repairs: Built a house, add bathroom, built addition to house, rewire house, new furnace or heating system.	\$ 4.00	\$ 742	185 hrs.
2. <u>Less extensive than 1 but still complex</u> Built recreation room, finish off attic, remove or add walls, whole new roof, built porch, garage, carport.	\$ 3.50	\$ 307	88 hrs.
3. <u>Less extensive yet, but still require skill</u> <u>Exterior</u> painting, black top drive- way, cement finishing, built patio, plastering, landscaping, built cabinets, interior panelling, roof repairs, eaves troughs, fix up room, reupholster furniture ("Help with" repairs coded 1 or 2)	\$ 3.00	\$ 181	60 hrs.
4. <u>Complexity of Additions and Repairs</u> Carpeting, linoleum, new faucets, heater repair, light fixtures, build window screens, glaze windows, papering, redecorating, exterior decorating: picket fence, window boxes, storm doors, repair or install water pump ("Help with" repairs coded 3).	\$ 2.50	\$ 142	57 hrs.
5. <u>Simple additions and repairs</u> Interior painting, faucet washers, fix hinges, curtain rods.	\$ 2.00	\$ 88	44 hrs.

WORKSHEET 22: Work Hours Variables

Head's Work Hours (V38)

Heads currently in the labor force were asked a sequence about unemployment, illness, and vacation time and a question on the number of weeks actually worked. The first editing check made was to be sure that all 52 weeks in the year had been accounted for. If the time did not add up to 52 weeks and there was no indication as to why, the deficit was usually assumed to be vacation. If more than 52 weeks were reported, the surplus was usually taken away from work time. The number of weeks worked was then multiplied by the average hours per week that the head worked. Hours spent on a second job, if any, were then added on to obtain the head's total annual work hours.

If data about the main job were missing, 40 hours per week worked or 2,000 hours per year was the most common assignment. Typical exceptions were servicemen who had been on active duty in 1969, who were assigned 70 hours per week, and farmers, who were assigned 60.

If the respondent had overtime but didn't know how much, 10 percent of regular work time was assigned. If the amount was qualified as "a little," 5 percent was used.

For persons who were retired, housewives or students at the time of the interview, the variable for annual hours of work was based on a simpler sequence of two questions: "How many weeks did you work last year?" and "About how many hours a week did you work (when you worked)?"

Illness Hours (V40)

Nonleisure time due to illness was calculated at the rate of 80 hours per week. For longer illnesses, this was reduced to 60 hours per week after eight weeks. No illness time was assigned for retired persons, housewives, or students.

7	6	8
1	2	3

2	2
4	5

6	7	8	9

HEAD'S WORK FOR MONEY

1. MAIN JOB _____ X _____
WEEKS (D16, E7, F4) HRS/WK. (D17, E8, F5)
2. OVERTIME (D19) _____
3. SECOND JOB (D28 X D29) _____ X _____
4. HEAD'S TOTAL HOURS (1 + 2 + 3) _____ V38

10	11	12	13	14

ILLNESS

5. (D13, E9) _____ X _____ V40

15	16	17	18	19

UNEMPLOYMENT

6. (D15, E10) _____ X _____ V42

20	21	22	23	24

HEAD'S TRAVEL TO WORK

7. COST _____ V44 D

25	26	27	28

 _____ V45

HOURS (D34, E12) V46E

30	31	32	33

 V47

WIFE'S WORK FOR MONEY

8. PAGE 16 (G4 X G5) _____ X _____ V48 F
WEEKS (G4) HOURS PER WEEK (G5)

34	35	36	37	38

WIFE'S TRAVEL TO WORK COST (G7)

V50 G

39	40	41	42

 _____ V51

HOURS (G6) V52 H

44	45	46	47

 V53

HOUSEWORK (PAGE 17, 18 G14-19)

DONE BY WIFE OR UNMARRIED HEAD _____ X 52 = V54 I

48	49	50	51	52

DONE BY HUSBAND (ZERO IF UNMARRIED HEAD) _____ X 52 = V56 J

53	54	55	56	57

DONE BY OTHERS IN FU _____ X _____

TOTAL V58 K

58	59	60	61

 _____ V59

HELP WITH HOUSEWORK FROM OUTSIDE FU

COST (G24a) M

63	64	65	66

 _____ V60

HOURS IN 1969 (G22) V62 L

68	69	70	71

 _____ V63

INSTRUCTIONS FOR TRAVEL TO WORK COST.

HEAD			WIFE					
TRIPS/WK	X	WEEKS	=	TRIPS/WK	X	WEEKS	=	TRIPS/YR
COST/TRIP	X	TRIPS/YR	=	COST/TRIP	X	TRIPS/YR	=	COST/YR
TIME/TRIP	X	TRIPS/YR	=	TIME/TRIP	X	TRIPS/YR	=	TIME/YR

COST OF CHILD CARE ONLY IF WIFE WORKS:

V64

73	74	75	76

 _____ V65

NUMBER MAJOR ADULTS V66

--

Unemployment Hours (V42)

Unemployment hours were calculated at the rate of 40 hours per week of unemployment. An exception was made for females with children, since the inclusion of unemployment and housework hours during the time that she did not work would have resulted in double counting of nonleisure. No unemployment time was given to the retired, housewives and students.

Time and Cost of Traveling to Work (Variables 44, 46, 50, 52)

The annual cost and time of traveling to work were calculated for the head if he was employed at the time of the interview, or if he was unemployed but worked some in 1969, and for the wife if she worked at all during 1969.

In calculating the cost of traveling to work for those who drove, five cents per mile was used as an estimate of the marginal cost of driving, thus assuming that the family would own the car whether or not the head used it to get to work. If the head had to pay for parking, this amount was also added to the annual cost.

For those heads who were salesmen or others where driving would be included in their work time, no additional traveling costs or time were assigned unless there was clear indication that the time spent traveling was an uncompensated addition to regular work hours.

When no information was available on which to base a good estimate, a multivariate analysis of hours and cost was made using sex and age of head, hours worked per week, size of largest city in PSU, and housing status. (See Tables 7-8.) An assignment code 2 was given if this multivariate analysis was used.

Table 7

1968 COST OF JOURNEY TO WORK FOR HEAD

(for 1969 heads of families, in labor force at time of interview - weighted data)

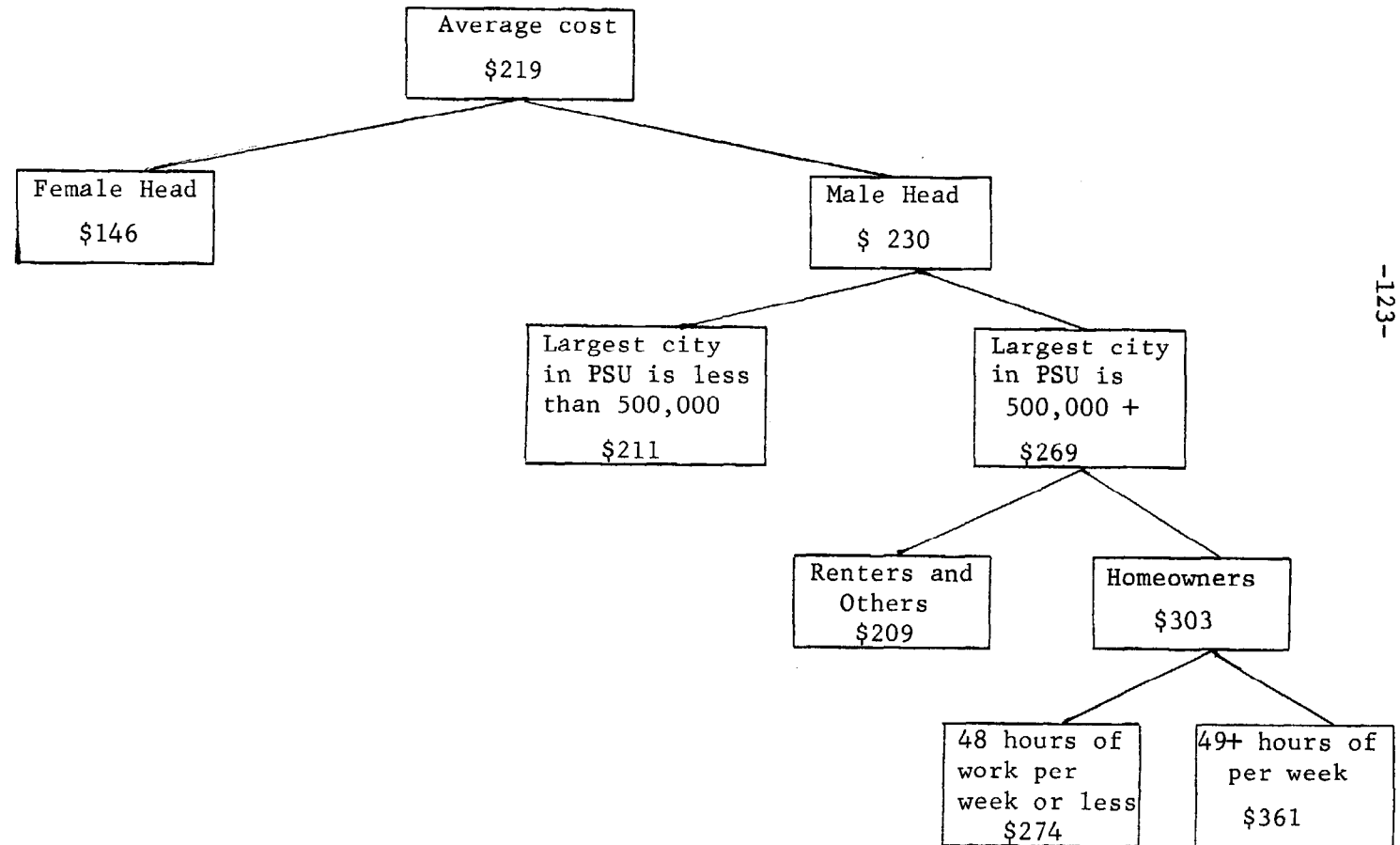
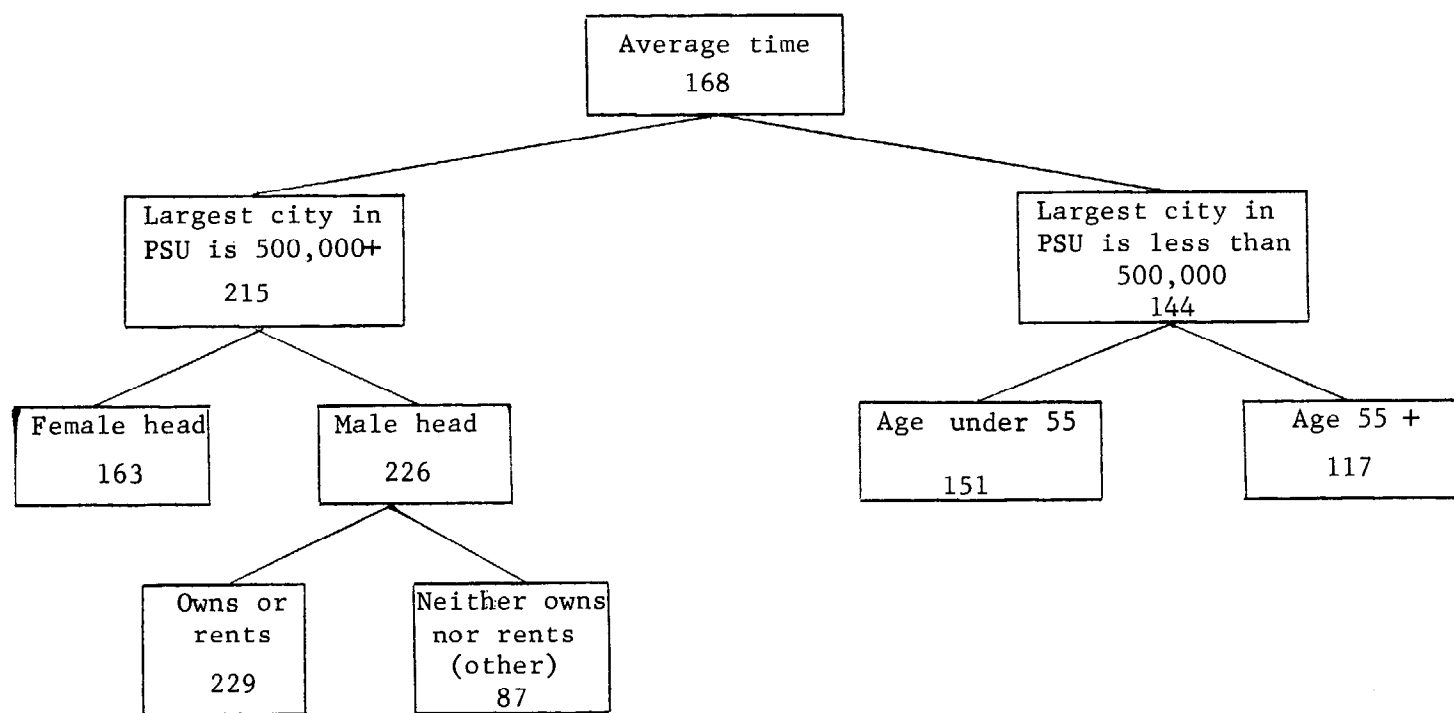


Table 8

1968 HOURS OF JOURNEY TO WORK FOR HEAD

(for 1969 heads of families in labor free at time of interview - weighted data)



Wife's Work Hours (V48)

This variable was based on a two-question sequence (G3-G4). No estimate was made for nonleisure time resulting from illness or unemployment for the wife since it would probably result in double counting the time spent on housework.

Housework Hours and Cost (Variables 54, 56, 58)

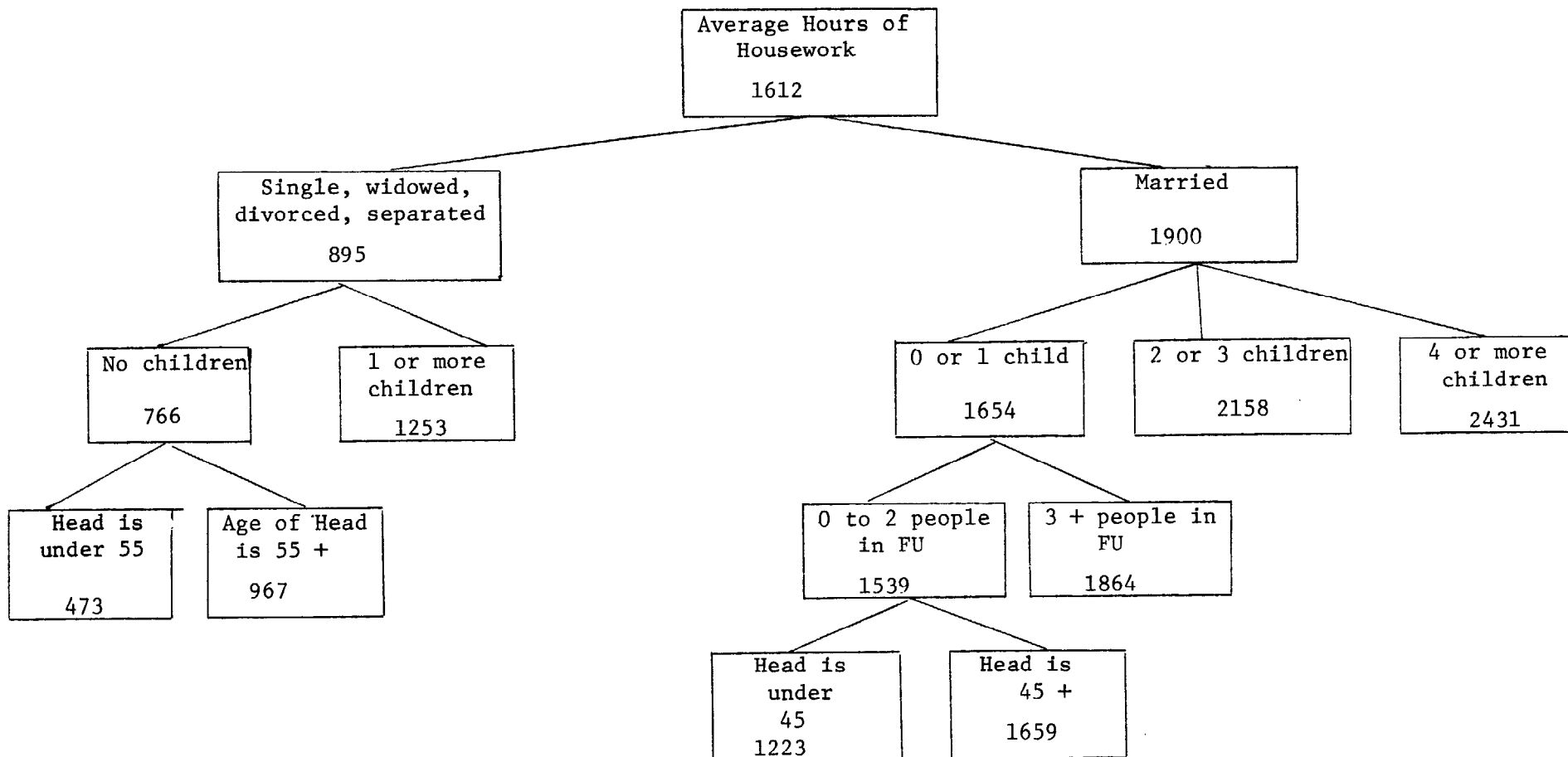
Variable 54 includes hours spent on housework by the wife or unmarried head, who in most cases is the person who does most of the housework. Variable 56 then contains the work hours of the husband and is zero if the head is unmarried. All hours of housework done by people outside the family unit, whether or not they were free, were included in Variable 62, with the corresponding cost, if any, in Variable 60. Cost of child care is recorded only if the wife or single head of family works. It is recorded as zero even if there is child care, but the wife did not work.

Number of Major Adults (V66)

This variable's main use is as a divisor in calculation of average hours of leisure per major adult. It is a rigidly defined variable--a value of 2 is given for a husband and wife family, and 1 if the family head is single, regardless of whether or not there were other adult members in the family. It was also coded 1 for married couples who had spouses so severely disabled they could do nothing at all.

Table 9

1968 HOUSEWORK OF HEAD AND WIFE
 (For all 1969 families - weighted data)



WORKSHEET 23: Family Needs' Measures and Food Consumption

Family Size (V67)

This variable is merely the number of people living in the family as defined, including both panel and nonpanel members.

Number of Required Rooms (V68)

The minimum number of rooms required for a family of a particular size and composition was determined as follows:

- 2 rooms - for head of family, with or without wife
- +1 room - for each additional married couple or single person 18 or older
- +1 room - for each group of 2 boys under age 18 (if odd number, number of rooms was rounded up)
- +1 room - for each group of 2 girls under age 18 (if odd number, number of rooms was rounded up).

Children under age 10 were paired into one required room regardless of their sex.

Family Weekly Food and Annual Need Standard (Variables 69-70)

A measure of minimum annual food and income needs for each family was constructed. The measures are similar to the Orshansky poverty cut-offs used by the Social Security Administration but embody some modifications.

Table B on Worksheet 23 gives individual weekly food expenditure requirements by age and sex for persons in a family of four. The data were taken from the "Low-Cost Plan" given in the Family Economics Review, March, 1967.¹ The editors summed these weekly figures for all individuals in the family. Following conversion to an annual amount, this variable was adjusted

7	6	8	2	3				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

INDIVIDUAL FOOD COSTS:
USE FAMILY COMPOSITION
AT TIME OF INTERVIEW

IF MOVERS IN OR OUT,
COMPUTE ANNUAL NEED
STANDARD. OTHERWISE,
CODE 0 IN COL. 18-22.

TABLE B. INDIVIDUAL FOOD STANDARD

AGE	MALE	FEMALE
Under 4	3.90	3.90
4 - 6	4.60	4.60
7 - 9	5.50	5.50
10 - 12	6.40	6.30
13 - 15	7.40	6.90
16 - 20	8.70	7.20
21 - 35	7.50	6.50
36 - 55	6.90	6.30
56 & OLDER	6.30	5.40

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____

FAMILY SIZE

V67

10	11

NUMBER OF REQUIRED ROOMS

V68

12

TOTAL WEEKLY FOOD NEED

V69

13	14	15	16	17

ANNUAL NEED STANDARD

V70

18	19	20	21	22

FOOD EXPENDITURE

1. COST OF FOOD USED AT HOME (G25) _____ X _____ = _____

2. FOOD DELIVERED TO DOOR (G27) _____ X _____ = _____

3. FOOD BILL SUBTOTAL (1 + 2) _____

4. ALCOHOL (G28) _____ X _____ V71D

23	24	25	26

 IF INCLUDED (G29)

27

 V72
ENTER →

5. CIGARETTES (G31, TABLE G1) V73 E

28	29	30

 IF INCLUDED (G32)

31

 V74
ENTER →

TOTAL SPENT ON FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME

(LINE 3 LESS LINES 4 AND 5 IF INCLUDED)

V75

32	33	34	35

36

 V76

7. COST OF MEALS AT WORK OR SCHOOL (G34) _____ X _____ V77 =

37	38	39	40

41

 V78

10. AMT. SAVED RAISING, CANNING (G39) V79

42	43	44	45

46

 V80

8. AMT. SAVED ON MEALS AT WORK OR SCHOOL (G36) V81

47	48	49	50

51

 V82

11. AMT. SAVED ON FOOD STAMPS: V83

52	53	54	55

56

 V84
(G42) _____ - (G41) _____ = _____ X _____

9. AMT. SPENT EATING OUT: (G37) _____ X _____ V85 =

57	58	59	60

61

 V86

12. AMT. SAVED: OTHER FREE FOOD (G44) V87

62	63	64	65

66

 V88

for economies of scale as follows: for one-person families 20 percent was added; for two-person families 10 percent was added; for three-persons five percent was added; for five-persons five percent was subtracted; for six or more persons 10 percent was subtracted.

The total need standard is then obtained in most cases by multiplying the food standard by a factor of 4.89 for single persons; 3.70 for two-person families; and 3.0 for families of 3 or more. The factor of 4.89 yields equivalent results to the Orshansky convention of taking 72 percent of the two-person need standard for single persons. For those families with members who moved in or out, this standard procedure created problems. All the income questions refer to the year 1969, while the food questions refer to expenditure at the time of the interview. If the family, size and/or composition changed during the year then these two sets of data do not really refer to the same "family." For these cases the food standard was calculated on the basis of family composition at the time of the interview, with the need standard based on a weighted average of whatever family compositions existed during 1969. For example, if a member moved into the family in October, 1969, only a quarter of his needs were included in the income need standard while all his needs were included in the food need standard. All the other food expenditure variables (77-87) are also based on current expenditure rates.

Annual Alcohol and Cigarette Expenditures (Variables 71, 73)

The annual amount spent on alcohol was calculated simply by multiplying the current weekly amount by 52. Even though this is an annual flow,

¹United States Government Printing Office, 1967.

it is not that which necessarily existed in 1969, since it is based on the current expenditure rate, not that for 1969. The cigarette expenditure was determined by taking the current weekly expenditure and multiplying by 52. Cigarettes were assumed to cost 25¢, 35¢, or 45¢ per pack, depending on the cigarette tax in the state where the family lived. It too is based on the current expenditure rate.

Total Amount Spent on Food Consumed at Home (V75)

This variable is the current weekly food bill (G25) times 52 plus the annual value of food and milk delivered to the door, minus the expenditures on alcohol and cigarettes if these amounts were included in the food bill. If the amount spent on food at home was not ascertained, it was assigned on the basis of total income and family size using data from the first and second waves of this study. If it was not ascertained whether the expenditures for alcohol or cigarettes were included in the food bill, fifty percent of these expenditures were subtracted from the food bill, and the food bill was given an assignment code 1 or 2, depending on the magnitude of the assignment. (See Table 10.)

Cost of Meals at Work or School (V77)

This amount was obtained by multiplying the weekly amount mentioned in G34 by the number of weeks the head and/or wife worked in 1969 or by 40 if there was evidence that this expenditure was for school lunches.

Amount Saved Raising or Canning Own Food (V79)

This amount is the value of the bracket mentioned in G39. If the amount saved was not ascertained, but the respondent mentioned what he did,

Table 10

RATIO OF FOOD CONSUMPTION TO FOOD NEEDS STANDARD
AS A FUNCTION OF FAMILY INCOME
 (for all 1969 families - weighted data)

Number of people in Family	Total 1968 Family Money Income								
	Under \$1000	\$1000- 1999	\$2000- 2999	\$3000- 3999	\$4000- 4999	\$5000- 7499	\$7500- 9999	\$10,000- 14,999	\$15,000 or more
1	1.53	1.48	1.97	1.96	2.26	2.45	3.09	3.17	4.06
2	.90	1.28	1.44	1.63	1.80	1.89	2.02	2.33	2.79
3	-	1.08	1.44	1.24	1.48	1.58	1.70	1.89	2.17
4	-	.94	1.20	1.28	1.24	1.40	1.54	1.74	2.09
5	-	1.07	1.27	1.12	1.13	1.31	1.45	1.64	2.09
6	-	.95	.81	1.19	1.29	1.29	1.57	1.58	1.95
7	-	.70	.88	1.08	1.09	1.16	1.20	1.32	1.77
8	-	.58		.86	1.13	1.06	1.16	1.16	1.48
9 or more	-			.67	.90	1.04	1.19	1.23	1.57

a value was assigned according to a set of conventions based on what he said he did. These amounts ranged from \$25 for "a few chickens" to 50 percent of the family's food standard for "our own meat."

Amount Saved on Meals at Work or School (V81)

Many individuals get a free or partly subsidized meal at work or school, the most notable example being the federal lunch program. No imputed estimate of the amount saved was made if the family's children paid the "full" price of the lunch charged by the school.

Amount Saved on Food Stamps (V83)

Coded here was the difference between the amount of food bought with the stamps (G42), and the amount the family paid for the stamps (G41). Often it appeared that the amount spent for food stamps was included in the cost of food used at home, making the amount spent on food probably overstated for some stamp-using families.

Amount Spent Eating Out (V85)

This is the full price, including preparation as well as service--no attempt was made to separate the food component from the service and preparation charge.

Amount Saved on Other Free Food (V87)

Free food, received in 1969, often from charitable organizations and relatives, is included here.

WORKSHEET 24: Money Income Variables

Head's Labor Income (V96)

This variable is the sum of the head's wages (V91), income from overtime and commissions (V93), professional practice or trade (V94), plus that part of income accruing to labor from mixed labor-capital income (Variables 89-90). In dividing mixed income from a farm or unincorporated business, it was assumed that the labor was worth at least \$1.00 per hour. In cases where the income earned was less than the number of hours worked, the entire amount was assumed to be labor income with none allocated to the capital component. When the amount was negative, it was all considered capital loss and its value entered in either Variable 100, 101, or 102. All earnings above a dollar an hour were then assumed to be half labor income and half capital income. Mixed income from roomers was simply allocated half to labor and half to capital, unless another division seemed better. Whenever both the head and wife worked in a family business or farm, and total income was not divided between head and wife, their work hours were combined, the total income was divided between labor and capital using the rule above, and then the head was given two-thirds of the labor income and the wife was given one-third.

Whenever this value was not ascertained, an assignment based on a multivariate analysis of corresponding wage rates for the preceding year was made. An examination of the previous year's income for this individual was made before resorting to the assignment given by the multivariate analysis. The multivariate analysis included race, sex, age, marital status, and size of place among its explanatory variables. (See Table 11). That wage rate was

7	6	8
1	2	3

2	4
4	5

6	7	8	9

Accuracy Code Bkt.

HEAD'S LABOR INCOME

1. LABOR PART OF FARM INC. (H4*)

--	--	--	--	--

--

V89

2. LABOR PART OF BUS. INC. (H7*)

--	--	--	--	--

--

V90

3. WAGES (H8)

V91

12	13	14	15	16

--

V92

4. BONUS, OVERTIME, COMM. (H10)

--	--	--	--	--

--

V93

5. PROF., PRACTICE, TRADE (H11a)

--	--	--	--	--

--

V94

6. LABOR PART OF ROOMERS ETC. (H11b*)

--	--	--	--	--

--

V95

7. TOTAL (SUM OF 1 TO 6)

V96

A

21	22	23	24	25

--

V97

Bracket Code	
0.	None
1.	\$1-499
2.	\$500-999
3.	\$1000-1999
4.	\$2000-2999
5.	\$3000-4999
6.	\$5000-7499
7.	\$7500-9999
8.	\$10,000 and over
9.	N.A.

WIFE'S LABOR INCOME

8. WIFE'S INCOME FROM WORK (H19a*)

V98

B

27	28	29	30	31

--

V99

CAPITAL INCOME, HEAD AND WIFE

9. ASSET PART OF FARM INC. (H4*)

--	--	--	--	--

--

V100

10. ASSET PART OF BUS. INC. (H7*)

--	--	--	--	--

--

V101

11. ASSET PART OF ROOMERS ETC. (H11b*)

--	--	--	--	--

--

V102

12. RENT, INT., DIV., ETC. (H11c)

--	--	--	--	--

--

V103

13. WIFE'S INCOME FROM ASSETS (H19a*)

--	--	--	--	--

--

V104

TAXABLE INCOME OF HEAD AND WIFE

14. (A + B + CAPITAL INCOME (9-13))

V105

C

38	39	40	41	42

--

V106

--

V107

44

EXTRA EXEMPTIONS (H OR W BLIND OR OVER 64)

TABLE USED

45	46	47	48	49

V108

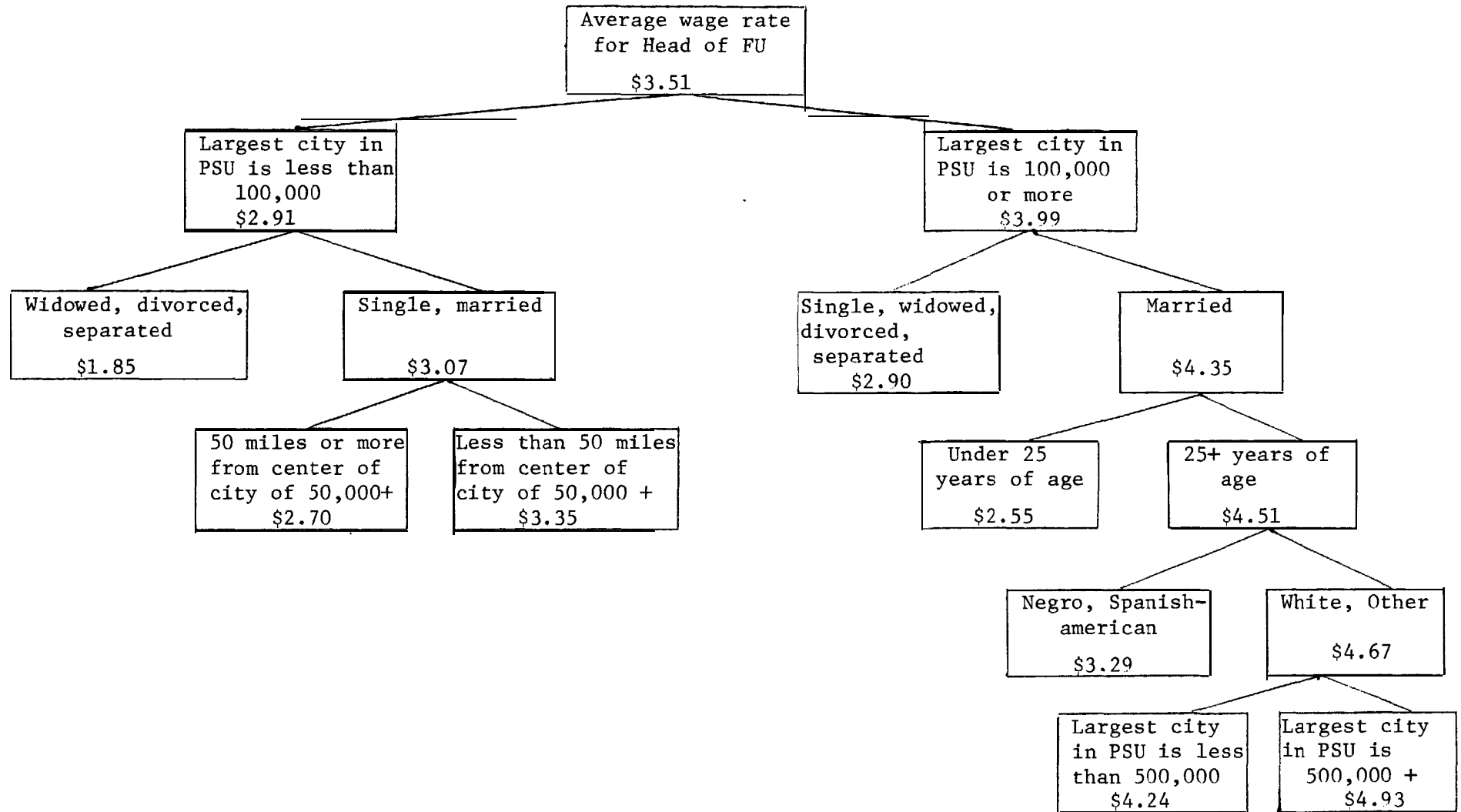
TOTAL TAXES OF HEAD AND WIFE

OF DEPENDENTS (HEAD, WIFE, CHILDREN, OUTSIDE DEPENDENTS, SEE (H46))

Table 11

1968 WAGE RATE FOR HEAD OF FAMILY

(for all 1969 heads of families)



then multiplied by the number of hours worked to arrive at a total wage assignment for the head of the family. Whenever this procedure was used an assignment code 2 was given for that figure (V96).

Wife's Labor Income (V98)

The wife's labor income is, similarly, the sum of income from wages, professional practice or trade, and the labor part of income from business, farm, roomers, and boarders.

Assignments for this variable were made using the same procedure as that for the head of the family (V98). (See Table 12 for the multivariate analysis.)

Taxable Income of Head and Wife (V105)

This variable is the sum of head's labor income (V96), wife's labor income (V98), and the total capital income of the entire family. Capital income consists of the asset part of mixed labor-capital income, the net income from rent, and income from dividends, interest, trusts and royalties. It excludes capital gains and losses. Also excluded from taxable income are non-contributory pensions, which are taxable. If such income was not ascertained, it was assigned by examination of the previous year's income schedule for this family.

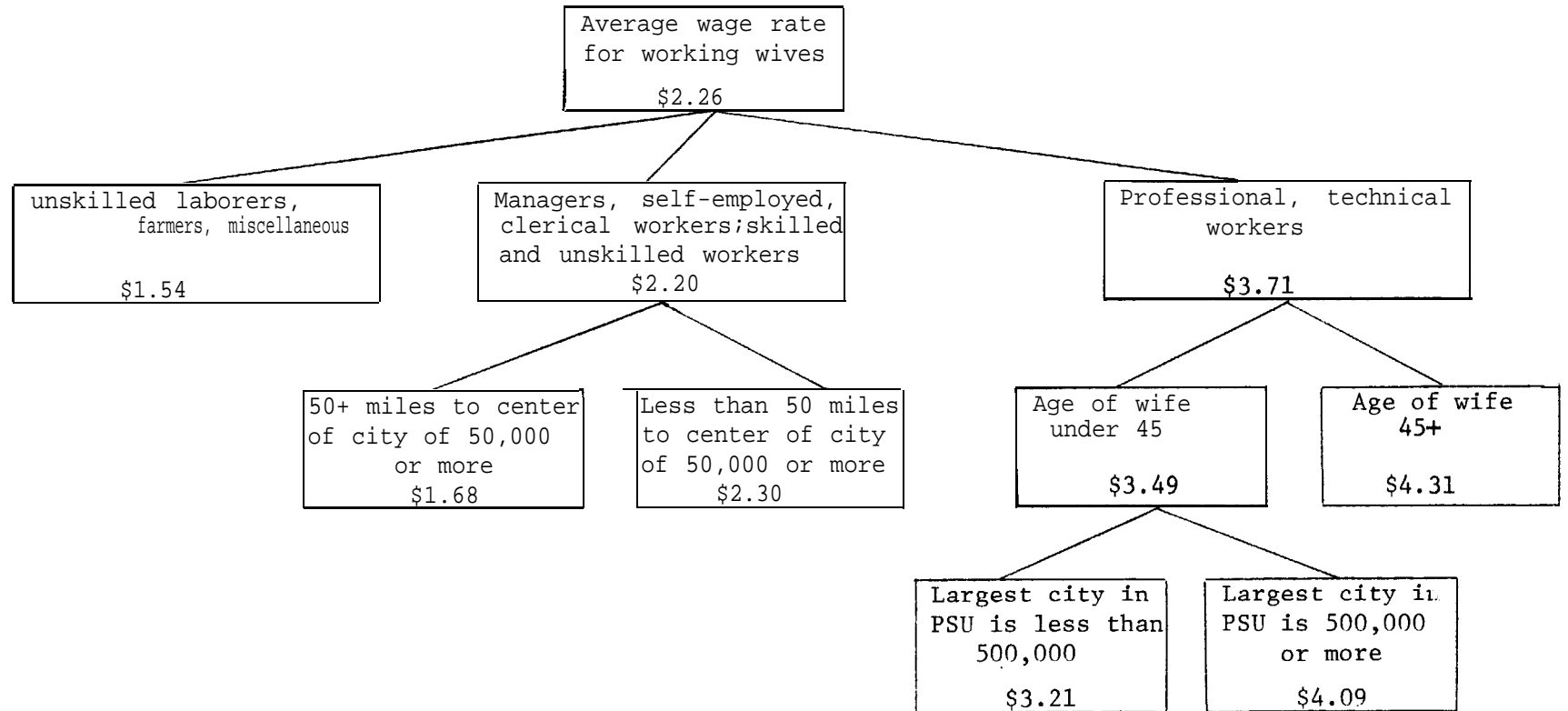
Number of Dependents (V107)

The number here applies to the head and wife and corresponds as closely as possible to the 1969 Federal income tax definitions of exemptions. It is coded 9 if 9 or more exemptions. When the family composition changed

Table 12

1968 WAGE RATE FOR WIFE OF HEAD

(for 1969 wives of heads working at time of interview - weighted data)



in 1969, the number of dependents may not equal the number of exemptions that the head has currently. It should be noted that the estimate of Federal income taxes was made so as to minimize the amount of total estimated taxes for the entire family. This usually meant each extra family member and his own children, if he had any, were considered a separate tax unit.

The "extra exemption" line parallels the provision in the Federal law for an extra exemption for those sixty-five or older or blind.

The "table used" line refers to the income tax status of the filing family--whether married, single, or head of household.

Total Taxes of Head and Wife (V108)

The name of this variable is misleading--it is really the estimated amount of 1969 Federal income tax paid by the taxpaying unit, head and wife, in the family. It was calculated in the following way: from total family income was subtracted either the minimum standard deduction (\$200 plus \$100 for each exemption) or the 10 percent standard deduction plus an additional five percent to account for the average extra deductions. The method was used that yielded the lowest adjusted income. After subtracting an additional \$600 for each exemption the tax was assigned from the schedules published by the IRS for married persons, single persons, or heads of households. Note that this variable is not necessarily the estimate for the entire family, since there may be two or more taxpayer units per family. Total taxes of family can be gotten by summing Variables 108 and 124.

WORKSHEET 25: Transfers, Work and Taxable Income of Others (Variables 109, 111-115) refer to the head of the family. Transfers received by the wife are not available as a separate field variable. Transfers of others (other than head or wife) are available only in a bracket.

ADC, AFDC (V109)

This variable is the amount received from ADC and AFDC by the head. If assignments were necessary, they were made on the basis of published statistics on the average payment per recipient in that state, or by examining the data from the previous year's completed interview. If in answer to H15 or H16, the head indicated that welfare paid such things as utilities, rent, cost of clothing but not medical bills, then that amount, even though received in kind by the respondent, was added to the amount of ADC if the respondent reported receiving ADC. If he received some type of welfare other than ADC and he reported welfare helped out with bills, the amount was added to Variable 111, "other welfare."

Other Welfare (V111)

Included here are public noncontributory transfers other than ADC or AFDC received by the head of the family. Added here as well were amounts paid directly by welfare for such items as utilities and rent.

Social Security (V112)

Payments from this program whether pensions, survivors' benefits, or disability benefits are included here for the head. Assignments here were made from the previous year or published statistics.

7	6	8
1	2	3

2	5
4	5

6	7	8	9

Accuracy Code Bkt.

TRANSFERS OF HEAD AND WIFE

- 1. ADC, AFDC (H11d, H16) V109

10	11	12	13	14

 V110
 - 2. OTHER WELFARE (H11e, H16)

16	17	18	19	20

 V111
 - 3. SOCIAL SECURITY (H11f)

21	22	23	24	25

 V112
 - 4. OTHER RETIREMENT (H11g)

26	27	28	29	30

 V113
 - 5. UNEMP., WORKMENS' COMP. (H11h)

31	32	33	34	35

 V114
 - 6. ALIMONY, CHILD SUPPORT (H11i)

36	37	38	39	40

 V115
 - 7. HELP FROM RELATIVES (H11j)

--	--	--	--	--

 V116
 - 8. ANYTHING ELSE? (H11k, H12a)

--	--	--	--	--

 V117
 - 9. WIFE'S TRANSFER INCOME (H19a)

--	--	--	--	--

 V118
- ACCURACY OF TRANSFERS EXC. ADC (2-9) V119

0.	None
1.	\$1-499
2.	\$500-999
3.	\$1000-1999
4.	\$2000-2999
5.	\$3000-4999
6.	\$5000-7499
7.	\$7500-9999
8.	\$10,000 and over
9.	N.A.

10. TOTAL TRANSFERS (SUM 1-9)

45	46	47	48	49

 V120

OF DEPENDENTS
 ↓
 EXTRA EXEMPTIONS
 ↓
 TABLE USED
 ↓

WORK & TAXABLE INCOME OF OTHERS

WORK HOURS (H25 X H26)	TAXABLE INCOME (H23, H29)	# OF DEPENDENTS	EXTRA EXEMPTIONS	TABLE USED	TOTAL TAXES OF OTHERS																																												
<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>50</td><td>51</td><td>52</td><td>53</td></tr></table>					50	51	52	53	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>54</td><td>55</td><td>56</td><td>57</td><td>58</td></tr></table>					54	55	56	57	58	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>60</td><td>61</td><td>62</td><td>63</td><td>64</td></tr></table>					60	61	62	63	64	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>60</td><td>61</td><td>62</td><td>63</td><td>64</td></tr></table>					60	61	62	63	64	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>60</td><td>61</td><td>62</td><td>63</td><td>64</td></tr></table>					60	61	62	63	64	V123
50	51	52	53																																														
54	55	56	57	58																																													
60	61	62	63	64																																													
60	61	62	63	64																																													
60	61	62	63	64																																													

TRANSFER INCOME OF OTHERS (H23, H29) V125

65	66	67	68	69

 V126

NUMBER OF INCOME RECEIVERS OTHER THAN HEAD OR WIFE V127

SUPPORT OF OTHERS OUTSIDE OF FU IN 1969 (H46) -(NOTE H45 FOR TAX EXEMPTIONS) V128

72	73	74	75	76

LABOR UNION DUES (J12)

77	78	79	80

 V129

Other Retirement (V113)

Income from all such retirement plans other than Social Security is included here. No attempt is made to separate retirement pay that is taxable from that which is nontaxable. Assignments here were made using the previous year's data.

Unemployment, Workmen's Compensation (V114)

Only the above two items are included here. Published statistics were used to assign these variables.

Alimony, Child Support (V115)

Again no attempt is made to separate these two components into those that do and do not incur tax liability; they are all considered as if they were nontaxable.

Help from Relatives, Anything Else, Wife's Transfer Income (Variables 116-118)

These three variables are available only in broad bracket amounts for 1970 (1969 income year), and not at all as separate variables for 1969. The help from relatives category presumably includes income, but gifts may be included here as well. "Anything else" includes interfamily transfers, scholarships, and income from miscellaneous sources. If assignments were made here, the previous year was used.

Total Transfers (V120)

This variable is not necessarily the amount of total transfers of the family, but that for the head and wife only. When analyzing it, one may wish to separate out those which were assigned versus those which were not. Total transfer income of the family is derived by summing Variables 120 and 125.

Work Hours and Taxable Income of Others (V121-122)

These hours are for individuals other than the head or wife. The respondent was asked how many weeks and hours per week this person worked and, if that was unknown, whether the work was full or part time. Since the respondent was seldom the person referred to in these questions, it was often necessary to assign amounts of work hours and/or earnings. Even though assignments had to be made in a greater percent of these cases than for the head or wife, the total family income was probably not very much over- or understated, since such earners, who were often children of the head, did not usually contribute substantially to the family's earned income. Their jobs in the main consisted of such low-wage occupations as paper boy, waitress, lawn mowing, etc. Furthermore, the number of hours worked on such jobs was usually far too few to make any over- or understatement of the family's earnings very great. If assignments were made, the individual's age, occupation, and education, if known, as well as income from the previous year were taken into account.

If this person was similar to a head of the family, in that he had a full-time occupation and was not very young or old, the wage rate assignment table that was used for the head was also used for this individual.

Total Taxes of Others (V124)

Taxes here were estimated in the same manner as those for the head and his wife. Again this amount is estimated federal income taxes.

Transfer Income of Others (V125)

All the categories here of transfer income are the same as those for the head and wife. Assignments here were made on the basis of the previous year's data when they could be.

Number of Income Receivers Other than Head or Wife (V127)

This is merely a count of all those who receive income. Not counted as income receivers are minors receiving various types of survivors' benefits. Such income is counted as that accruing to the minor children's guardian.

Support of Others Outside of Family in 1969 (V128)

The dollar amount is what is coded here, not the number of individuals. Reported amounts that appeared to be more in the nature of charitable contributions were not included. No assignments were made here; if the value was not ascertained, it was coded 99999.

Labor Union Dues (V129)

This variable applies to the head of the family only and applies to the dues for 1969. If the amount here was not ascertained, last year's amount was assigned. If the previous year's interview was no help, \$60 was assigned for an industrial union and a higher amount for a craft union.

Part 2: Check Coding Analysis

Introduction

As in the first two years of this study an analysis of the reliability of coding was made. However, the elaborate analysis done in 1968 and 1969 of detailed questions and controls by individual coders and check coders was thought to be unnecessary for several reasons. First, almost all the questions used in the 1970 survey were used in both of the previous surveys. Second, there have been no substantial changes in the coding staff; the supervisors and check-coders are the same as in previous years. Furthermore, the previous analyses found no evidence of significant coding drift. Coding drift is defined as systematic differences in the same data coded at different points in time. And, none of the new 1970 questions qualified on the basis of an error criterion for detailed study; finally, only twelve of the previously asked questions qualified for detailed study this year as compared to the fifty-two in the 1969 analysis. All twelve of these questions appeared on last year's list. This is both comforting and distressing: comforting that the list is shorter and that no new questions were included, but somewhat distressing that some of the same questions still require detailed reliability analysis.

As a first step in this analysis Table I was constructed. The questions to which references are made in this table are those which qualify for the detailed scrutiny. In order to qualify a question must either have an absolute number of "differences" greater than or equal to twenty-two (5 percent) or an absolute number of "coder-errors" greater than or equal to five (1 percent). Differences are disagreements between coder and check-coder. Coder-errors are those differences which are actual errors as judged by the check coders. An

Table I. Questions with Reliability Problems

<u>Question Number</u>	<u>1970 Variable Number</u>	<u>Number of Differences</u>	<u>Coder-Errors</u>	<u>Disagreement Rate</u>	<u>Coder Error Rate</u>
[1	169	32	7	.073	.016
[1a	171	22	5	.050	.011
2	222	32	8	.073	.018
3	223	44	9	.100	.020
4	291	59	16	.134	.036
4a	292	58	9	.132	.020
[5	296	70	24	.160	.054
[5a	297	33	2	.075	.005
[6	322	52	17	.118	.039
[6a	323	54	23	.123	.052
7	341	44	3	.100	.007
8	347	50	9	.114	.020
9	352	37	8	.084	.018
10	360	43	18	.098	.041
11	Ind. 13	36	21	.082	.048
12	Ind. 15	57	31	.130	.070

N = 440

error occurs when the coder codes a datum one way, which should clearly and unambiguously be coded another way.

A total number of 440 (10 percent) randomly selected interviews were used in this analysis. A cut-off point of 22 differences for any particular question represents a 5 percent disagreement rate for that question. It was felt that this rate and any rate above it indicated possible reliability problems. Similarly, the cut-off point of 5 errors for any particular coded datum represents a one percent error rate for that question. Any error rate equal to or greater than one percent was considered problematical.

Although only twelve problematical codes are discussed, there are sixteen questions listed. This discrepancy is due to contingency coding. That is, the left brackets in the "Question Number" column indicate those pairs of questions which are not coded independently of each other: an error made in coding one question of a pair forces an error to be made in coding the other question in that pair. Since a contingency pair uses the same code, this reduces the number of problematical codes from sixteen to twelve.

Question-by-Question Analysis

Question 1 (V169) refers to the complexity of additions and repairs done in the dwelling unit. This code is not unambiguous and hence has potential for the overlapping of categories. Furthermore, 95 percent of the coders are female, and they had considerable amounts of difficulty in determining the degree of complexity of the item. However, there is a trend toward improvement in the coding reliability of this question which has accompanied the increase in number of items in the code. Question 1a (V171) is a second mention to the same question as Question 1 which uses the same code.

Question 2 (V222) attempts to find out why the head of the family would not move to earn more money. Examination of this code indicated that existing code categories were too restrictive relative to the answers given.

Question 3 (V223) seeks to find out how much choice the head has in the way he does his work on his main job. Coders made errors when they did not code the amount of choice the head said he had independent of his occupation.

Question 4 (V291) seeks to ascertain the reasons why things were better in one year than the previous year. The problem here is that the code categories were not mutually exclusive. Question 4a (V292) is a second mention. Question 5 (V296) uses the same code as Question 4 and the same comments apply. Question 5a (V297) is a second mention.

Question 6 (V322) asks what things the head does in his spare time. Most of the differences recorded for this question occurred in the beginning weeks of coding. Question 6a (V323) is a second mention.

Question 7 (V341) asks how much the respondent likes to do things that are difficult and challenging. This code had a considerable amount of overlapping originally. Some of it was reduced in the later stages of the coding period.

Question 8 (V347) is also in the Feelings Section and asks the respondent how much does it matter what other people think about him. This question is tricky to code because all the other questions in the Feelings Section have a standardized format where "no" answers are coded "5." Here "not at all" is code "1."

Question 9 (V352) is the last of the questions in this analysis in the Feelings Section. This question asks if there are a lot of people who have good things they don't deserve. Most of the errors that occurred were differences between code categories "2" and "3."

Question 10 (V360) seeks to ascertain whether or not the head has had a number of different types of jobs. The lack of numerical values as codes caused most of this question's coding problems.

Question 11 (Ind. V13) asks whether a particular individual is disabled or requires extra care. Since there are such infrequent instances of disability, the value 5, "not disabled" is coded by habit. Further, there are problems in discriminating the difference between code category "1," "disabled," and code category "2," "requires extra care."

Question 12 (Ind. V15) tries to discriminate among four types of income. Here again, there is a tendency to code the entire individual record from memory, forgetting that other family members (other than head or wife) have sources of income. Both Questions 11 and 12 had a substantial decrease in error rate over the coding period.

When contemplating an analysis using any of the above twelve question, recognition should be made of their lower than average reliability rates. In conclusion, the general trend for the past three surveys has been encouraging. During the first wave, the average error rate per interview was 2.45, while that for the second year was 1.66. This year's error rate is 1.25.

Part 3: Data Processing and Cleaning

Introduction

After the interviews were edited and coded, the data were processed onto computer tape and then run through a complex set of checks for inconsistencies and coding errors. The basic processing was done in seven batches. This allowed us to check out and complete some of the interviews while the later ones were still being coded.

Wild Code and Consistency Checks

The first check we used assured that a complete set of data was added for each interview. Then a second program, a "wild code check" was run. This program printed out any invalid codes. For example, only three types of housing status were coded: 1 for owning, 5 for renting, and 8 for neither owning nor renting. Thus, any case that contained a code other than 1, 5, or 8 in the tape location for housing status was printed out as an error. The errors were corrected by referring back to the interviews.

The next data cleaning operation was the consistency check on the family data. This program checked the internal logic of each interview and especially made sure that the editing and coding decisions were consistent. For example, only those heads who were coded as working during 1969 should have labor income. Again, by looking at the actual interviews, the inconsistencies were resolved and the tape corrected.

We next ran a consistency check between the family and individual files. This program, among other things, added the number of individual records for each family and compared it with the number in the family unit coded on the family tape.

Since so many variables in this study are interrelated it is difficult to correct all the related variables when an error is found, and therefore we always reran these checks to make sure that no further inconsistencies remained. After the errors from the family-individual consistency check were corrected, we reran the family consistency check, made more corrections and then reran the wild code check. This completed the processing in batch form.

Additional Data Cleaning Operations

After all the interviews were processed in batches, they were merged together and a sequence check was run on the 1970 identification number to make sure all the interviews had been coded and processed. Next, we coded those cases which were non-response this year and ran the sample book check, a program which assured that we had either a response or a non-response coded for every cover sheet we sent out to the field.

The next step was to run a consistency check between the 1970 and 1969 family data. This program checked that things which should not have changed did not. For example, families that did not move between the two years probably should not have changed from owning to renting. After this final consistency check on the family tape was rerun, a final wild code check was run to make sure no further coding or keypunch mistakes had been made.

When the family tape was clean, the variable generation programs were run. A detailed description of this process can be found in Part 4 of this section. After this tape was completed, two merges were done. One created the three-year family tape and the second created the family-individual merged tape. The codes for two tapes are described in Section V. The individual tape for this year was then compared to last year's to make sure that all the individuals in the families we reinterviewed were accounted

for and also that the sex and age of each individual were consistent between the years. This cross-years individual consistency check was then rerun, and a final wild code check was made on the individual tape.

The data-cleaning and data-managing procedures used in this study will be described in more detail in a forthcoming paper on the processing of a panel study. Copies of this paper should be available by December, 1970.

Part 4: Generation of Variables

Introduction

In addition to the variables derived directly from coded questionnaire data, we constructed various indexes, bracket variables and measures of economic status for each wave. The 1968-69-70 merged family tape includes generated variables measuring change between 1968 and 1969. No change variables representing change between 1969 and 1970 or 1968 and 1970 are available on the tapes; they will have to be created by the user. Change variables can be created through the availability of more than one wave of data.

Creation of indexes allowed us to group various related but often non-numerical information into more general and (arbitrarily) scaled analysis variables. Using the basic conceptual framework of the study (discussed in Section I), some indexes were constructed in a deductive manner starting from a priori theoretical considerations, and some were created inductively by examining the data and seeing how selected variables were correlated. Most of the economic status measures were constructed inductively by first assembling meaningful economic constructs, while the various indexes measuring quality of housing, background of the head of the family, attitudes, and behavior patterns were constructed using both methods.

All indexes constructed by either method were considered tentative until components of each were correlated with the entire index. If the component was sufficiently positively correlated with the entire index, it was retained. But, if the correlation of the components with the entire index or one of the other components was sufficiently negative, that component was removed.

There are several reasons why indexes were required in this study. First, even with nearly 5,000 cases there needed to be some restriction on the number of predictors used in any one analysis. The technique of constructing an index allows a number of related variables to be collapsed into a more general variable, thus reducing the number of independent variables to be handled.

Second, an index is metricized and is easier to use as either a dependent variable or predictor than each of the components taken separately. Furthermore, changes in the score value on an index between one year and another, or net differences from the average of others in the same year, can be computed easily. Of course, one must accept the scale, at least as an approximation.

Third, basing an index on five or six items, rather than on one or two, increases the probability that the index score for any one family in the sample will be meaningful. For instance, a family cannot score a point on an index of money-earning behavior for saving money by doing car repairs unless it owns a car. It is probable, however, that the other variables comprising this index are relevant for the non-car-owning family. To neutralize the effect of an index component that is irrelevant for a family, a middle score was arbitrarily assigned to it. Operationally, neutralization takes the form of giving one point for an irrelevant component, while those for whom the item is relevant are given two points for "scoring" and zero points for "not scoring." It is advisable, however, to use the indexes cautiously if some of their components are irrelevant for a large fraction of the respondents, since the ideal way to neutralize the ineligible respondents is to assign the mean, not the mid-point.

Finally, an index provides a rapid method of eliminating variables which have no effect on a dependent variable. If the sum of a set of items which are not negatively correlated with one another has no effect on a dependent variable, it can be assumed that neither do the components. This is not a perfectly safe assumption, since one component may have an effect in the reverse direction, but it allows a method for rapid first examination. If the index does have an effect on a dependent variable, then it is always possible to investigate the components of the index to see which one is producing the effect.

The indexes created correspond in general to the components of the theoretical model, as outlined on pages 3 - 6. Some of these indexes are made up from responses taken directly from the questionnaire; others are created from complex variables constructed for the purpose. The major indexes are described in the following pages.

Index Measures of Economic Status

Income¹

Several measures of economic status were generated, including money income variables, real income variables and measures of income adequacy, as well as more complex well-offness indices. Total family money income is simply the total of all family members' earnings and transfer incomes and income from capital.

¹The variables cited here refer to measures built from the 1970 questionnaire, and the actual variable numbers are those for the family-unit tape.

To obtain total real income (V435), we added to total family money income an estimate of the family's non-money income. Non-money income includes (1) imputed returns on one's own home, (2) value of work which produced income in non-money form, such as do-it-yourself projects, (3) the amount saved by growing food at home, (4) the value of free food and free help received, and (5) the rental value of housing received free of charge.

The 1967 and 1968 measures of real income are not comparable. In 1968 (1967 income year), families were asked the amount they saved by doing sewing and mending as well as whether they received any free clothing on the job; these amounts were included among the real income components. Since these questions were omitted in 1969 and 1970, real income measures for 1968 and 1969 do not include these components.

Net real income (V438) was derived by subtracting estimated federal income taxes, union dues and child care cost for working wives (or single heads) from total real income. This is version 1 of our net real income variables. An additional variable (V452), net real income - net of housing cost, was constructed by subtracting housing costs from net real income. Included in housing costs were rent (actual for renters, imputed for home owners- house value multiplied by .06), utilities, and estimated property taxes. The reason is that variable and unmeasurable differences in what people get for their housing expenses exist (rent controls, subsidies). The net-of-housing measure should be used in conjunction with the index of quality of housing - see below. Another net real income variable, (V446), was created by subtracting the cost of travel to work and the cost of support of dependents living outside the dwelling unit from the Version 1 net income variable. This Variable 446 is henceforth referred to as Version 2 of net real income. Cost

of travel to work questions were not asked in 1968, so there is no corresponding Wave I variable. Noncomparabilities also exist because of change between 1968 and 1969 in the outside dependents question to include amounts where the support was less than half the individual's total support.

Ratios of Income to Needs

Measurement of a family's economic status requires a comparison of the family's income with some measure of its needs. For analytical purposes, a convenient measure of this relationship is expressed by a ratio of family income to family needs.

Family needs were estimated in a three-step process, discussed in detail in Part 1 of this section. Briefly, the food needs standard of the Department of Agriculture,² which is scaled according to age and sex, was applied to each family member and summed to arrive at a total family food need. To estimate the cost of all needs, food needs were then multiplied by an adjustment factor which takes account of family economies or diseconomies of scale. Total food needs were multiplied by 3 for a family of three or more, 3.70 for a two-person family, and 4.89 for a single person. If the first or second job of the family head was a farmer, the total needs estimate was multiplied again by .8 to reflect the lower living costs of farmers.

These four ratios (Variables 430, 440, 448 and 454) were then calculated. The first one (V430) divides the family needs standard into total money

²The standard used was that published in Family Economics Review, March, 1967, which was based on 1965 prices. If one desires to have these ratios based on current price levels, they will need to be deflated.

income, the second, (V440), into net real income Version 1, (i.e., V438 described in the preceding section), and the third, (V448),³ into net real income Version 2 (V446, also described in the preceding section). The fourth compares the family food standard to net real income minus cost of housing (i.e., V452).

Well-Offness

The term "well-offness" describes a measure that is more comprehensive than the simple ratio of income to needs. It combines a measure of the family's control over goods and services (relative to its needs) with a measure of the leisure time left to enjoy those goods and services.

In constructing this measure two assumptions were made. First, the indifference curve between leisure and real income, or willingness to substitute one for the other, was assumed to be roughly a rectangular hyperbola, so that if the product of income and leisure is constant over two years the family's satisfaction is unchanged between the two years. Second, it was assumed that total satisfaction or well-offness is a homogeneous linear function of the two components, as in the theory of production with equal exponents. Thus our measure of well-offness is expressed as

$$\text{Well-Offness} = \frac{\text{Income}}{\text{Needs}}^{1/2} \times (\text{Leisure})^{1/2}$$

This means that if a family has 10 percent more income relative to its needs, and 10 percent more leisure too, it is 10 percent better off. On the other hand, trading a 10 percent increase in income for a 10 percent decrease

³There is no corresponding 1968 variable since, as noted previously, travel-to-work information was not obtained in 1968.

in leisure leaves the family in the same position.

The income/needs term of the well-offness equation is the same ratio discussed in the preceding section. In calculating leisure time it is assumed that 16 hours a day, or 5,840 hours a year, is available to every adult after allowing for sleeping and eating time. The annual number of working hours reported, including travel time and the number of hours spent on housework, were then deducted from this total to arrive at leisure hours. These calculations were made separately for the family head and wife, who were considered the major adults in the family. Their leisure hours were then summed and divided by two, or one, if the family had only one major adult, to arrive at annual leisure hours per major adult in the family. Some noncomparabilities exist in the leisure component because of change in the editing procedure between 1968 and 1969 and 1970; in 1968 a family whose head was single was edited as having two major adults if there was another adult, usually female, performing the role of a wife for the family. This final figure constitutes the right-hand term of the index.

If the head was unemployed, eight hours per working day were deducted from the total leisure hours. Sixteen hours per working day for the first eight weeks of illness were deducted and twelve for the ninth and succeeding weeks of illness. It was assumed that these were unwanted hours of leisure. Because travel time was not asked in 1968, two leisure variables were constructed: one, (Variable 412), excludes work-travel time, and the other (Variable 413), includes this time in leisure to make the variable comparable to the 1968 variable. By combining the various ratios of income to needs with the two leisure definitions (one including and the other excluding travel-to-work time), five well-offness indices were constructed. Using the definition of

leisure comparable to 1968 (i.e., including work-travel time in leisure) well-offness was calculated on the bases of (1) total money income, (2) net real income, and (3-5) net real income minus housing cost (Variables 432, 442, and 456, respectively) With the 1969 definition of leisure (i.e., work-travel time deducted from leisure time), we calculated well-offness using (1) net real income Version 1, as well as (2) net real income Version 2, (Variables 450 and 456, respectively).

In addition to the non-comparability problems caused by new questions on travel time and travel cost in 1969 and 1970, the user should know of another, more minor problem. The number of hours spent on housework was assigned in the editing process in 1968, whereas in 1969 and 1970 the question was asked. Any analysis that uses the housework variable should keep this in mind.

Quality of Housing and Neighborhood

An important indicator of economic status, and one which is difficult to measure adequately, is quality of housing. Monetary measures do not accurately reflect housing quality, especially when rent control, subsidized housing, or discrimination exist. Nor is a truly satisfactory nonmonetary measure of housing quality available from interview data. Nevertheless, we did ask the interviewers in 1969 and 1970 to note any obvious deficiencies with respect to plumbing and structural defects, and the type of housing occupied by the respondent and his neighbors. These qualitative assessments were then combined with the monetary measures of actual rent or house value, distance of the residence from the nearest city of 50,000 or more, and a standard of number of rooms required for the family's size and composition, to construct an index of housing quality (V493). Noncomparabilities exist in this variable since interviewers were merely instructed in the instruction

book in 1968 to note any housing defects while they had in 1969 and 1970 to specifically check off three housing-defect items.

Index Measures of Behavior

Six indices of economic behavior combine in various ways specific acts performed by the family, certain reported family conditions, and expressed ideas of the head. Where responses were coded on a scale, the code scores were summed to arrive at an index value.

Money Earning Acts (V503) include: whether the head works more than 2,000 hours during the year, whether the wife works more than 1,000 hours, whether the head has changed jobs to one which pays more or has done something about a better job, whether he has a second job and/or is an owner or part-owner of a business, whether he is seldom or never late to work and/or absent except for illness, and if unemployed whether he believes that a job is worth taking regardless of how low its hourly wage. This index is, of course, relevant only for persons in the labor force.

Connectedness to Sources of Information and Help (V502) reflects the family's potential ability to use its contacts to acquire information. Contact with relatives and neighbors, those belonging to similar organizations, and the media are hypothesized to enhance the opportunities for information and hence its potential use. The index is, therefore, composed of scored responses to four questions about attendance at organizations, two about use of media, three about acquaintance with neighbors and nearby relatives, and one about labor union participation.

Horizon Proxies (V501) reflect the specificity of the head's expectations and plans for the future. It includes such variables as whether explicit plans to move, obtain a new job, have more children, a specific education goal for one's children, and whether he has expectations for his future situation. In addition, this index includes information about whether the family has substantial savings in relation to income and whether the head knows what kind of training is required for a potential new job.

The Risk Avoidance Behaviors (V500) index includes points for insuring a car(s) and maintaining it (them) in good condition, using seat belts, carrying medical insurance, smoking less than a pack of cigarettes per day and having substantial savings relative to income. The problem of neutralizing the ineligible cases is particularly severe, and the index is also correlated with income.

Real Earning Acts (V498) reflect behaviors which produce nonmoney income or reflect investment in human capital. Points are given when the family saved more than \$75 on home repairs and additions, car repairs, and food production by doing the work themselves. It also includes points if the head is taking courses or lessons to improve his earning capacity and/or spends his spare time productively.

Economizing Behaviors (V499) include such things as spending under \$150 per year on alcohol and/or cigarettes, receiving more than \$100 worth of free help, not owning a car which is less than three years old, seldom eating at restaurants and eating together as a family most of the time. The variables comprising

this index are the same for 1969 and 1970, but the 1968 index included points for special ways of keeping the food and clothing bill down. These questions were not asked in 1969 and 1970.

Index Measures of Attitudes

Most of the component variables for these indices are derived from replies to the feelings questions. They are all self-rating, balanced and with fixed alternatives, the first being the opposite of the second. Although just two alternatives were read to each respondent, enough space was allowed for the interviewer to record qualifications. All these attitudinal questions were categorized using a five-point Likert scale. The overwhelming majority of respondents gave as their reply one of the two alternatives without any additional comments of their own, and these replies were coded at the extremes of the scale.

The Aspiration-Ambition (V497) index includes both personality measures and future employment plans. Specifically, points are given if the head wants more work and/or worked more than 2,500 hours in 1969, says he likes to do things which are difficult and challenging, prefers a job whose pay is higher to one whose pay is lower but more enjoyable, spends time figuring out how to get more money, is dissatisfied with himself, plans to get a new job and knows what it will pay.

Trust or Hostility (V495) is operationalized by the respondent's self-assessment of trust in others, tendency to get angry easily, and sensitivity to what others think. In addition, his replies to questions whether the life of the average man is getting better and whether many people have good things they don't deserve are included.

Sense of Personal Efficacy and Planning Horizon (V494) is intended to identify the respondent's satisfaction with himself and confidence about his future. The index consists of his scaled answers to whether he is sure his life will work out the way he wants it to, plans his life ahead, thinks his plans work out, usually finishes things he starts, prefers saving money for the future, has no limitation on getting ahead, thinks about things that might happen in the future.

Indices of Background and Current Problems of the Head

Three indices were generated from the 1968 questionnaire that measured background problems, employment problems and current handicaps, all related to the family head. They were not re-created in 1969 and 1970; for those households whose heads remained unchanged since 1968, the Wave I index of background variables still applies. In 1969 and 1970, however, new heads of families were asked the component questions on background and handicaps (four of the employment problems questions were dropped) so that the data are available to combine into index form if desired.

Regional Data Measures

In addition to personality and behavior, locational and environmental factors are potentially important determinants of an individual's economic status. Consequently, the personal interview data have been supplemented with information on the employment and income characteristics of the county in which the family lives. The county of residence was chosen as the relevant data unit since the characteristics of such an area are relevant to everyone living there.

Since available published statistics on employment by county are generally several years old, questionnaires were sent in 1968, 1969 and 1970 to state unemployment offices asking them about the current labor market situation in counties where our sample families lived. These questionnaires include questions on whether a shortage or surplus of unskilled labor exists, the average wage for unskilled labor, and the county unemployment rate. Questions concerning labor market differences for certain subgroups (females and nonwhites) were added in 1970. At this writing, only the 1968 county employment statistics are available on tape; the 1969 and 1970 data will be added in late 1970.

The local conditions in one year are expected to help explain the respondents' experiences as reported the next year, of course.

Bracket Variables

Several numerical variables, such as family money income, have been collapsed into bracket (interval) codes. Such variables have been constructed for most of the measures where a distribution is useful and appropriate. This includes practically all of the income variables and their components, housing cost and income/needs ratios, and "well-offness" measures, as well as others.

Change Variables

In 1969 were generated variables quantifying the changes between 1968 and 1969 in the major measures of economic status, behavior and attitudes, and indices constructed from these measures. The data are available to make two-year change variables, but are not created on the 1968-69-70 tape.

Caution, however, should be used when interpreting change variables for families whose compositions change. For example, if the head of a family changes (because of death, change in marital status, or splitoff from original family), an increase or decrease in the head's money income may be attributed not to a change in hours worked or hourly wage rate but a change in the head of the family. With respect to the attitude measures, in particular, a change in head, or in respondent if not the head, reduces the significance of any recorded change in attitude.

In using the 1968-69 change variables, or other change variables as in the 1970 interview data, analysts should be aware of the following:

- (a) Where values were assigned in either of the two years there may be a substantial measurement error in the change variables.
- (b) Because of program limitations, field widths were constrained to five digits. Thus some negative changes with absolute values of 10,000 or more were truncated at -9999.
- (c) Change variables expressed as percentages were coded 9999 if the field was zero in the first year. There is an exception, head's labor income, which was coded 0000 if that income was zero in both years.
- (d) Bracket codes for absolute change and percent change show a category "zero" for variables which were zero in both years. If there was no change in value between the two years that observation was placed in the same bracket with small positive and negative changes.

SECTION V

DATA AVAILABLE FROM THE STUDY

Introduction

This section describes the computer tapes and gives the code and weighted distribution on a family basis of 1970 values on most of the single-column variables. Procedures for ordering a tape are also detailed. The index that follows the tape code provides a reference from the 1970 questionnaire, the five editing worksheets, and broad concepts to particular variables.

The Tapes

For each of the three survey years, 1968, 1969, and 1970, both a family-unit and an individual-unit tape have been created. In addition, a family-unit tape is available for those interviewed every year that has on it all the data from each of the three interviews as well as 1968-1969 change variables on various economic status, behavioral, and attitudinal measures. A similar two-year tape is available for those interviewed in 1968 and 1969.

One-Year Family-Unit Tapes

The 1968, 1969 and 1970 family-unit tapes contain one record for each family interviewed that year. They each contain information about the situation at the time of the interview; the 1969 family tape also includes variables that measure one-year changes in some of the important economic status, behavioral and attitudinal measures. The 1969 family tape includes records only for families interviewed in 1968 and 1969. Similarly, the 1970 tape includes records only for families interviewed in all three years. Both the 1969 and 1970 family tapes include records for newly-formed families. A newly-formed family's record will have data about its own unit. These newly-formed families are designated as splitoffs--Variable 469 on the 1969 tape and Variable 6 on the 1970 tape. All family tapes contain a weight variable that adjusts for variation in 1968 selection and response rates. Weights have not been readjusted for 1969 and 1970 losses; hence, a family has the same weight on the 1969 and 1970 tapes as it does on the 1968 tape. Newly-formed families have the same weight as the original family. For example, if a family had a weight of 23 in 1968 and the family split into two families

between the two interviewing years, both of whom were successfully interviewed in 1969 and 1970, both families were given a weight of 23 in 1969 and 1970. See Section II for the rationale of the weighting procedure.

The 1968 family tape contains data for 4802 families; their weights sum to 155,749; the corresponding values for the 1969 family tape are 4460 families and a weight sum of 142,218; the 1970 tape has 4645 families and a weight sum of 148,058. Because of the advisability of using weighted rather than unweighted data, machine capacity should be taken into account before using the data.

Merged Family-Unit Tapes

These tapes contain data for two or more interviewing years for a family unit. The 1968-69 merged tape has on it the same families as the one-year 1969 tape, all those interviewed in 1968 and 1969 including newly-formed families. Likewise the 1968-1969-1970 merged family tape includes three years of data for all families interviewed in 1970. On the merged tapes a newly-formed family will have current data about its own unit, while data for the preceding year(s) will be for the original family. Care should be taken in using these merged tapes, especially when newly-formed families are to be included in analyses. For example, if the son of the head of the originally-interviewed 1968 sample family left the family between the two interviewing years to set up his own household, he was interviewed as the head of his own family in 1969 and 1970. The 1969 and 1970 information on the 1968-1969-1970 merged tape pertains to him and his own family, not his parental family. Therefore, variables that measure 1968-1969 or 1968-1970 differences should be interpreted cautiously. For instance, the variable "change in total family money income," may really be measuring the difference

between the money income of the original 1968 family and the newly-formed 1969 family. It may be desirable to exclude from certain analyses families that were newly formed in 1969 and 1970. Codes that include the merged-tape data are available on request.

Individual-Unit Tapes

There are three of these tapes, one for each interviewing year. They contain a record for every individual living with a sample family at the time of the interview. The 1969 and 1970 individual tapes include as well records for nonpanel members living with Sample Families. For example, if a panel member marries between two interviewing years, the new husband/wife--a nonpanel member--will have a record on the individual tape for each year that he lives with the sample family. Panel members residing in institutional quarters, such as a college dormitory, the armed forces, a prison, etc., at the time of the interview also have records.

All of the variables pertaining to the individual's family are on his individual record. In addition, individual tapes include unique information about each individual in the sample family, e.g., age, income, sex, relation to head, whether disabled, etc. Each individual has a weight that is identical to that for his entire family. At this writing all of the individual tapes are one-year tapes; there are no merged individual tapes.

Factors to Consider When Using the Data:

The Weight Variable

A weight variable is on all of the tapes. When analysis is being done on the entire 1968, 1969, or 1970 sample, whether using the family or

individual as the analysis unit, the data should be weighted. Weights can be omitted only when the proportion of the population represented by an individual or family, or group, is of no concern.

Stocks Versus Flows Problems

Interviews took place in the spring of each of the three interviewing years. Certain measures are as of the time of the interview, for instance attitudes, employment status, and expectations. But other variables measure the flow for the preceding year. The measures on hours of work, income, and rent, as well as other such measures, are for the year preceding the year in which they were measured. This is important to keep in mind when doing analysis on change variables.

Since some of the families interviewed in 1969 and 1970 were not in existence at all during the preceding year, the rate of flow on such variables as monthly rent payments, food consumption, and utilities payments are backwards extrapolations of rates of flow at the time of the interview. Again, it may be desirable to eliminate newly-formed families from some analyses.

Other Comparability Problems

Many of the variables including those that were derived directly from the questionnaire as well as the complex generated measures are exactly parallel for all three years. However, there are some noncomparabilities.

A particular problem is the feelings section of the questionnaire (Section K). In 1968 these questions applied to the head of the family, and if the respondent was some other family member he was asked to respond as if he were replying for the head. In 1969 and 1970 this procedure was changed so that the respondent was asked to reply for himself, regardless of whether

or not he was the head of the family. If desired, the data can be sorted to select only those where the head was the respondent in all three years. The tape code indicates the more important noncomparabilities.

Accuracy Variables

For practically all of the raw component measures of economic status, an accuracy code was attached. If only interviews with a certain minimum accuracy are desired, these accuracy variables should be used to select desired cases.

Technical Specifications of the Tapes

The study's tapes have been built for use on the Institute for Social Research's OSIRIS/40 system, our version of the IBM (O)perating (S)ystem for a 360/40. The standard tape as used by this system contains a dictionary in front of the data file. This dictionary contains information about each variable including the variable number, its type, its alphanumeric name, tape location, field width, number of decimal places, and specifications of what the missing data codes are (optional). A tape file in this format is called a "Standard File," and it can be used in its original form with the dictionary only on the OSIRIS/40 system. However, the tapes can usually be reformatted to the user's specifications if these specifications are known in complete detail.

All tapes are labeled 9-track tapes, with 800 BPI, and written in EBCDIC (Extended Binary Coded Decimal). Both the family and the individual tapes are in blocked format, with a fixed record size.

Procedures for Buying a Tape or Other Data

A potential user can purchase any of the tapes according to his own specifications. The cost of one tape and its code should not exceed \$500. All the aforementioned tapes are available for purchase. If one is not sure precisely in what format he wants the tape, consultation with the computing center where the tape will be used is advised. All inquiries regarding the above or any other information about the study should be made in writing to: Librarian, Economic Behavior Program, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48106. Refer to Project 45768. Address requests here for documentation and other materials.

The 1970 Family-Unit Tape Code and Distributions of Replies

All the 1970 variables on a family basis are described in the 1970 family-unit tape code which follows. The percentage distributions for these 1970 variables are weighted and based on all 4645 families interviewed in 1970. Variable 509 is the weight variable.

Note that for each of the two headings, "Variable Numbers" and "Tape Locations," there are two numbers. The first refers to the variable number and tape location of the one-year 1970 Family tape and the one beneath in parentheses refers to the 1968-1969-1970 merged tape. In order to simplify converting variable numbers from the 1970 tape to the merged tape, the 1970 variables on the three-year tape begin with variable number 1101 and tape location 2001. Thus the 1969 and 1970 variables are separated by 164 tape locations and 87 variables. These extra locations have been filled with zeros.

Index

Following the tape codes is an index of the 1968-1969-1970 merged family tape.

1970 FAMILY TAPE CODE

<u>Variable Numbers</u>	<u>Tape Locations</u>		<u>Content</u>
1 (1101)	1-3 (2001-2003)		<u>Study Number (768)</u>
2 (1102)	(2004-2007)		<u>1970 Interview Number</u>
3 (1103)	8-9 (2008-2009)		<u>*State of Residence at time of 1970 Interview</u> 01-51 State in U.S. 00 Foreign Country
4 (1104)	10-12 (2010-2012)		<u>*County of Residence at time of 1970 Interview</u> XXX County of U.S., country if foreign
5 (1105)	13-17 (2013-2017)		<u>*State and County of Residence at time of 1970 Interview</u> V3 and V4 combined into one variable
6 (1106)	18 (2018)	93.3 <u>6.7</u> 100.0	<u>Whether Splitoff Family in 1970</u> 0. Not a splitoff - (yellow cover sheet) 1. Splitoff family - (blue cover sheet)
7 (1107)	19 (2019)	99.6 0.4 <u>0.0</u> 100.0	<u>Whether Refused originally in 1970</u> A variable to determine whether or not the respondent at first refused to be interviewed this year. 0. Never refused 1. Refused at least once 9. N.A.
8 (1108)	20 (2020)	98.5 <u>1.5</u> 100.0	<u>Whether Telephone Interview in 1970</u> 0. Not a telephone interview 1. Telephone interview

* Detailed State and County Codes will be furnished on request.

<u>Variable Numbers</u>	<u>Tape Locations</u>	<u>Content</u>
9 (1109)	21 (2021)	<u>Family Composition change between 1969 and 1970</u>
	73.7	0. No change in family members
	15.3	1. Change in members other than head or wife
	1.5	2. Head same but wife left/died and/or head has new wife
	1.8	3. Wife from 1969 is now head
	1.2	4. Female head in 1969 got married - husband (non-sample member) now head
	4.8	5. Some sample member other than head or wife has become head of this FU
	1.4	6. Some female in FU other than 1969 head got married and non-sample member now head
	0.3	7. Female head in 1969 with husband in institution - husband in DU in 1970 and now head
	<u>0.0</u>	8. Other
	100.0	
10 (1110)	22 (2022)	<u>Number moved into FU between 1969 and 1970</u>
	82.9	0. None
	11.4	1. One
	3.7	2. Two
	1.5	3. Three
	0.4	4. Four
	0.2	5. Five
	0.0	6. Six
	0.0	7. Seven
	0.0	8. Eight or more
	<u>0.0</u>	9. N.A.
	100.1	
11 (1111)	23 (2023)	<u>Relation to 1970 head of person(s) who moved into FU between 1969 and 1970</u>
		If more than one person moved in, the person with the highest priority was coded. <u>In order or priority</u>
	8.2	1. Head of family
	0.5	2. Wife
	6.7	3. Children; step-children
	0.2	4. Sibling
	0.2	5. Parent
	0.4	6. Grandchild; great grandchild
	0.8	7. In-laws and other relatives
	0.3	8. Nonrelative
	0.0	9. N.A. relation
	<u>82.8</u>	0. Inap., no one moved in
	100.1	

<u>Variable Numbers</u>	<u>Tape Locations</u>	<u>Content</u>
12 (1112)	24 (2024)	<u>Number moved out of FU between 1969 and 1970</u>
	89.4	0. None
	8.5	1. One
	1.4	2. Two
	0.3	3. Three
	0.2	4. Four
	0.1	5. Five
	0.0	6. Six
	0.0	7. Seven
	0.0	8. Eight or more
	<u>0.0</u>	9. N.A.
	99.9	
13 (1113)	25 (2025)	<u>Relation to 1970 head of person(s) who moved out/died between 1969 and 1970</u>
		If more than one person moved out, the person with the highest priority was coded.
		<u>In order of priority</u>
	0.3	1. Previous head
	0.8	2. Wife
	6.1	3. Children; step-children
	0.4	4. Sibling
	0.3	5. Parent
	0.3	6. Grandchild; great grandchild
	0.8	7. In-laws and other relatives
	0.2	8. Nonrelative
	1.5	9. Husband of 1970 head
	<u>89.5</u>	0. Inap., no one moved out
	100.2	
14 (1114)	26 (2026)	<u>1970 Family composition</u>
	91.1	1. Head and immediate family (wife and children) <u>only</u>
	8.2	2. FU contains other people related to head
	0.6	3. FU contains people unrelated to the head who are included in FU because they pool everything
	<u>0.1</u>	5. Other
	100.0	
15 (1115)	27 (2027)	<u>Quality of match</u>
	97.8	0. Perfect or near-perfect match
	1.8	1. Fair match
	0.3	2. Poor match
	<u>0.0</u>	5. No match
	99.9	

<u>Variable Numbers</u>	<u>Tape Locations</u>		<u>Content</u>
16 (1116)	28-31 (2028-2031)		<u>Value of cars (1970)</u> 0000 Own no car 9999 \$9,999 or more
17 (1117)	32 (2032)		<u>Accuracy of car value</u>
		97.7	0. No assignment
		0.4	1. Minor assignment (probable errors less than \$300 or 10%)
		0.1	2. Major assignment (probable errors more than \$300 or 10%)
		<u>1.7</u>	4. Family has access to business vehicles
		99.9	
18 (1118)	33-35 (2033-2035)		<u>Amount saved doing own car repairs (1970)</u> 0000 Nothing (or did no repairs) 9999 \$9,999 or more
19 (1119)	36 (2036)		<u>Accuracy of V18</u>
		98.7	0. No assignment
		0.5	1. Minor assignment
		0.0	2. Major assignment
		0.4	3. Someone from inside dwelling other than head & wife did car repairs
		<u>0.4</u>	4. Someone from outside dwelling did car repairs
		100.0	
20 (1120)	37-39 (2037-2039)		<u>Hours spent repairing car (1970 question)</u> 000 None 999 999 or more
21 (1121)	40 (2040)		<u>Accuracy of V20</u>
		97.7	0. No assignments
		1.4	1. Minor assignment
		0.1	2. Major assignment
		0.4	3. Complex property
		<u>0.4</u>	4. Someone outside family did car repairs
		100.0	
22 (1122)	41-45 (2041-2045)		<u>House value (1970)</u> 00000 Inap., not a home owner 99999 \$99,999 or more (All missing data was assigned)

<u>Variable Numbers</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>		<u>Content</u>
23 (1123)	46 (2046)		<u>Accuracy of V22</u>
		97.1	0. No assignments
		0.6	1. Minor assignment
		1.2	2. Major assignment
		<u>1.2</u>	3. Complex property, requiring allocation of property taxes, etc. between dwelling and other purposes of building.
		100.1	
24 (1124)	47-51 (2047-2051)		<u>Remaining mortgage principle (1970)</u>
			0000 No mortgage; does not own home
			9999 \$9,999 or more
25 (1125)	52 (2052)		<u>Accuracy of V24</u>
		97.2	0. No assignment
		1.3	1. Minor assignment
		0.8	2. Major assignment
		<u>0.8</u>	3. Complex property
		100.1	
26 (1126)	53-56 (2053-2056)		<u>Annual mortgage payments in 1969 (1970 question)</u>
			0000 Inap., does not have mortgage payments
			9999 \$9,999 or more
27 (1127)	57 (2057)		<u>Accuracy of V26</u>
		93.2	0. No assignment
		5.7	1. Minor assignment
		0.3	2. Major assignment
		<u>0.8</u>	3. Complex property
		100.0	
28 (1128)	58-61 (2058-2061)		<u>Annual rent paid in 1969 (1970 question)</u>
			0000 Inap., does not pay rent
			9999 \$9,999 or more
29 (1129)	62 (2062)		<u>Accuracy of V28</u>
		98.6	0. No assignment
		1.1	1. Minor assignment
		<u>0.3</u>	2. Major assignment
		100.0	
30 (1130)	63-66 (2063-2066)		<u>Annual rent value of free housing (for those who neither own nor rent) in 1969 (1970 question)</u>
			0000 Inap., neither owns nor rents
			9999 \$9,999 or more

<u>Variable Numbers</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
31 (1131)	67 (2067)	<u>Accuracy of V30</u>
	98.3	0. No assignment
	1.2	1. Minor assignment
	0.5	2. Major assignment
	<u>100.0</u>	
32 (1132)	68 (2068)	<u>Work for housing in 1969 (1970 question)</u>
	97.7	0. Does no work or inap.
	0.5	1. Does some work but less than 40% of rent values
	0.1	3. Work worth 40-80% of rent value
	0.0	5. Work worth more than 80% of rent value
	1.5	6. Housing is part of compensation for regular employment
	<u>99.8</u>	
33 (1133)	69-72 (2069-2072)	<u>Annual Utilities paid in 1969 (1970 question)</u>
		0000 No utilities
		9999 \$9,999 or more
34 (1134)	73 (2073)	<u>Accuracy of V33</u>
	98.2	0. No assignment
	1.4	1. Minor assignment
	0.4	2. Major assignment
	<u>100.0</u>	
35 (1135)	74-77 (2074-2077)	<u>Value of additions and repairs done by R and family in 1969 (1970 question)</u>
		0000 Did none self
		9999 \$9,999 or more
36 (1136)	78 (2078)	<u>Accuracy of V35</u>
	98.3	0. No assignment
	1.0	1. Minor assignment
	0.0	2. Major assignment
	0.3	3. Work done free of charge by someone inside the family unit other than head & wife
	0.5	4. Work done free of charge by someone outside the family unit
	<u>100.1</u>	
37 (1137)	79-82 (2079-2082)	<u>Annual hours spent on home production in 1969 (Work for housing, own additions and repairs, car repairs for Head and Wife) (1970 question)</u>
		0000 No time spent on home production
		9999 9999 or more hours

<u>Variable Numbers</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>		<u>Content</u>
38 (1138)	83-86 (2083-2086)		<u>Head's annual hours working for money in 1969 (1970 question)</u> 0000 None; did not work 9999 9,999 or more
39 (1139)	87 (2087)	92.9 5.5 <u>1.5</u> 99.9	<u>Accuracy of V38</u> 0. No assignment 1. Minor assignment 2. Major assignment
40 (1140)	88-91 (2088-2091)		<u>Head's annual hours of illness in 1969 (1970 question)</u> (Days ill times 16 for the first 8 weeks and times 12 for time thereafter) 0000 None 9999 9,999 or more
41 (1141)	92 (2092)	99.9 0.1 <u>0.0</u> 100.0	<u>Accuracy of V40</u> 0. No assignment 1. Minor assignment 2. Major assignment
42 (1142)	93-96 (2093-2096)		<u>Head's annual hours of unemployment in 1969 (1970 question)</u> (Days unemployed times 8) 0000 None 9999 9,999 or more
43 (1143)	97 (2097)	99.6 0.3 <u>0.1</u> 100.0	<u>Accuracy of V42</u> 0. No assignment 1. Minor assignment 2. Major assignment
44 (1144)	98-101 (2098-2101)		<u>Head's travel-to-work cost (annual) in 1969 (1970 question)</u> (5¢ per mile is assumed for drivers) 0000 No travel to work cost 9999 \$9,999 or more

<u>Variable Numbers</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>		<u>Content</u>
45 (1145)	102 (2102)		<u>Accuracy of V44</u>
		97.6	0. No assignment
		2.2	1. Minor assignment
		<u>0.2</u>	2. Major assignment
		100.0	
46 (1146)	103-105 (2103-2105)		<u>Head's travel to work time (Annual hours) in 1969 (1970 question)</u>
			000 Does not work; zero hours of journey to work
			999 999 or more hours
47 (1147)	106 (2106)		<u>Accuracy of V46</u>
		98.5	0. No assignment
		1.3	1. Minor assignment
		<u>0.2</u>	2. Major assignment
		100.0	
48 (1148)	107-110 (2107-2110)		<u>Wife's annual hours working for money in 1969 (1970 question)</u>
			0000 Wife did not work; no wife
			9999 9999 or more
49 (1149)	111 (2111)		<u>Accuracy of V48</u>
		97.9	0. No assignment
		1.6	1. Minor assignment
		<u>0.4</u>	2. Major assignment
		99.9	
50 (1150)	112-115 (2112-2115)		<u>Wife's annual travel to work cost in 1969 (1970 question)</u>
			0000 No journey to work costs
			9999 \$9,999 or more
51 (1151)	116 (2116)		<u>Accuracy of V50</u>
		96.4	0. No assignment
		3.2	1. Minor assignment
		<u>0.4</u>	2. Major assignment
		100.0	
52 (1152)	117-119 (2117-2119)		<u>Wife's travel-to-work time in 1969 (1970 question)</u>
			000 No journey to work time
			999 999 or more hours

<u>Variable Numbers</u>	<u>Tape Locations</u>		<u>Content</u>
53 (1153)	120 (2120)		<u>Accuracy of V52</u>
		99.0	0. No assignment
		0.9	1. Minor assignment
		0.1	2. Major assignment
		<u>100.0</u>	
54 (1154)	121-124 (2121-2124)		<u>Annual hours spent in 1969 on housework by wife or unmarried HEAD (1970 question)</u>
			0000 Zero hours spent on housework
			9999 9,999 or more hours
55 (1155)	125 (2125)		<u>Accuracy of V54</u>
		97.9	0. No assignment
		1.5	1. Minor assignment
		0.6	2. Major assignment
		<u>100.0</u>	
56 (1156)	126-129 (2126-2129)		<u>Annual hours spent on housework in 1969 by husband (1970 question)</u>
			0000 Zero hours of housework; no husband
			9999 9,999 or more
57 (1157)	130 (2130)		<u>Accuracy of V56</u>
		99.5	0. No assignment
		0.5	1. Minor assignment
		0.0	2. Major assignment
		<u>100.0</u>	
58 (1158)	131-134 (2131-2134)		<u>Housework done by others (other than Head or Wife) in FU in 1969 (1970 question)</u>
			0000 Zero hours done by others in family; no others in family
			9999 9,999 or more hours
59 (1159)	135 (2135)		<u>Accuracy of V58</u>
		99.0	0. No assignment
		0.9	1. Minor assignment
		0.1	2. Major assignment
		<u>100.0</u>	
60 (1160)	136-139 (2136-2139)		<u>Annual cost of help with housework from outside the FU in 1969 (1970 question)</u>
			0000 All help received was free; no help from outside FU
			9999 \$9,999 or more

<u>Variable Numbers</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>		<u>Content</u>
61 (1161)	140 (2140)		<u>Accuracy of V60</u>
		99.3	0. No assignment
		0.5	1. Minor assignment
		<u>0.2</u>	2. Major assignment
		100.0	
62 (1162)	141-144 (2141-2144)		<u>Annual hours of housework help from others outside the FU in 1969 (1970 question)</u>
			0000 No housework help from others outside family
			9999 9,999 or more hours
63 (1163)	145 (2145)		<u>Accuracy of V62</u>
		97.3	0. No assignment
		2.2	1. Minor assignment
		<u>0.5</u>	2. Major assignment
		100.0	
64 (1164)	146-149 (2146-2149)		<u>Cost of child care in 1969 for families with female head or wives who worked in 1969 (1970 question)</u>
			0000 No cost of child care
			9999 \$9,999 or more
65 (1165)	150 (2150)		<u>Accuracy of V64</u>
		99.9	0. No assignment
		0.1	1. Minor assignment
		<u>0.0</u>	2. Major assignment
		100.0	
66 (1166)	151 (2151)		<u>Number of major adults in family (1970 question)</u>
		30.6	1. Head only (no wife in family)
		<u>69.4</u>	2. Head and wife
		100.0	
67 (1167)	152-153 (2152-2153)		<u>Family size in 1970 (number of members in family)</u>
			01 One
			.
			.
			99

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
68 (1168)	154 (2154)	Required number of rooms for FU of this size, age, and sex composition (1970 question)
	42.2	2. Two
	28.5	3. Three
	18.3	4. Four
	7.1	5. Five
	2.7	6. Six
	0.8	7. Seven
	0.2	8. Eight
	<u>0.2</u>	9. Nine or more
	100.0	

69
(1169)

155-159
(2155-2159)

Weekly Food needs (1970 question)

Based on USDA Low Cost plan estimates of weekly food costs, according to the table below (reproduced from Family Economics Review, March, 1967), summed for the family.

INDIVIDUAL FOOD STANDARD (LOW COST)

<u>Age</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Under 4	3.90	3.90
4- 6	4.60	4.60
7- 9	5.50	5.50
10-12	6.40	6.30
13-15	7.40	6.90
16-20	8.70	7.20
21-35	7.50	6.50
36-55	6.90	6.30
56 and older	6.30	5.40

(This same standard has been used in Waves I, II and III. Adjustments for inflation, etc. are left to users.)

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>															
70 (1170)	160-164 (2160-2164)	<p><u>Annual Need Standard in 1969</u></p> <p>This is the Orshansky-type poverty threshold, based on an annual food needs standard derived from the weekly food costs above, which is converted to an annual amount and adjusted for economies of scale by USDA rules as follows:</p> <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr><td>Single person</td><td>- add 20%</td></tr> <tr><td>Two persons</td><td>- add 10%</td></tr> <tr><td>Three persons</td><td>- add 5%</td></tr> <tr><td>Four persons</td><td>- no change</td></tr> <tr><td>Five persons</td><td>- deduct 5%</td></tr> <tr><td>Six or more persons</td><td>- deduct 10%</td></tr> </table> <p>An additional adjustment for diseconomies of small households (in rent, etc.) was made as follows for the Annual Need Standard:</p> <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr><td>4.89 times the food needs for single persons</td></tr> <tr><td>3.7 times the food needs for two person units</td></tr> <tr><td>3.0 times the food needs for all other units</td></tr> </table>	Single person	- add 20%	Two persons	- add 10%	Three persons	- add 5%	Four persons	- no change	Five persons	- deduct 5%	Six or more persons	- deduct 10%	4.89 times the food needs for single persons	3.7 times the food needs for two person units	3.0 times the food needs for all other units
Single person	- add 20%																
Two persons	- add 10%																
Three persons	- add 5%																
Four persons	- no change																
Five persons	- deduct 5%																
Six or more persons	- deduct 10%																
4.89 times the food needs for single persons																	
3.7 times the food needs for two person units																	
3.0 times the food needs for all other units																	
71 (1171)	165-168 (2165-2168)	<p><u>Annual expenditures on alcoholic beverages for the family in 1969 (1970 question)</u></p> <p>0000 None 9999 \$9,999 or more</p>															
72 (1172)	169 (2169)	<p><u>Accuracy of alcohol expenditures</u></p> <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr><td>98.4</td><td>0. No assignment</td></tr> <tr><td>1.5</td><td>1. Minor assignment</td></tr> <tr><td>0.1</td><td>2. Major assignment</td></tr> <tr><td><u>100.0</u></td><td></td></tr> </table>	98.4	0. No assignment	1.5	1. Minor assignment	0.1	2. Major assignment	<u>100.0</u>								
98.4	0. No assignment																
1.5	1. Minor assignment																
0.1	2. Major assignment																
<u>100.0</u>																	
73 (1173)	170-172 (2170-2172)	<p><u>Annual expenditure on cigarettes for the family in 1969 (1970 question)</u></p> <p>000 None 999 \$999 or more</p>															

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>		<u>Content</u>
74 (1174)	173 (2173)		<u>Accuracy of cigarette expenditures</u>
		98.7	0. No assignment
		1.3	1. Minor assignment
		<u>0.0</u>	2. Major assignment
		100.0	
75 (1175)	174-177 (2174-2177)		<u>Annual food expenditures on food used at home (corrected to exclude alcohol and cigarettes) in 1969 (1970 question)</u>
			0000 None
			9999 \$9,999 or more
76 (1176)	178 (2178)		<u>Accuracy of food expenditures at home for the family</u>
		91.6	0. No assignment
		7.7	1. Minor assignment
		<u>0.7</u>	2. Major assignment
		100.0	
77 (1177)	179-182 (2179-2182)		<u>Annual cost of meals at work or school for the family in 1969 (1970 question)</u>
			0000 None
			9999 \$9,999 or more
78 (1178)	183 (2183)		<u>Accuracy of annual cost of meals at work or school for the family</u>
		99.2	0. No assignment
		0.7	1. Minor assignment
		<u>0.1</u>	2. Major assignment
		100.0	
79 (1179)	184-187 (2184-2187)		<u>Amount saved growing own food in 1969 (1970 question)</u>
			0000 None
			9999 \$9999 or more
80 (1180)	188 (2188)		<u>Accuracy of V79</u>
		99.1	0. No assignment
		0.9	1. Minor assignment
		<u>0.1</u>	2. Major assignment
		100.1	
81 (1181)	189-192 (2189-2192)		<u>Amount saved on meals at work or school in 1969 (1970 question)</u>
			0000 None
			9999 \$9,999 or more

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>		<u>Content</u>
82 (1182)	193 (2193)		<u>Accuracy of amount saved</u>
		98.6	0. No assignment
		1.4	1. Minor assignment
		<u>0.1</u>	2. Major assignment
		100.1	
83 (1183)	194-197 (2194-2197)		<u>Amount saved by using food stamps in 1969 (1970 question)</u>
			0000 None
			9999 \$9,999 or more
84 (1184)	198 (2198)		<u>Accuracy of V83</u>
		99.8	0. No assignment
		0.2	1. Minor assignment
		<u>0.0</u>	2. Major assignment
		100.0	
85 (1185)	199-202 (2199-2202)		<u>Annual amount spent on eating at restaurants for the family in 1969 (1970 question)</u>
			0000 None
			9999 \$9,999 or more
86 (1186)	203 (2203)		<u>Accuracy of V85</u>
		97.5	0. No assignment
		2.5	1. Minor assignment
		<u>0.0</u>	2. Major assignment
		100.0	
87 (1187)	204-207 (2204-2207)		<u>Amount saved from free food for family in 1969 (1970 question)</u>
			0000 None
			9999 \$9,999 or more
88 (1188)	208 (2208)		<u>Accuracy of V87</u>
		98.8	0. No assignment
		0.8	1. Minor assignment
		<u>0.4</u>	2. Major assignment
		100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
89 (1189)	209 (2209)	<u>Bracketed amount of Head's labor part of farm income in 1969 (1970 question)</u>
		97.4 0. None
		0.1 1. \$1 -499
		0.2 2. \$500-999
		0.4 3. \$1000-1999
		0.2 4. \$2000-2999
		0.8 5. \$3000-4999
		0.6 6. \$5000-7499
		0.1 7. \$7500-9999
		0.1 8. \$10,000 and over
		<u>0.0</u> 9. N.A.
		99.9
90 (1190)	210 (2210)	<u>Bracketed amount of Head's labor part of business income in 1969 (1970 question)</u>
		94.6 0. None
		0.3 1. \$1-499
		0.3 2. \$500-999
		0.5 3. \$1000-1999
		0.8 4. \$2000-2999
		1.1 5. \$3000-4999
		1.3 6. \$5000-7499
		0.4 7. \$7500-9999
		0.6 8. \$10,000 and over
		<u>0.0</u> 9. N.A.
		99.9
91 (1191)	211-215 (2211-2215)	<u>Amount of Head's wages in 1969 (1970 question)</u>
		00000 None
		99999 \$99,999 or more
92 (1192)	216 (2216)	<u>Accuracy of V91</u>
		98.4 0. No assignment
		0.9 1. Minor assignment
		<u>0.7</u> 2. Major assignment
		100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
93 (1193)	217 (2217)	<u>Bracketed amount of Head's overtime, bonuses and commissions in 1969 (1970 question)</u>
	94.4	0. None
	2.9	1. \$1-499
	1.0	2. \$500-999
	0.9	3. \$1000-1999
	0.3	4. \$2000-2999
	0.1	5. \$3000-4999
	0.2	6. \$5000-7499
	0.1	7. \$7500-9999
	0.2	8. \$10,000 or more
	<u>0.0</u>	9. N.A.
	100.1	
94 (1194)	218 (2218)	<u>Bracketed amount of Head's income from professional practice or trade in 1969 (1970 question)</u>
	94.7	0. None
	2.1	1. \$1-499
	0.7	2. \$500-999
	1.0	3. \$1000-1999
	0.4	4. \$2000-2999
	0.4	5. \$3000-4999
	0.2	6. \$5000-7499
	0.1	7. \$7500-9999
	0.4	8. \$10,000 or more
	<u>0.0</u>	9. N.A.
	100.0	
95 (1195)	219 (2219)	<u>Bracketed amount of Head's labor part of roomers, boarders, and market farming & gardening in 1969 (1970 question)</u>
	98.0	0. None
	1.0	1. \$1-499
	0.4	2. \$500-999
	0.4	3. \$1000-1999
	0.1	4. \$2000-2999
	0.0	5. \$3000-4999
	0.0	6. \$5000-7499
	0.1	7. \$7500-9999
	0.0	8. \$10,000 or more
	<u>0.0</u>	9. N.A.
	100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>																						
96 (1196)	220-224 (2220-2224)	<u>Head's money income from labor in 1969 (1970 question)</u> This is the sum of the actual amounts of labor part of farm income and business income, bonuses, overtime, commissions, professional practice, labor part of income from roomers and boarders or business income, which were bracketed in Variables 89, 90, 93, 94 and 95 plus wages, V91. 00000 No income from labor 99999 \$99,999 or more																						
97 (1197)	225 (2225)	<u>Accuracy of V96</u> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">99.0</td> <td>0. No assignment</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">0.3</td> <td>1. Minor assignment</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">0.6</td> <td>2. Major assignment</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>99.9</u></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	99.0	0. No assignment	0.3	1. Minor assignment	0.6	2. Major assignment	<u>99.9</u>															
99.0	0. No assignment																							
0.3	1. Minor assignment																							
0.6	2. Major assignment																							
<u>99.9</u>																								
98 (1198)	226-230 (2226-2230)	<u>Wife's money income from work for 1969 (1970 question)</u> 00000 No income 99999 \$99,999 or more																						
99 (1199)	231 (2231)	<u>Accuracy of V98</u> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">99.1</td> <td>0. No assignment</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">0.5</td> <td>1. Minor assignment</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">0.3</td> <td>2. Major assignment</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>99.9</u></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	99.1	0. No assignment	0.5	1. Minor assignment	0.3	2. Major assignment	<u>99.9</u>															
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0.3	2. Major assignment																							
<u>99.9</u>																								
100 (1200)	232 (2232)	<u>Bracketed amount of Head's asset part of farm income for 1969 (1970 question)</u> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">98.0</td> <td>0. None</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">0.6</td> <td>1. \$1-499</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">0.3</td> <td>2. \$500-999</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">0.3</td> <td>3. \$1000-1999</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">0.4</td> <td>4. \$2000-2999</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">0.2</td> <td>5. \$3000-4999</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">0.1</td> <td>6. \$5000-7499</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">0.0</td> <td>7. \$7500-9999</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">0.1</td> <td>8. \$10,000 or more</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">0.0</td> <td>9. N.A.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>100.0</u></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	98.0	0. None	0.6	1. \$1-499	0.3	2. \$500-999	0.3	3. \$1000-1999	0.4	4. \$2000-2999	0.2	5. \$3000-4999	0.1	6. \$5000-7499	0.0	7. \$7500-9999	0.1	8. \$10,000 or more	0.0	9. N.A.	<u>100.0</u>	
98.0	0. None																							
0.6	1. \$1-499																							
0.3	2. \$500-999																							
0.3	3. \$1000-1999																							
0.4	4. \$2000-2999																							
0.2	5. \$3000-4999																							
0.1	6. \$5000-7499																							
0.0	7. \$7500-9999																							
0.1	8. \$10,000 or more																							
0.0	9. N.A.																							
<u>100.0</u>																								

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
101 (1201)	233 (2233)	<u>Bracketed amount of Head's asset part of business income for 1969 (1970 question)</u>
	94.9	0. None
	0.8	1. \$1-499
	0.6	2. \$500-999
	0.9	3. \$1000-1999
	0.8	4. \$2000-2999
	0.9	5. \$3000-4999
	0.4	6. \$5000-7499
	0.2	7. \$7500-9999
	0.4	8. \$10,000 or more
	<u>0.0</u>	9. N.A.
	99.9	
102 (1202)	234 (2234)	<u>Bracketed amount of Head's asset part of roomers, boarders, and market farming and gardening for 1969 (1970 question)</u>
	97.3	0. None
	1.5	1. \$1-499
	0.4	2. \$500-999
	0.4	3. \$1000-1999
	0.1	4. \$2000-2999
	0.2	5. \$3000-4999
	0.1	6. \$5000-7499
	0.0	7. \$7500-9999
	0.0	8. \$10,000 or more
	<u>0.0</u>	9. N.A.
	100.0	
103 (1203)	235 (2235)	<u>Bracketed amount of rent, interest and dividends received by Head in 1969 (1970 question)</u>
	60.8	0. None
	23.0	1. \$1-499
	5.4	2. \$500-999
	4.8	3. \$1000-1999
	2.1	4. \$2000-2999
	1.9	5. \$3000-4999
	1.0	6. \$5000-7499
	0.3	7. \$7500-9999
	0.6	8. \$10,000 or more
	<u>0.1</u>	9. N.A.
	100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
104 (1204)	236 (2236)	<u>Bracketed amount of wife's income from assets in 1969 (1970 question)</u>
	98.2	0. None
	0.7	1. \$1-499
	0.4	2. \$500-999
	0.3	3. \$1000-1999
	0.2	4. \$2000-2999
	0.1	5. \$3000-4999
	0.0	6. \$5000-7499
	0.1	7. \$7500-9999
	0.0	8. \$10,000 or more
	0.0	9. N.A.
	<u>100.0</u>	
105 (1205)	237-241 (2237-2241)	<u>Taxable income of Head and wife in 1969 (1970 question)</u>
		Asset part of income from farm, business, roomers, etc., plus income from rent, interest dividends, etc. and wife's income from assets, and Head's Labor Income (V96) and Wife's Labor Income (V98)
		00000 No such income
		99999 \$99,999 or more
106 (1206)	242 (2242)	<u>Accuracy of asset income of head and wife</u>
	98.4	0. No assignment
	1.0	1. Minor assignment
	0.7	2. Major assignment
	<u>100.1</u>	
107 (1207)	243 (2243)	<u>Number of Head's dependents in 1969 (1970 question)</u>
		This includes head, wife, dependent children both in and out of the FU, and any other dependent persons.
	0.2	0. No dependents
	20.6	1. One
	28.7	2. Two
	15.7	3. Three
	14.9	4. Four
	9.2	5. Five
	5.2	6. Six
	2.6	7. Seven
	1.5	8. Eight
	1.4	9. Nine or more dependents
	<u>100.0</u>	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>								
108 (1208)	244-248 (2244-2248)	<u>Total estimated Federal income taxes of Head and wife in 1969 (1970 question)</u> 00000 No taxes 99999 \$99,999 or more								
109 (1209)	249-253 (2249-2253)	<u>Amount of aid to dependent children, aid to dependent children with unemployed fathers (ADC, ACMD) for the head in 1969. This is part of transfer income (1970 question)</u> 00000 None 99999 \$99,999 or more								
110 (1210)	254 (2254)	<u>Accuracy of V109</u> <table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">99.9</td> <td>0. No assignment</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">0.1</td> <td>1. Minor assignment</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>0.0</u></td> <td>2. Major assignment</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">100.0</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	99.9	0. No assignment	0.1	1. Minor assignment	<u>0.0</u>	2. Major assignment	100.0	
99.9	0. No assignment									
0.1	1. Minor assignment									
<u>0.0</u>	2. Major assignment									
100.0										
111 (1211)	255-259 (2255-2259)	<u>1969 Head's Income from other welfare (1970 question)</u> 00000 None 99999 \$99,999 or more								
112 (1212)	260-264 (2260-2264)	<u>1969 Head's Income from Social Security (1970 question)</u> 00000 None 99999 \$99,999 or more								
113 (1213)	265-269 (2265-2269)	<u>1969 Head's Income from other retirement pay, pensions or annuities (1970 question)</u> 00000 None 99999 \$99,999 or more								
114 (1214)	270-274 (2270-2274)	<u>1969 Head's Income from unemployment, or workmen's compensation (1970 question)</u> 00000 None 99999 \$99,999 or more								

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
115 (1215)	275-279 (2275-2279)	1969 Head's Income from alimony or child support (1970 question)
		00000 None 99999 \$99,999 or more
116 (1216)	280 (2280)	1969 Bracketed amount of Head's Income from help from relatives (1970 question)
	95.0	0. None
	2.7	1. \$1-499
	0.7	2. \$500-999
	0.8	3. \$1000-1999
	0.3	4. \$2000-2999
	0.3	5. \$3000-4999
	0.1	6. \$5000-7499
	0.0	7. \$7500-9999
	0.0	8. \$10,000 or more
	<u>0.0</u>	9. N.A.
	99.9	
117 (1217)	281 (2281)	Bracketed amount of 1969 Head's Income from other sources. (1970 question)
	94.3	0. None
	3.0	1. \$1-499
	0.9	2. \$500-999
	1.1	3. \$1000-1999
	0.4	4. \$2000-2999
	0.2	5. \$3000-4999
	0.1	6. \$5000-7499
	0.0	7. \$7500-9999
	0.0	8. \$10,000 or more
	<u>0.0</u>	9. N.A.
	100.0	
118 (1218)	282 (2282)	Bracketed amount of 1969 Wife's transfer income (1970 question)
	95.4	0. None
	0.8	1. \$1-499
	2.5	2. \$500-999
	0.9	3. \$1000-1999
	0.2	4. \$2000-2999
	0.2	5. \$3000-4999
	0.0	6. \$5000-7499
	0.0	7. \$7500-9999
	0.0	8. \$10,000 or more
	<u>0.1</u>	9. N.A.
	100.1	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
119 (1219)	283 (2283)	<u>Accuracy of transfers except ADC and AFDC (V109)</u> (This is accuracy of variables 111 through 118)
		98.7 0. No assignment 0.9 1. Minor assignment <u>0.4</u> 2. Major assignment 100.0
120 (1220)	284-288 (2284-2288)	<u>Total transfer income in 1969 (1970 question)</u> Sum of variable 109, the amounts bracketed in V111-V115, plus help from relatives, income from other sources, and wife's transfer income. 00000 None 99999 \$99,999 or more
121 (1221)	289-292 (2289-2292)	<u>Work hours of others in FU who had taxable income in 1969 (1970 question)</u> 0000 Others in FU did not work; no others in FU 9999 9,999 or more hours
122 (1222)	293-297 (2293-2297)	<u>Taxable income of others in FU in 1969 (1970 question)</u> 00000 No taxable income 99999 \$99,999 or more
123 (1223)	298 (2298)	<u>Accuracy of V122</u> 97.4 0. No assignment 1.2 1. Minor assignment <u>1.5</u> 2. Major assignment 100.1
124 (1224)	299-303 (2299-2303)	<u>Total Federal income taxes of others in FU in 1969 (1970 question)</u> 00000 None 99999 \$99,999
125 (1225)	304-308 (2304-2308)	<u>Total transfer income of others in FU in 1969 (1970 question)</u> 00000 None 99999 \$99,999 or more

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>		<u>Content</u>
126 (1226)	309 (2309)		<u>Accuracy of V125</u>
		99.3	0. No assignment
		0.3	1. Minor assignment
		0.4	2. Major assignment
		<u>100.0</u>	
127 (1227)	310 (2310)		<u>Number of income receivers other than head and/or wife in 1969 (1970 question)</u>
		75.2	0. None
		17.0	1. One
		5.8	2. Two
		1.5	3. Three
		0.3	4. Four
		0.1	5. Five
		0.0	6. Six
		0.0	7. Seven
		0.0	8. Eight
		0.0	9. Nine or more
		<u>99.9</u>	
128 (1228)	311-315 (2311-2315)		<u>Contributions made to outside dependents in 1969 (outside the dwelling) (1970 question)</u>
			(This is an out-transfer which could be deducted from income)
			00000 None
			99998 \$99,998 or more
			99999 N.A.
129 (1229)	316-319 (2316-2319)		<u>Head's Labor union dues in 1969 (1970 question)</u>
			0000 No dues; head does not belong to a union
			9999 \$9,999 or more
130 (1230)	320-323 (2320-2323)		<u>1968 Interview number</u>
			0001-2999 Cross Section sample
			5000-6999 Census sample
131 (1231)	324-326 (2324-2326)		<u>PSU from where originally selected</u>
			The family may or may not be living in PSU from where it was originally selected

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>																		
132 (1232)	327 (2327)	PSU - hundreds, This is the first digit of the 3-digit PSU number																		
133 (1233)	328-331 (2328-2331)	<u>1969 Interview number</u>																		
134 (1234)	332-340 (2332-2340)	<u>Interviewer's Social Security Number (1970 question)</u>																		
135 (1235)	341-342 (2341-2342)	<u>Interviewer's Interview Number (1970 question)</u> xx Number 99 N . A .																		
136 (1236)	343 (2343)	<u>Date of Interview</u> <table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr><td>0.8</td><td>1. Before March 1, 1970</td></tr> <tr><td>18.3</td><td>2. March 1 -March 14</td></tr> <tr><td>20.6</td><td>3. March 15-March 28</td></tr> <tr><td>16.7</td><td>4. March 29-April 18</td></tr> <tr><td>12.3</td><td>5. April 19-May 2</td></tr> <tr><td>15.4</td><td>7. May 17 -May 30</td></tr> <tr><td>3.5</td><td>8. May 31 and after</td></tr> <tr><td><u>0.5</u></td><td>9. N.A.</td></tr> <tr><td>100.1</td><td></td></tr> </table>	0.8	1. Before March 1, 1970	18.3	2. March 1 -March 14	20.6	3. March 15-March 28	16.7	4. March 29-April 18	12.3	5. April 19-May 2	15.4	7. May 17 -May 30	3.5	8. May 31 and after	<u>0.5</u>	9. N.A.	100.1	
0.8	1. Before March 1, 1970																			
18.3	2. March 1 -March 14																			
20.6	3. March 15-March 28																			
16.7	4. March 29-April 18																			
12.3	5. April 19-May 2																			
15.4	7. May 17 -May 30																			
3.5	8. May 31 and after																			
<u>0.5</u>	9. N.A.																			
100.1																				
137 (1237)	344-346 (2344-2346)	<u>Length of interview in minutes (1970 question)</u> xxx Actual number of minutes 999 N.A.																		
138 (1238)	347-348 (2347-2348)	<u>Number in FU (1970 question)</u>																		
139 (1239)	349-350 (2349-2350)	<u>Age of Head (1970 question)</u> xx Actual age of Head 99 N.A. age																		
140 (1240)	351 (2351)	<u>Sex of Head (1970 question)</u> <table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr><td>78.3</td><td>1. Male</td></tr> <tr><td><u>21.7</u></td><td>2. Female</td></tr> <tr><td>100.0</td><td></td></tr> </table>	78.3	1. Male	<u>21.7</u>	2. Female	100.0													
78.3	1. Male																			
<u>21.7</u>	2. Female																			
100.0																				

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>		<u>Content</u>
141 (1241)	352-353 (2352-2353)		<u>Age of Wife (1970 question)</u> xx Actual age of wife 99 N.A. 00 No wife in family
142 (1242)	354 (2354)		<u>Number of children in FU aged 0-17 (1970 question)</u>
		50.1	0. None
		16.2	1. One
		15.3	2. Two
		8.5	3. Three
		4.9	4. Four
		2.4	5. Five
		1.5	6. Six
		0.6	7. Seven
		0.2	8. Eight or more
		<u>0.3</u>	9. N.A.
		100.0	
143 (1243)	355-356 (2355-2356)		<u>Age of youngest child (1970 question)</u> 01 One year or younger . . . 17 Seventeen 00 No children in FU
144 (1244)	357 (2357)		<u>A1. Whether children under 25 in FU in 1970</u>
		53.5	1. Children under 25 in FU
		46.5	5. No children under 25 in FU
		0.0	9. N.A.
		<u>100.0</u>	
145 (1245)	358 (2358)		<u>A2. How many of the children living here are in school this year? (1970 question)</u>
		13.3	1. One
		12.7	2. Two
		7.3	3. Three
		3.9	4. Four
		1.9	5. Five
		1.2	6. Six
		0.4	7. Seven
		0.3	8. Eight or more
		0.2	9. N.A.
		<u>58.9</u>	0. None; inap., no children under 25 in FU
		100.1	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>																		
146 (1246)	359 (2359)	A3. About how much education do you think the children will have when they stop going to school? (1970 question)																		
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>13.5</td> <td>1. All children will go to college (definite)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.6</td> <td>2. Some children will go to college; hope they will finish college</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15.1</td> <td>3. All will finish high school; hope they go to college or vocational school</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.9</td> <td>4. Some will finish high school</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.6</td> <td>5. One or more will not finish high school; hope they finish high school</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.5</td> <td>8. D.K.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.6</td> <td>9. N.A.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>59.0</u></td> <td>0. Inap., no children under 25 or in school</td> </tr> <tr> <td>99.8</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	13.5	1. All children will go to college (definite)	8.6	2. Some children will go to college; hope they will finish college	15.1	3. All will finish high school; hope they go to college or vocational school	0.9	4. Some will finish high school	1.6	5. One or more will not finish high school; hope they finish high school	0.5	8. D.K.	0.6	9. N.A.	<u>59.0</u>	0. Inap., no children under 25 or in school	99.8	
13.5	1. All children will go to college (definite)																			
8.6	2. Some children will go to college; hope they will finish college																			
15.1	3. All will finish high school; hope they go to college or vocational school																			
0.9	4. Some will finish high school																			
1.6	5. One or more will not finish high school; hope they finish high school																			
0.5	8. D.K.																			
0.6	9. N.A.																			
<u>59.0</u>	0. Inap., no children under 25 or in school																			
99.8																				
147 (1247)	360 (2360)	A4, A5. Did you (or anyone else here) attend any parent-teacher meetings in the last year? When was the last time? (1970 question)																		
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>12.3</td> <td>1. Yes, less than three months ago</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10.8</td> <td>2. Yes, 3-12 months ago</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.3</td> <td>3. Yes, more than a year ago; several years ago</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.5</td> <td>4. Yes, D.K., or N.A. when</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16.8</td> <td>5. No (to A4)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.3</td> <td>9. N.A., D.K. (to A4)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>59.1</u></td> <td>0. Inap., no children in school or under 25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100.1</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	12.3	1. Yes, less than three months ago	10.8	2. Yes, 3-12 months ago	0.3	3. Yes, more than a year ago; several years ago	0.5	4. Yes, D.K., or N.A. when	16.8	5. No (to A4)	0.3	9. N.A., D.K. (to A4)	<u>59.1</u>	0. Inap., no children in school or under 25	100.1			
12.3	1. Yes, less than three months ago																			
10.8	2. Yes, 3-12 months ago																			
0.3	3. Yes, more than a year ago; several years ago																			
0.5	4. Yes, D.K., or N.A. when																			
16.8	5. No (to A4)																			
0.3	9. N.A., D.K. (to A4)																			
<u>59.1</u>	0. Inap., no children in school or under 25																			
100.1																				
148 (1248)	361 (2361)	A6. Did any of the children stop going to school in 1969? (1970 question)																		
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>4.1</td> <td>1. Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>47.1</td> <td>5. No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.4</td> <td>9. N.A.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>48.4</u></td> <td>0. Inap., no children under 25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100.0</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	4.1	1. Yes	47.1	5. No	0.4	9. N.A.	<u>48.4</u>	0. Inap., no children under 25	100.0									
4.1	1. Yes																			
47.1	5. No																			
0.4	9. N.A.																			
<u>48.4</u>	0. Inap., no children under 25																			
100.0																				
149 (1249)	362 (2362)	B1. Is there public transportation within walking distance of here? (1970 question)																		
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>56.1</td> <td>1. Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>43.4</td> <td>5. No</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>0.5</u></td> <td>9. N.A.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100.0</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	56.1	1. Yes	43.4	5. No	<u>0.5</u>	9. N.A.	100.0											
56.1	1. Yes																			
43.4	5. No																			
<u>0.5</u>	9. N.A.																			
100.0																				

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
150 (1250)	363 (2363)	<u>B2. Is it good enough so that a person could use it to get to work? (1970 question)</u>
	40.3	1. Yes
	5.5	3. Pro-con; Yes for some areas or types of work but no for others
	8.6	5. No
	1.7	9. N.A.
	<u>43.9</u>	0. Inap., no public transportation
	100.0	
151 (1251)	364 (2364)	<u>B3. Do you or anyone else in the family here own a car or truck? (1970 question)</u>
	83.3	1. Yes
	16.7	5. No
	<u>0.0</u>	9. N.A.
	100.0	
152 (1252)	365 (2365)	<u>B4. Does not having a car cause any difficulties? (1970 question)</u>
	6.8	1. Yes
	9.1	5. No
	0.6	9. N.A.
	<u>83.6</u>	0. Inap., owns a car or truck
	100.1	
153 (1253)	366 (2366)	<u>B5. What are they? (1970 question)</u>
	0.8	1. Can't get to job; difficult to get to work; can't get to better job; can't transport a baby sitter
	0.7	2. Can't get to doctor
	4.1	3. Makes expenses higher (taxis, have to buy in more expensive stores, expensive food stores), can't get around in general, inconvenient
	1.1	4. Can't get around for entertainment purposes, inconvenient for minor reasons, have to depend on others for small favors
	0.2	9. N.A.
	<u>93.0</u>	0. Inap., family owns a car, causes no difficulties
	99.9	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
154 (1254)	367 (2367)	<p><u>B6. How many cars and trucks do you (and your family living here) own? (1970 question)</u></p> <p>46.1 1. One 31.3 2. Two 4.8 3. Three 0.8 4. Four 0.2 5. Five 0.1 6. Six 0.0 7. Seven 0.0 8. Eight or more 0.0 9. N.A. <u>16.7</u> 0. Inap., own no cars or trucks 100.0</p>
155 (1255)	368-369 (2368-2369)	<p><u>B7. What year model is it? (1970 question)</u></p> <p>The year model of the newest car is coded.</p> <p>55. 1955 68. 1968 99. N.A. 00. Inap., family does not own a car</p>
156 (1256)	370 (2370)	<p><u>B9. Is it in good, fair or poor condition? (1970 question)</u></p> <p>The condition of the car in <u>best</u> shape is coded here.</p> <p>68.5 1. Good, excellent, very good, fairly good 12.3 3. Fair 2.3 5. Poor 0.2 9. N.A. <u>16.7</u> 0. Inap., family does not own a car 100.0</p>
157 (1257)	371 (2371)	<p><u>B10. Is that car (truck) insured? (1970 question)</u></p> <p>75.5 1. All cars insured 2.3 3. Some insured, but one or more uninsured, some insured but N.A. whether all insured 5.1 5. No insured car (all cars uninsured) 0.4 9. N.A. whether any are insured <u>16.7</u> 0. Inap., family does not own a car 100.0</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
158 (1258)	372 (2372)	B11. <u>Does the car (truck) you (HEAD) drive most of the time have seat belts? (1970 question)</u>
	65.8	1. Yes
	16.9	5. No
	0.1	9. N.A.
	<u>17.2</u>	0. Does not drive; inap., no car
	100.0	
159 (1259)	373 (2373)	B12. <u>Do you have them fastened all the time while you are driving, part of the time, or practically none of the time? (1970 question)</u>
	12.8	1. All the time
	23.6	3. Part of the time
	29.1	5. Practically none of the time
	0.2	9. N.A. how often fastened
	<u>34.3</u>	0. Inap., family does not own car; car has no seat belts
	100.0	
160 (1260)	374 (2374)	B13. <u>During 1969, did you (or your family) do any of your own repair work on your car(s) (or trucks)? (1970 question)</u>
	33.7	1. Yes
	49.4	5. No
	0.1	9. N.A.
	<u>16.7</u>	0. Inap., family does not have a car
	99.9	
161 (1261)	375 (2375)	B14. <u>What kinds of things have you done on your car(s) in 1969? (1970 question)</u>
	1.3	1. Complex repairs that take a skilled mechanic: rebuild engine, rebuild transmission
	5.1	2. Much skill required: ball joints, bearings, new clutch, install factory rebuilt engine, king pins, motor work, overhaul, overhaul engine, rebuild the body, rings, transmission work, valves. "I do just about anything that needs doing."
	6.6	3. A fair amount of skill required: new brakes, exhaust system, radiator, starter, wheel bearings, wiring, universal joint
	15.8	4. Some skill required: adjust brakes, adjust carburetor, condenser, fuel pump, plugs, points, shocks, tune-ups, voltage regulator
	4.3	5. Little or no skill required: mostly maintenance. Car wash if saves money, greasing, new lights, oil change, tire switching, touch-up painting, add transmission fluid, other minor repairs
	0.5	9. N.A.
	<u>66.4</u>	0. Inap., family does not own a car or did no repairs
	100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>																						
162 (1262)	376 (2376)	B15. About how much do you think you saved by doing this last year . . . (1970 question)																						
		<table> <tr> <td>9.4</td> <td>1. About \$25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.9</td> <td>2. \$50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7.6</td> <td>3. \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.6</td> <td>4. \$200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.6</td> <td>5. More than \$200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.5</td> <td>9. N.A.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>66.4</u></td> <td>0. Inap., saved no money</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100.0</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	9.4	1. About \$25	8.9	2. \$50	7.6	3. \$100	3.6	4. \$200	3.6	5. More than \$200	0.5	9. N.A.	<u>66.4</u>	0. Inap., saved no money	100.0							
9.4	1. About \$25																							
8.9	2. \$50																							
7.6	3. \$100																							
3.6	4. \$200																							
3.6	5. More than \$200																							
0.5	9. N.A.																							
<u>66.4</u>	0. Inap., saved no money																							
100.0																								
163 (1263)	377 (2377)	C1. How many rooms do you have here for your family (not counting bathrooms)? (1970 question)																						
		<table> <tr> <td>0.2</td> <td>0. None, shares room</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.7</td> <td>1. 1 room</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.0</td> <td>2. 2 rooms</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9.4</td> <td>3. 3 rooms</td> </tr> <tr> <td>19.0</td> <td>4. 4 rooms</td> </tr> <tr> <td>24.3</td> <td>5. 5 rooms</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20.7</td> <td>6. 6 rooms</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10.5</td> <td>7. 7 rooms</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.7</td> <td>8. 8 rooms</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>2.6</u></td> <td>9. N.A.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100.1</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	0.2	0. None, shares room	1.7	1. 1 room	3.0	2. 2 rooms	9.4	3. 3 rooms	19.0	4. 4 rooms	24.3	5. 5 rooms	20.7	6. 6 rooms	10.5	7. 7 rooms	8.7	8. 8 rooms	<u>2.6</u>	9. N.A.	100.1	
0.2	0. None, shares room																							
1.7	1. 1 room																							
3.0	2. 2 rooms																							
9.4	3. 3 rooms																							
19.0	4. 4 rooms																							
24.3	5. 5 rooms																							
20.7	6. 6 rooms																							
10.5	7. 7 rooms																							
8.7	8. 8 rooms																							
<u>2.6</u>	9. N.A.																							
100.1																								
164 (1264)	378 (2378)	C2. Do you own this (home/apartment), pay rent, or what? (1970 question)																						
		<table> <tr> <td>61.5</td> <td>1. Owns or is buying house or trailer (fully or jointly)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>33.7</td> <td>5. Pays rent</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>4.8</u></td> <td>8. Neither owns nor rents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100.0</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	61.5	1. Owns or is buying house or trailer (fully or jointly)	33.7	5. Pays rent	<u>4.8</u>	8. Neither owns nor rents	100.0															
61.5	1. Owns or is buying house or trailer (fully or jointly)																							
33.7	5. Pays rent																							
<u>4.8</u>	8. Neither owns nor rents																							
100.0																								
165 (1265)	379 (2379)	C5. Do you have a mortgage on this property? (1970 question)																						
		<table> <tr> <td>36.7</td> <td>1. Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>24.7</td> <td>5. No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.1</td> <td>9. N.A.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>38.6</u></td> <td>0. Inap., does not own home</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100.1</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	36.7	1. Yes	24.7	5. No	0.1	9. N.A.	<u>38.6</u>	0. Inap., does not own home	100.1													
36.7	1. Yes																							
24.7	5. No																							
0.1	9. N.A.																							
<u>38.6</u>	0. Inap., does not own home																							
100.1																								

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
166 (1266)	380 (2380)	C9. Do you also have a second mortgage? (2 or more) (1970 question)
	1.7	1. Yes
	34.5	5. No
	0.4	9. N.A.
	<u>63.4</u>	0. Inap., no mortgage; does not own home
	100.0	
167 (1267)	381 (2381)	C13. How is that? (Neither owns nor rents) (1970 question)
	0.0	1. Servant; housekeeper
	0.4	2. Farm laborer, ranch laborer
	1.0	3. Other persons for whom housing is part of compensation (janitors, gardeners, nurses, tutors, etc.)
	2.8	4. Persons for whom housing is a gift, paid by someone outside of FU, owned by relatives, pay no rent or only pay taxes
	0.1	5. Sold own home, but still living there
	0.0	6. Living in house which will inherit; estate in process
	0.1	7. Living in temporary quarters (garage, shed, etc.) while home is under construction or until new apartment is found
	0.3	8. Other
	0.0	9. N.A.
	<u>95.2</u>	0. Inap., owns or rents
	99.9	
168 (1268)	382 (2382)	C18. Did you have any work done on the (house/apartment) during the last year, or do any work on it yourselves? (1970 question)
	47.9	1. Yes
	52.0	5. No
	<u>0.2</u>	9. N.A.
	100.1	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
169 (1269)	383 (2383)	<u>C19. What was done?</u>
	5.4	1. Very extensive and complex additions or repairs: Build a house, add a bathroom, build addition to house, completely rewire house, rebuild house foundations, new furnace or heating system.
	7.0	2. Less extensive and complex: Build recreation room in basement, finish off the attic, remove or add walls, whole new roof, build a porch, build a garage or carport, plumbing.
	17.6	3. Less extensive additions and repairs which still require skill: Exterior painting, black-top driveway, cement finishing, build patio, plastering, landscaping, build cabinets, interior panelling, roof repairs, eaves troughs, fix up room, reupholster furniture, floor or ceiling tile
	8.2	4. Relatively simple additions and repairs: Carpeting, linoleum, new faucets, heater repair, light fixtures, build window screens, glaze windows, papering, redecorating, exterior decorating: picket fence, window boxes, new storm doors, repair or install water pump.
	9.4	5. Simple additions and repairs: Interior painting, faucet washers, fix hinges, put up curtain rods, install new doors.
	0.2	9. N.A.
	<u>52.2</u>	0. Inap., no repairs
	100.0	
170 (1270)	384 (2384)	<u>C20. Did you (or your family) do any of it? (1970 question)</u>
	34.8	1. Yes
	13.0	5. No
	0.0	9. N.A.
	<u>52.2</u>	0. Inap., no repair work done
	100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
171 (1271)	385 (2385)	<u>C21. What did you do?</u>
	2.5	1. Very extensive and complex additions or repairs: Build a house, add a bathroom, build addition to house, completely rewire house, rebuild house foundations, new furnace or heating system.
	3.5	2. Less extensive and complex: Build recreation room in basement, finish off the attic, remove or add walls, whole new roof, build a porch, build a garage or carport, plumbing.
	12.9	3. Less extensive additions and repairs which still require skill: Exterior painting, black-top driveway, cement finishing, build patio, plastering, landscaping, build cabinets, interior panelling, roof repairs, eaves troughs, fix up room, reupholster furniture, floor or ceiling tile.
	5.9	4. Relatively simple additions and repairs: Carpeting, linoleum, new faucets, heater repair, light fixtures, build window screens, glaze windows, papering, redecorating, exterior decorating: picket fence, window boxes, new storm doors, repair or install water pump.
	9.3	5. Simple additions and repairs: Interior painting, faucet washers, fix hinges, put up curtain rods, install new doors.
	0.7	9. N.A.
	65.3	0. Inap., no repairs.

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
172 (1272)	386 (2386)	C23. <u>About how many people in this neighborhood do you know by name? (1970 question)</u>
	2.9	0. None
	2.0	1. One
	4.0	2. Two
	3.8	3. Three, only a few
	3.8	4. Four
	4.5	5. Five
	10.7	6. 6-9, a little less than half, more than half of them
	22.8	7. 10-19, most of them, just about everyone
	48.8	8. 20 or more, everyone
	<u>0.7</u>	9. N.A.
	100.0	
173 (1273)	387 (2387)	C24. <u>Do you (FAMILY) have any relatives who live within walking distance of here?</u>
	42.8	1. Yes
	56.8	5. No
	<u>0.4</u>	9. N.A.
	100.4	
174 (1274)	388 (2388)	C25. <u>Have you (HEAD) moved since the spring of 1969? (1970 question)</u>
	22.0	1. Yes
	78.0	5. No
	<u>0.0</u>	9. N.A.
	100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
175 (1275)	389 (2389)	<u>C26. Why did you move?</u>
	4.7	1. Purposive productive reasons (to take another job, to get nearer work).
	12.1	2. Purposive consumptive reasons (more or less space, less rent, better neighborhood, want to own a home, better house).
	2.4	3. Response to outside events, involuntary reasons (DU coming down, being evicted, armed services, etc.)
	2.4	4. Ambiguous or mixed reasons (to save money, all my old neighbors moved away).
	0.4	9. N.A.
	<u>78.1</u>	0. Inap., did not move
	100.1	
176 (1276)	390 (2390)	<u>C27. Do you think you might move in the next couple of years?</u>
	32.4	1. Yes
	65.4	5. No
	2.1	8. D.K.
	<u>0.1</u>	9. N.A.
	100.0	
177 (1277)	391 (2391)	<u>C28. Why might you move? (1970 question)</u>
	7.1	1. Purposive productive reasons (to take another job, to get nearer to work)
	19.0	2. Purposive consumption reasons (more or less space, less rent, better neighborhood, want to own a home, better house)
	2.6	3. Response to outside events, involuntary reasons (DU coming down, being evicted, armed services)
	2.9	4. Ambiguous or mixed reasons (to save money, all my old neighbors moved away).
	0.7	9. N.A.
	<u>67.6</u>	0. Inap., does not plan to move
	99.9	
178 (1278)	392 (2392)	<u>D1. Now we would like to know about your (HEAD's) present job - are you (HEAD) working now, looking for work, retired, a housewife or what? (1970 question)</u>
	74.9	1. Working now, or only temporarily laid off
	1.6	2. Looking for work, unemployed
	15.0	3. Retired, permanently disabled
	6.4	4. Housewife
	2.4	5. Student
	<u>0.1</u>	6. Other
	100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
179 (1279)	393 (2393)	<u>D2. What is your main occupation? (1970 question)</u>
		11.8 1. Professional, technical and kindred workers
		7.6 2. Managers, officials and proprietors
		4.7 3. Self-employed businessmen
		10.4 4. Clerical and sales workers
		15.0 5. Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers
		12.1 6. Operatives and kindred workers
		9.0 7. Laborers and service workers, farm laborers
		2.2 8. Farmers and farm managers
		2.0 9. Miscellaneous (armed services, protective workers, unemployed last year but looking for work; N.A.)
		<u>25.1</u> 0. Not in labor force at all in 1969, retired
		99.9 (includes students and housewives who did no work last year and are not working, permanently disabled or not in labor force and did no work last year).
180 (1280)	394 (2394)	<u>D4. Do you work for someone else, yourself or what?</u>
		64.4 1. Someone else
		2.1 2. Both someone and self
		8.1 3. Self only
		0.3 9. N.A.
		<u>25.1</u> 0. Inap., unemployed, retired, housewife, student
		100.0
181 (1281)	395 (2395)	<u>D5. How long have you had this job? (1970 question)</u>
		13.4 1. Less than 1 year
		6.7 2. 1 year, but not more than 19 months
		12.2 3. 2-3 years or 19-42 months
		17.0 4. 4-9 years
		14.8 5. 10-19 years
		10.5 6. 20 years or more
		0.4 9. N.A.
		<u>25.1</u> 0. Inap., unemployed, retired, housewife, student
		100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
182 (1282)	396 (2396)	D6. What happened to the job you had before - did the company fold, were you laid off, or what? (1970 question)
		<hr/> 1.1 1. Company folded, changed hands, moved out of town; employer died, went out of business 0.1 2. Strike; lockout 1.6 3. Laid off; fired 7.7 4. Quit; resigned; retired; pregnant, needed more money; just wanted a change in jobs; has taken a second job; promotion 0.9 5. First full time or permanent job I ever had, wasn't working before this 0.2 6. Was self-employed before 0.7 7. Other - including drafted into service (or any mention of service) 0.4 8. Job was completed; seasonal work 0.4 9. N.A. <u>86.9</u> 0. Inap., unemployed, retired, housewife or student 100.0
183 (1283)	397 (2397)	D7. Does your present job pay more than the one you had before? (1970 question)
		<hr/> 7.9 1. Yes 4.1 5. No, less; about the same 0.4 9. N.A. <u>87.5</u> 0. Inap., first job; been on job more than one year; unemployed, retired, housewife, student 99.9
184 (1284)	398 (2398)	D8. On the whole, would you say your present job is better or worse than the one you had before? (1970 question)
		<hr/> 10.0 1. Better 0.8 3. Same; pro-con 1.2 5. Worse 0.4 9. N.A. <u>87.5</u> 0. Inap., first job; been on job more than one year; unemployed, retired, housewife, student 99.9

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
185 (1285)	399 (2399)	<u>D9. Why is that? (1970 question)</u> In order of priority
		5.5 1. Better/worse pay
		1.1 2. More/less steady work, more/less work hours
		0.8 3. Better/worse opportunity for advancement; any mention of training program
		0.4 4. Better/worse pension or social security program; any mention of "fringe benefits," vacations, holidays, seniority, insurance, sick days, etc.
		1.2 5. More/less closely related to my field, area, skill; the type of thing that I like to do
		1.7 6. More/less pleasant working conditions; better/worse work hours
		0.1 7. Better/worse than armed service (or any mention thereof)
		0.5 8. Other
		0.5 9. N.A.
		<u>88.3</u> 0. Inap., unemployed; retired, housewife, student; been on job more than a year
		100.1
186 (1286)	400 (2400)	<u>D10. Did you take any vacation during 1969? (1970 question)</u>
		53.3 1. Yes
		21.3 5. No
		0.3 9. N.A.
		<u>25.1</u> 0. Inap., unemployed; retired, housewife, student
		100.0
187 (1287)	401-402 (2401-2402)	<u>D11. How much vacation did you take? (1970 question)</u>
		00. None; inap., unemployed, retired, housewife, student
		.
		.
		.
		03. Three weeks
		.
		.
		99. N.A.

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
188 (1288)	403 (2403)	D12. <u>Did you miss any work in 1969 because you were sick, or because someone else in the family was sick? (1970 question)</u>
	32.5	1. Yes
	42.1	5. No
	0.3	9. N.A.
	<u>25.1</u>	0. Inap., unemployed; retired, housewife, student
	100.0	
189 (1289)	404-405 (2404-2405)	D13. <u>How much work did you miss? (1970 question)</u>
		00. None; inap., unemployed, retired, housewife, student
		.
		.
		03. Three weeks
		.
		.
		99. N.A.
190 (1290)	406 (2406)	D14. <u>Did you miss any work in 1969 because you were unemployed or on strike? (1970 question)</u>
	10.0	1. Yes
	64.5	5. No
	0.3	9. N.A.
	<u>25.2</u>	0. Inap., retired, housewife or student
	100.0	
191 (1291)	407-408 (2407-2408)	D15. <u>How much work did you miss? (1970 question)</u>
		00. None; inap., unemployed, retired, housewife, student
		.
		.
		03. Three weeks
		.
		.
		99. N.A.

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
192 (1292)	409-410 (2409-2410)	<p>D16. Then, how many <u>weeks</u> did you actually work on your main job in 1969? (1970 <u>question</u>)</p> <hr/> <p>00. None; inap., unemployed, retired, housewife, student</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>03. Three weeks</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>99. N.A.</p>
193 (1293)	411-412 (2411-2412)	<p>D17. And, on the average, how many <u>hours a week</u> did you work on your main job last year? (1970 <u>question</u>)</p> <hr/> <p>00. None, inap., unemployed, retired, housewife, student</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>03. Three hours per week</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>98. 98 hours per week or more</p> <p>99. N.A.</p>
194 (1294)	413 (2413)	<p>D20. If you were to work more hours than usual during some week, would you get paid for those extra hours of work? (1970 <u>question</u>)</p> <hr/> <p>1. Yes</p> <p>5. No</p> <p>9. N.A.</p> <p>0. Inap., unemployed, retired, housewife, student</p>
		<p style="text-align: right;">40.9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">32.9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1.0</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>25.2</u></p> <p style="text-align: right;">100.0</p>
195 (1295)	414-416 (2414-2416)	<p>D21. What would be your hourly rate for that <u>overtime?</u> (1970 <u>question</u>)</p> <hr/> <p>095. \$.95 per hour</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>998. \$9.98 per hour or more</p> <p>999. N.A.</p> <p>888. Inap., would not get paid; unemployed, retired, housewife, student</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
196 (1296)	417 (2417)	D22. Do you have an hourly wage rate for your regular work? (1970 question)
	2.9	1. Yes
	29.6	5. No
	0.3	9. N.A.
	<u>67.2</u>	0. Inap., yes to D20; unemployed, retired, housewife, student
	100.0	
197 (1297)	418-420 (2418-2420)	D23. What is your hourly wage rate for your regular work time? (1970 question)
		095. \$.95 per hour
		.
		.
		998. \$9.98 per hour or more
		999. N.A.
		000. Inap., does not have hourly wage; unemployed, retired, housewife, student
198 (1298)	421 (2421)	D24. Did you have any extra jobs or other ways of making money in addition to your main job in 1969? (1970 question)
	16.5	1. Yes
	58.0	5. No
	0.2	9. N.A.
	<u>25.2</u>	0. Inap., unemployed; retired, housewife, student
	99.9	
199 (1299)	422 (2422)	<u>D25. What did you do? (1970 question)</u>
	2.7	1. Professional and technical workers
	0.7	2. Managers and officials
	1.0	3. Self-employed businessmen
	2.3	4. Clerical and sales workers
	3.0	5. Craftsmen and foremen
	1.6	6. Operatives
	3.3	7. Unskilled laborers and service workers
	1.0	8. Farmers and farm managers
	1.0	9. Miscellaneous; N.A.
	<u>83.4</u>	0. Inap., unemployed, retired, housewife, student
	100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
200 (1300)	423 (2423)	D24, D26. <u>Anything else? (1970 question)</u>
		12.8 1. One extra job
		1.7 2. Two extra jobs
		0.2 3. Three extra jobs
		0.0 4. Four extra jobs
		0.8 5. Five extra jobs
		0.0 6. Six extra jobs
		0.0 7. Seven extra jobs
		0.0 8. Eight extra jobs
		0.4 9. N.A.
		<u>84.0</u> 0. Inap., no extra jobs; unemployed, retired, housewife, student
		99.9
201 (1301)	424-426 (2424-2426)	D27. <u>About how much did you make per hour at this? (1970 question)</u>
		095. \$.95 per hour
		998. \$9.98 per hour or more
		999. N.A.
		000. Inap., unemployed, retired, housewife, student
202 (1302)	427-428 (2427-2428)	D28. <u>And how many weeks did you work on this extra job in 1969? (1970 question)</u>
		00. None; inap., unemployed, retired, second job
		.
		.
		.
		03. Three weeks
		.
		.
		.
		99. N.A.
203 (1303)	429-430 (2429-2430)	D29. <u>On the average, how many hours a week did you work on your extra job(s) (1970 question)</u>
		00. None; inap., unemployed, retired, no extra jobs
		.
		.
		03. Three hours per week
		.
		.
		98. 98 hours per week or more
		99. N.A.

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
204 (1304)	431 (2431)	D30. Was there more work available on (your job) (any of your jobs) so that you could have worked more if you had wanted to? (1970 question)
	29.4	1. Yes
	44.6	5. No or don't know
	0.8	9. N.A.
	<u>25.2</u>	0. Inap., unemployed; retired, housewife, student
	100.0	
205 (1305)	432 (2432)	D31. Would you have liked to work more if you could have found more work? (1970 question)
	15.2	1. Yes
	28.2	5. No
	1.5	9. N.A.
	<u>55.0</u>	0. Inap., more work available, unemployed; retired, housewife, student
	99.0	
206 (1306)	433 (2433)	D32. Could you have worked less if you had wanted to? (1970 question)
	28.5	1. Yes
	26.7	5. No
	3.8	9. N.A.
	<u>41.0</u>	0. Inap., would have liked more work; unemployed, retired, housewife, student
	100.0	
207 (1307)	434 (2434)	D33. Would you have preferred to work less even if you had earned less money? (1970 question)
	3.7	1. Yes
	22.6	5. No
	3.9	9. N.A.
	<u>69.7</u>	0. Inap., could have worked less; yes to D32; unemployed, housewife, student
	99.9	
208 (1308)	435 (2435)	D35. Do you use public transportation to get to work, have a car pool, drive by yourself, walk or what? (1970 question)
	4.7	1. Public transportation
	3.2	2. Car pool
	56.7	3. Drives (by self or with member of FU)
	3.9	4. Walk
	3.0	7. Other
	0.8	9. N.A.
	<u>27.7</u>	0. Inap., doesn't travel to work; unemployed, retired, housewife, student
	100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
209 (1309)	436-437 (2436-2437)	D38. About how many miles is it to where you work? (one way) (1970 question)
		00. None, neither drives nor has car pool; unemployed, retired, housewife, student
		01. One mile or less
		02. Two miles
		.
		.
		98. 98 or more
		99. N.A.
210 (1310)	438 (2438)	D42. Are there times when you are late getting to work? (1970 question)
		17.2 1. Yes
		56.8 5. No
		0.4 9. N.A.
		25.6 0. Inap., retired, housewife, student, self-employed
		100.0
211 (1311)	439 (2439)	D43. About how often does that happen? (1970 question)
		4.6 1. Frequently; once a week or more often
		4.1 2. Fairly often; 1-3 times a month
		3.0 3. Once in a while; a few times a year; not very often; seldom
		4.5 4. Rarely; 1-3 times a year, very seldom
		0.9 9. N.A.
		82.9 0. Inap., never late getting to work; retired, housewife, student
		100.0
212 (1312)	440 (2440)	D44. Are there times when you don't go to work at all, even though you are not sick? (1970 question)
		8.4 1. Yes
		65.9 5. No
		0.4 9. N.A.
		25.3 0. Inap., retired, housewife, student
		100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
213 (1313)	441 (2441)	<u>D45. How often does that happen? (1970 question)</u>
		0.5 1. Frequently; once a week or more often
		1.6 2. Fairly often; 1-3 times a month
		2.2 3. Once in a while; a few times a year; not very often; seldom
		3.2 4. Rarely; 1-3 times a year
		0.9 9. N.A.
		<u>91.6</u> 0. Inap., never late to work; retired, housewife, student
		100.0
214 (1314)	442 (2442)	<u>D46. Have you been thinking about getting a new job, or will you keep the job you have now? (1970 question)</u>
		11.3 1. Thinking about getting a new job
		63.1 5. Keep job now have
		0.4 9. N.A.
		<u>25.2</u> 0. Inap., unemployed; retired, housewife, student
		100.0
215 (1315)	443 (2443)	<u>D47. What kind of job do you have in mind? (1970 question)</u>
		6.9 1. Mentions some explicit job or type of work, e.g., machinist, computer programmer, secretarial work, management position
		0.8 2. Self-employment with mention of explicit type of work, or field, or area
		2.1 3. Mentions broad type of work, e.g., hospital work, job at the factory or school
		0.1 4. Self-employment with no mention of any explicit type of work
		1.1 5. Does not mention any particular kind of work; mentions only company name(s); D.K.
		0.4 9. N.A.
		<u>88.6</u> 0. Inap., keep job now have; unemployed, retired, housewife
		100.0
216 (1316)	444-446 (2444-2446)	<u>D48. How much might you earn? (1970 question)</u>
		095. \$.95 per hour
		.
		.
		.
		998. \$9.98 per hour or more
		999. N.A.
		000. Inap., unemployed, retired, housewife, student; keep job now have

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
217 (1317)	447 (2447)	D49. <u>Would you have to get additional training to qualify? (1970 question)</u>
	2.2	1. Yes, <u>and</u> mentions the explicit training needed; or that he is getting trained (R is quite aware of what is involved in getting the new job)
	0.9	2. Yes, but does not mention what
	0.5	3. Might, may be helpful (R is a little vague about the whole thing)
	7.1	5. No
	0.3	8. D.K.
	0.3	9. N.A.
	<u>88.7</u>	0. Inap., keep job now have; unemployed, retired, housewife, student
	100.0	
218 (1318)	448 (2448)	D50. <u>Have you been doing anything in particular about it? (1970 question)</u>
	6.8	1. Yes
	4.4	5. No
	0.1	9. N.A.
	<u>88.7</u>	0. Inap., keep job now have; unemployed, retired, housewife, student
	100.0	
219 (1319)	449 (2449)	D51. <u>What have you done? (1970 question)</u>
	3.0	1. Mentions studying for exam; taking an exam; going to school; training for a position. (Very definite overt action toward a specific job type.)
	2.7	2. Mentions looking for job; going to employment office; going to union officer; made applications. (Definite action, but the job type isn't so well-thought-out as in Code 1)
	0.9	3. Vague responses; have a few feelers out; been looking into it. (Not very actively looking for a job.)
	0.1	9. N.A.
	<u>93.3</u>	0. Inap., haven't done anything in particular; keep job now have; unemployed, retired, housewife, student
	100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
220 (1320)	450 (2450)	D52. Would you be willing to move to another community if you could earn more money there? (1970 question)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 34.8 1. Yes, maybe, or depends 39.5 5. No 0.6 9. N.A. <u>25.1</u> 0. Inap., retired, housewife, student 100.0
221 (1321)	451-453 (2451-2453)	D53. How much would a job have to pay for you to be willing to move? (1970 question)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 095. \$.95 per hour . . . 998. \$9.98 per hour or more 999. N.A. 000. Inap., would not be willing to move; retired, housewife, student
222 (1322)	454 (2454)	D54. Why is that? (1970 question)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.0 1. Too old to move; health reasons 9.0 2. Financially unable to move anywhere; have a good job here 21.1 3. Mentions ties to neighborhood, neighbors, community or non-monetary advantages of present residence; "I like it here." 0.7 4. Tired of moving; just moved recently 2.8 5. Other 1.7 9. N.A. <u>60.7</u> 0. Inap., would move; retired, housewife, student 100.0
223 (1323)	455 (2455)	D55. Tell me about your main job--how much choice do you have about the way you do the work? (1970 question)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 48.0 1. Have a lot of choice 7.8 2. Have some choice 1.5 3. Pro-con; not the type of choices I want 5.9 4. Have little choice 9.6 5. Have no choice 1.9 9. N.A. <u>25.2</u> 0. Inap., retired, housewife, student 99.9

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
224 (1324)	456 (2456)	D56. <u>Would you like more of a chance to make decisions on your job, or do you like it the way it is, or what? (1970 question)</u>
	11.3	1. More chance to make decisions
	0.3	3. Pro-con
	61.4	5. Like it the way it is
	1.8	9. N.A.
	<u>25.2</u>	0. Inap., retired, housewife, student
	100.0	
225 (1325)	457 (2457)	D1. <u>We would like to know your (HEAD'S) present job - are you (HEAD) working now, looking for work, retired, housewife, or what? (1970 question)</u>
		(This variable is identical to V178)
	74.9	1. Working now
	1.6	2. Looking for work
	15.0	3. Retired, permanently disabled
	6.4	4. Housewife
	2.0	5. Student
	<u>0.1</u>	6. Other
	100.0	
226 (1326)	458 (2458)	E1. <u>What kind of job are you looking for? (1970 question) (Unemployed)</u>
	0.1	1. Professional and technical workers
	0.0	2. Managers and officials
	0.0	3. Self-employed businessmen
	0.3	4. Clerical and sales workers
	0.3	5. Craftsmen and foremen
	0.3	6. Operatives
	0.3	7. Unskilled laborers and service workers
	0.0	8. Farmers and farm managers, ranchers
	0.3	9. Miscellaneous; N.A.
	<u>98.4</u>	0. Not in labor force; inap., employed, retired, housewife, student
	100.0	
227 (1327)	459-461 (2459-2461)	E2. <u>How much might you earn? - (expected hourly wage for unemployed) (1970 question)</u>
		095. \$.95 per hour
		.
		.
		998. \$9.98 or more per hour
		999. N.A.
		000. Inap.; employed, housewife, student

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
228 (1328)	462 (2462)	E3. Will you have to get any training to qualify? (Unemployed) (1970 question)
	0.2	1. Yes, and mentions the explicit training needed, or that he is getting trained
	0.1	2. Yes, but does not mention what
	0.1	3. Might, may be helpful
	1.0	5. No
	0.1	8. D.K.
	0.0	9. N.A.
	<u>98.4</u>	0. Inap., employed, retired, housewife, student
	99.9	
229 (1329)	463 (2463)	E4. What have you been doing to find a job? (Unemployed) (1970 question)
	0.0	1. Mentions studying for an exam, taking an exam, going to school, training for a position
	1.1	2. Mentions looking for a job, going to employment office, going to union officer, made applications
	0.3	3. Vague response, have a few feelers out, been looking into it
	0.3	5. Nothing
	0.0	9. N.A.
	<u>98.4</u>	0. Inap., employed, retired, housewife, student
	100.1	
230 (1330)	464 (2464)	E5. How many places have you been to in the last few weeks to find out about a job? (Unemployed) (1970 question)
	0.2	1. One
	0.1	2. Two
	0.2	3. Three
	0.1	4. Four
	0.5	5. Five or more places
	0.1	9. N.A.
	<u>99.0</u>	0. None, inap., employed, retired, housewife, student
	100.2	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
231 (1331)	465 (2465)	E6. What sort of work did you do on your last job? (Unemployed) (1970 question)
		0.1 1. Professional and technical workers
		0.0 2. Managers and officials
		0.0 3. Self-employed businessmen
		0.3 4. Clerical and sales workers
		0.2 5. Craftsmen and foremen
		0.4 6. Operatives
		0.5 7. Unskilled laborers and service workers
		0.0 8. Farmers and farm managers, ranchers
		0.1 9. Miscellaneous; NA
		<u>98.4</u> 0. Not in labor force; inap.
		100.0
232 (1332)	466 (2466)	E6a. What happened to that job - did the company fold, were you laid-off, or what? (Unemployed) (1970 question)
		0.2 1. Company folded, changed hands, moved out of town; employer died, went out of business
		0.0 2. Strike; lockout
		0.5 3. Laid off; fired
		0.6 4. Quit; resigned; retired; pregnant; just wanted to change jobs
		0.0 5. Wasn't working before this
		0.0 6. Was self-employed before
		0.1 7. Other- including drafted into service (or any mention of service)
		0.1 8. Job was completed; seasonal work
		0.0 9. N.A.
		<u>98.4</u> 0. Inap., employed; retired, housewife, student
		99.9
233 (1333)	467-468 (2467-2468)	E7. How many <u>weeks</u> did you work in 1969? (Unemployed) (1970 question)
		00. None; inap., housewife, student, retired
		01. One week or less
		.
		.
		03. Three weeks
		.
		.
		.
		99. N.A.

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
234 (1334)	469-470 (2469-2470)	E8. About how many hours a week did you work when you worked? (Unemployed question) <hr/>
		00. None; inap., did not work . . 03. Three hours . . 98. 98 hours or more 99. N.A.
235 (1335)	471-472 (2471-2472)	E9. How many weeks were you sick in 1969? (Unemployed) (1970 question) <hr/>
		00. None; inap., retired, housewife, student 01. One week or less . 03. Three weeks . . 99. N.A.
236 (1336)	473-474 (2473-2474)	E10. Then, how many weeks were you unemployed or laid off in 1969? (Unemployed) (1970 question) <hr/>
		00. None; inap., retired, housewife, student . 03. Three weeks . . 99. N.A.
237 (1337)	475 (2475)	E13. Did you use public transportation to get to work, have a car pool, drive by yourself, walk, or what? (Unemployed) (1970 question) <hr/>
		0.2 1. Public transportation 0.0 2. Car pool 0.9 3. Drove (by self or with member of FU) 0.1 4. Walked 0.1 7. Other 0.1 9. N.A. <hr/> 98.6 0. Inap., did not travel to work; did not work; retired, housewife, student, employed. 100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
238 (1338)	476-477 (2476-2477)	E16. About how many miles was it to where you worked? (One way) (Unemployed) <u>(1970 question)</u>
		00. Inap., neither drove or car pool; did not work; retired, housewife, student
		01. One mile or less
		02. Two miles
		.
		.
		98. 98 or more miles
		99. N.A.
239 (1339)	478 (2478)	E20. When you were working, were there times when you were late getting to work? <u>(Unemployed) (1970 question)</u>
		0.3 1. Yes
		1.2 5. No
		0.1 9. N.A.
		<u>98.4</u> 0. Inap., did not work in 1969, self-employed, retired, housewife, student, employed
		100.0
240 (1340)	479 (2479)	E21. About how often did that happen? <u>(Unemployed) (1970 question)</u>
		0.1 1. Frequently; once a week or more often
		0.1 2. Fairly often; 1-3 times a month
		0.1 3. Once in a while; a few times a year; not very often
		0.1 4. Rarely; 1-3 times a year
		0.0 9. N.A.
		<u>99.7</u> 0. Inap., never late to work; unemployed and did not work in 1969; retired, housewife, student, employed
		100.1
241 (1341)	480 (2480)	E22. Were there times when you didn't get to work at all, even though you were not sick? <u>(Unemployed) (1970 question)</u>
		0.4 1. Yes
		1.1 5. No
		0.1 9. N.A.
		<u>98.4</u> 0. Inap., did not work in 1969; retired, housewife, student, employed
		100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
242 (1342)	481 (2481)	E23. How often did that happen? (Unemployed) (1970 question)
		0.1 1. Frequently; once a week or more often
		0.0 2. Fairly often; 1-3 times a month
		0.1 3. Once in a while; a few times a year; not very often; seldom
		0.2 4. Rarely; 1-3 times a year
		0.0 9. N.A.
		99.6 0. Inap., did not work in 1969;
		100.0 retired, housewife, student, employed
243 (1343)	482 (2482)	E24. Are there jobs available around here that just aren't worth taking? (Unemployed) (1970 question)
		0.8 1. Yes
		0.6 5. No
		0.1 8. D.K.
		0.1 9. N.A.
		98.4 0. Inap., employed, retired, housewife, student
		100.0
244 (1344)	483-485 (2483-2485)	E25. How much do they pay? (Unemployed) (1970 question)
		095. \$.95 per hour
		.
		.
		998. \$9.98 or more per hour
		999. N.A.
		000. Inap., aren't any jobs not worth taking
245 (1345)	486 (2486)	E26. Would you be willing to move to another community if you could get a good job there? (Unemployed) (1970 question)
		1.1 1. Yes, maybe, or depends
		0.4 5. No
		0.1 9. N.A.
		98.4 0. Inap., retired, housewife, student, employed
		100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
246 (1346)	487-489 (2487-2489)	<p>E27. How much would a job have to pay for you to be willing to move? (Unemployed) (1970 question)</p> <hr/> <p>095. \$.95 per hour . . . 998. \$9.98 or more per hour 999. N.A. 000. Inap., would not move; retired, housewife, student, employed.</p>
247 (1347)	490 (2490)	<p>E28. Why is that? (Unemployed) (1970 question)</p> <hr/> <p>0.0 1. Too old to move; health reasons 0.1 2. Financially unable to move anywhere 0.3 3. Mentions ties to neighborhood, neighbors, community or non-monetary advantages of present residence 0.0 4. Tired of moving; just moved recently 0.0 5. Other 0.1 9. N.A. <u>99.5</u> 0. Inap., would move; retired, housewife, student, employed. 100.0</p>
248 (1348)	491 (2491)	<p>E29. Tell me about your last job - how much choice did you have about the way you did the work? (Unemployed) (1970 question)</p> <hr/> <p>0.5 1. Had a lot of choice 0.2 2. Had some choice 0.0 3. Pro-con; not the type of choices I wanted 0.1 4. Had little choice 0.5 5. Had no choice 0.2 9. N.A. <u>98.4</u> 0. Inap., never worked; retired, housewife, student, employed. 99.9</p>
249 (1349)	492 (2492)	<p>E30. Would you like a job where you have more of a chance to make decisions than you did, or did you like it the way it was, or what? (1970 question) (Unemployed)</p> <hr/> <p>0.5 1. More chance to make decisions 0.0 3. Pro-con, don't care - tired of job, other 1.0 5. Liked it the way it was 0.1 9. N.A. <u>98.4</u> 0. Inap., never worked; retired, housewife, student, employed. 100.0</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
250 (1350)	493 (2493)	F1. During the last year (1969), did you (HEAD) do any work for money? (Retired, ...) (1970 question)
		8.4 1. Yes 15.0 5. No 0.0 9. N.A. <u>76.6</u> 0. Inap., employed, unemployed 100.0
251 (1351)	494 (2494)	F2. Are you thinking about going to work? (Retired,...) (1970 question)
		0.8 1. Yes 14.2 5. No 0.1 9. N.A. <u>85.0</u> 0. Inap., did work in 1969 100.1
252 (1352)	485 (2495)	F3. What kind of work did you do when you worked? (What was your occupation?) (Retired,...) (1970 question)
		0.9 1. Professional and technical workers 0.3 2. Managers and officials 0.3 3. Self-employed businessmen 1.3 4. Clerical and sales workers 1.1 5. Craftsmen and foremen 0.8 6. Operatives 2.9 7. Unskilled laborers and service workers 0.3 8. Farmers and farm managers, ranchers 0.4 9. Miscellaneous; N.A. <u>91.7</u> 0. Not in labor force; inap., employed, 100.0 unemployed.
253 (1353)	496-497 (2496-2497)	F4. How many weeks did you work last year? (Retired, ...) (1970 question)
		00. None; inap., not in labor force, employed, unemployed 01. One week or less • 03. Three weeks 99. N.A.

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
254 (1354)	498-499 (2498-2499)	F5. About how many <u>hours a week</u> did you work (when you worked)? (Retired, ...) (1970 question)
		00. None; inap., not in labor force, employed, unemployed
		01. One hour or less
		.
		03. Three hours
		98. 98 hours per week or more
		99. N.A.
255 (1355)	500 (2500)	F6. Are you thinking of getting a new job in the next year or so? (Retired, ...) (1970 question)
		2.1 1. Yes
		5.8 5. No
		0.3 9. N.A.
		<u>91.8</u> 0. Inap., not in labor force, employed, unemployed
		100.0
256 (1356)	501 (2501)	F7. What kind of job do you have in mind? (Retired, ...) (1970 question)
		1.3 1. Professional and technical workers
		0.0 2. Managers and officials
		0.3 3. Self-employed businessmen
		0.7 4. Clerical and sales workers
		0.3 5. Craftsmen and foremen
		0.0 6. Operatives
		0.0 7. Unskilled laborers and service workers
		0.0 8. Farmers and farm managers, ranchers
		0.3 9. Miscellaneous; N.A.
		<u>97.1</u> 0. Inap., "No" to F2 or F6; employed, unemployed
		100.0
257 (1357)	502-504 (2502-2504)	F8. How much might you earn? (Retired, ...) (1970 question)
		095. \$.95 per hour
		.
		.
		998. \$9.98 or more per hour
		999 N.A.
		000. Inap., has no work in mind

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
258 (1358)	505 (2505)	F9. Would you have to get additional training to qualify? (Retired, ...) (1970 question)
		0.8 1. Yes, and mentions the explicit training needed; or that he is getting trained
		0.3 2. Yes, but does not mention what
		0.1 3. Might, may be helpful
		1.6 5. No
		0.1 8. D.K.
		0.1 9. N.A.
		<u>97.1</u> 0. Inap., has no work in mind
		100.1
259 (1359)	506 (2506)	F10. What have you been doing to find a job? (Retired, ...) (1970 question)
		In order of priority
		0.7 1. Mentions studying for an exam, taking an exam, going to school, training for a position
		0.6 2. Mentions looking for a job, going to employment office, going to union officer, made applications
		0.2 3. Vague response, have a few feelers out, been looking into it
		1.4 5. Nothing
		0.1 9. N.A.
		<u>97.1</u> 0. Inap., no work in mind, employed, unemployed
		100.1
260 (1360)	507 (2507)	F11. How many places have you been to in the last few weeks to find out about a job? (Retired, ...) (1970 question)
		0.1 1. One
		0.1 2. Two
		0.1 3. Three
		0.0 4. Four
		0.2 5. Five or more places
		0.4 9. N.A.
		<u>98.9</u> 0. None, inap., has no work in mind; employed, unemployed
		99.8

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>																
261 (1361)	508 (2508)	F12. Are there jobs around here that just aren't worth taking? (Retired, ...) (1970 question)																
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">1.0</td> <td>1. Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">1.0</td> <td>5. No</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">0.3</td> <td>8. D.K.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">0.6</td> <td>9. N.A.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>97.1</u></td> <td>0. Inap., has no work in mind; employed, unemployed</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">100.0</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	1.0	1. Yes	1.0	5. No	0.3	8. D.K.	0.6	9. N.A.	<u>97.1</u>	0. Inap., has no work in mind; employed, unemployed	100.0					
1.0	1. Yes																	
1.0	5. No																	
0.3	8. D.K.																	
0.6	9. N.A.																	
<u>97.1</u>	0. Inap., has no work in mind; employed, unemployed																	
100.0																		
262 (1362)	509-511 (2509-2511)	F13. How much do they pay? (Retired, ...) (1970 question)																
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>095.</td> <td>\$.95 per hour</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>998.</td> <td>\$9.98 or more per hour</td> </tr> <tr> <td>999.</td> <td>N.A.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>000.</td> <td>Inap., "No" to F12; employed, unemployed</td> </tr> </table>	095.	\$.95 per hour	.	.	998.	\$9.98 or more per hour	999.	N.A.	000.	Inap., "No" to F12; employed, unemployed						
095.	\$.95 per hour																	
.	.																	
998.	\$9.98 or more per hour																	
999.	N.A.																	
000.	Inap., "No" to F12; employed, unemployed																	
263 (1363)	512 (2512)	F14, 15. Do you think you might go to work sometime in the future? (1970 question)																
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">0.5</td> <td>1. Yes; depends</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">0.5</td> <td>5. No</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">0.1</td> <td>9. N.A.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>98.9</u></td> <td>0. Inap., Head is not a housewife under 50; employed, unemployed</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">100.0</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	0.5	1. Yes; depends	0.5	5. No	0.1	9. N.A.	<u>98.9</u>	0. Inap., Head is not a housewife under 50; employed, unemployed	100.0							
0.5	1. Yes; depends																	
0.5	5. No																	
0.1	9. N.A.																	
<u>98.9</u>	0. Inap., Head is not a housewife under 50; employed, unemployed																	
100.0																		
264 (1364)	513 (2513)	F16. What does this depend on? (1970 question)																
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">0.3</td> <td>1. Family situation (marriage, births, children get older)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">0.0</td> <td>2. Complete education, training</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">0.0</td> <td>3. Vague response, or whenever I feel like it</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">0.0</td> <td>4. Attractive offer "appears," when better jobs are available</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">0.1</td> <td>5. Other</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">0.0</td> <td>9. N.A.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>99.5</u></td> <td>0. Inap., not thinking of going to work, employed, unemployed</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">99.9</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	0.3	1. Family situation (marriage, births, children get older)	0.0	2. Complete education, training	0.0	3. Vague response, or whenever I feel like it	0.0	4. Attractive offer "appears," when better jobs are available	0.1	5. Other	0.0	9. N.A.	<u>99.5</u>	0. Inap., not thinking of going to work, employed, unemployed	99.9	
0.3	1. Family situation (marriage, births, children get older)																	
0.0	2. Complete education, training																	
0.0	3. Vague response, or whenever I feel like it																	
0.0	4. Attractive offer "appears," when better jobs are available																	
0.1	5. Other																	
0.0	9. N.A.																	
<u>99.5</u>	0. Inap., not thinking of going to work, employed, unemployed																	
99.9																		

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
265 (1365)	514 (2514)	G1. Are you married, single, widowed, divorced, or separated? (1970 question)
	69.8	1. Married
	7.6	2. Single
	12.4	3. Widowed
	6.1	4. Divorced
	<u>4.0</u>	5. Separated
	99.9	
266 (1366)	515 (2515)	G2. Did your wife do any work for money in 1969? (1970 question)
	36.7	1. Yes
	32.9	5. No
	0.0	9. N.A.
	<u>30.3</u>	0. Inap., no wife present
	99.9	
267 (1367)	516 (2516)	G3. What kind of work did she do? (1970 question)
	5.7	1. Professional and technical workers
	0.4	2. Managers and officials
	0.9	3. Self-employed businesswomen
	14.5	4. Clerical and sales workers
	0.8	5. Craftsmen and foremen
	5.8	6. Operatives
	8.1	7. Unskilled laborers and service workers
	0.0	8. Farmers and farm managers, ranchers
	0.5	9. Miscellaneous, N.A.
	<u>63.3</u>	0. Inap., no wife, wife did not work
	100.0	
268 (1368)	517-518 (2517-2518)	G4. About how many <u>weeks</u> did she work last year? (1970 question)
		01. One week or less
		.
		.
		03. Three weeks
		.
		.
		52. Fifty-two weeks
		99. N.A.
		00. Inap., wife did not work, no wife

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
269 (1369)	519-520 (2519-2520)	G5. <u>And about how many hours a week did she work? (1970 question)</u> 01. One hour or less . 03. Three hours per week . . 98. 98 hours or more per week 99. N.A. 00. Inap., wife did not work, no wife
270 (1370)	521 (2521)	G9. <u>Do you expect to have any (more) children? (1970 question)</u> 13.8 1. Yes 26.2 5. No 2.3 8. D.K. 0.3 9. N.A. <u>57.4</u> 0. Inap., no wife under 45 100.0
271 (1371)	522 (2522)	G10. <u>Are you and your wife now doing anything to limit the number of children you will have? (1970 question)</u> 18.6 1. Yes 9.3 5. No 0.7 9. N.A. <u>71.5</u> 0. Inap., no wife under 45, expects to have more children 100.1
272 (1372)	523 (2523)	G11. <u>Some couples cannot have any (more) children, or they know it will be a physical problem. How about you people - do you have any reason to believe that you cannot have any (more) children, even if you wanted them? (1970 question)</u> 3.6 1. Yes 4.9 5. No 0.3 8. D.K. 0.8 9. N.A. <u>90.4</u> 0. Inap., no wife under 45, expects to have more children 100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
273 (1373)	524 (2524)	G12. When do you think you might have a (another) child? (1970 question)
	4.4	1. Less than one year, expects to have (or adopt) child less than one year from now
	7.5	2. More than one year from now
	1.3	8. D.K. when
	0.5	9. N.A.
	<u>86.3</u>	0. Inap., does not expect any more children or doesn't know whether will have any more children
	100.0	
274 (1374)	525 (2525)	G13. Are you and your wife now doing anything to control the time when you will have a child? (1970 question)
	6.6	1. Yes
	1.7	5. No
	1.0	9. N.A.
	<u>90.7</u>	0. Inap., doesn't expect to have another child
	100.0	
275 (1375)	526 (2526)	G14. We're interested in the time people spend working around the house. Who does most of the housework in this family? (1970 question)
	28.3	1. Head
	66.6	2. Wife
	1.5	3. Children
	1.7	4. Other FU members - whether related or not to Head
	0.0	9. N.A.
	<u>1.8</u>	0. Inap., no one
	99.9	
276 (1376)	527-528 (2527-2528)	G15. About how much time (does he/she) (do you) spend on this housework in an average <u>week</u> - I mean time spent cooking, cleaning, and other work around the house? (1970 question)
		01. One hour or less
		.
		.
		.
		98. 98 hours or more
		99. N.A.
		00. Inap., none

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
277 (1377)	529 (2529)	G16. Does anyone else here in the household help with the housework? (1970 question)
		46.8 1. Yes (one or more persons)
		36.3 5. No
		0.2 9. N.A.
		<u>16.7</u> 0. Inap., one-person family
		100.0
278 (1378)	530 (2530)	G20. How about help from anyone outside your household - did you (FAMILY) get any help with housework (or child care) from friends, relatives, or anyone else during 1969? (1970 question)
		22.3 1. Yes
		77.6 5. No
		<u>0.1</u> 9. N.A.
		100.0
279 (1379)	531 (2531)	G23. Did you pay for any of this help? (1970 question)
		14.0 1. Yes
		8.1 5. No
		0.1 9. N.A.
		<u>77.7</u> 0. Inap., did not get outside help
		99.9
280 (1380)	532 (2532)	G45, G46. How many days a week does the family sit down and eat the main meal of the day together? (1970 question)
		3.8 1. Once a week (Only on Sunday), hardly ever
		7.7 2. Few days a week, 2-3 days a week
		10.8 3. Most of the week, 4-6 days a week
		56.6 4. Every day, nearly every day, all the time, once a day
		1.6 5. Never
		0.6 9. N.A.
		<u>18.9</u> 0. Inap., only one person in FU
		100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>																						
281 (1381)	533 (2533)	H2. What were your total receipts from farming? (1970 question)																						
		<table> <tr><td>0.1</td><td>1. Less than \$500</td></tr> <tr><td>0.1</td><td>2. \$500-999</td></tr> <tr><td>0.1</td><td>3. \$1000-1999</td></tr> <tr><td>0.2</td><td>4. \$2000-2999</td></tr> <tr><td>0.3</td><td>5. \$3000-4999</td></tr> <tr><td>0.3</td><td>6. \$5000-7499</td></tr> <tr><td>0.2</td><td>7. \$7500-9999</td></tr> <tr><td>1.0</td><td>8. \$10,000 or more</td></tr> <tr><td>0.2</td><td>9. N.A.</td></tr> <tr><td><u>97.5</u></td><td>0. Inap., not a farmer</td></tr> <tr><td>100.0</td><td></td></tr> </table>	0.1	1. Less than \$500	0.1	2. \$500-999	0.1	3. \$1000-1999	0.2	4. \$2000-2999	0.3	5. \$3000-4999	0.3	6. \$5000-7499	0.2	7. \$7500-9999	1.0	8. \$10,000 or more	0.2	9. N.A.	<u>97.5</u>	0. Inap., not a farmer	100.0	
0.1	1. Less than \$500																							
0.1	2. \$500-999																							
0.1	3. \$1000-1999																							
0.2	4. \$2000-2999																							
0.3	5. \$3000-4999																							
0.3	6. \$5000-7499																							
0.2	7. \$7500-9999																							
1.0	8. \$10,000 or more																							
0.2	9. N.A.																							
<u>97.5</u>	0. Inap., not a farmer																							
100.0																								
282 (1382)	534 (2534)	H5. Did you (R AND FAMILY) own a business at any time in 1969 or have a financial interest in any business enterprise? (1970 question)																						
		<table> <tr><td>9.3</td><td>1. Yes</td></tr> <tr><td>90.6</td><td>5. No</td></tr> <tr><td><u>0.1</u></td><td>9. N.A.</td></tr> <tr><td>100.0</td><td></td></tr> </table>	9.3	1. Yes	90.6	5. No	<u>0.1</u>	9. N.A.	100.0															
9.3	1. Yes																							
90.6	5. No																							
<u>0.1</u>	9. N.A.																							
100.0																								
283 (1383)	535 (2535)	H6. Is it a corporation or an unincorporated business, or do you have interest in both kinds? (1970 question)																						
		<table> <tr><td>2.5</td><td>1. Corporation</td></tr> <tr><td>6.2</td><td>2. Unincorporated</td></tr> <tr><td>0.3</td><td>3. Both</td></tr> <tr><td>0.2</td><td>8. D.K.</td></tr> <tr><td>0.1</td><td>9. N.A.</td></tr> <tr><td><u>90.7</u></td><td>0. Inap., does not own a business</td></tr> <tr><td>100.0</td><td></td></tr> </table>	2.5	1. Corporation	6.2	2. Unincorporated	0.3	3. Both	0.2	8. D.K.	0.1	9. N.A.	<u>90.7</u>	0. Inap., does not own a business	100.0									
2.5	1. Corporation																							
6.2	2. Unincorporated																							
0.3	3. Both																							
0.2	8. D.K.																							
0.1	9. N.A.																							
<u>90.7</u>	0. Inap., does not own a business																							
100.0																								
284 (1384)	536 (2536)	H33. Did you get any other money income in 1969 - like a big settlement from an insurance company, or an inheritance? (1970 question)																						
		<table> <tr><td>8.0</td><td>1. Yes</td></tr> <tr><td>92.0</td><td>5. No</td></tr> <tr><td><u>0.0</u></td><td>9. N.A.</td></tr> <tr><td>100.0</td><td></td></tr> </table>	8.0	1. Yes	92.0	5. No	<u>0.0</u>	9. N.A.	100.0															
8.0	1. Yes																							
92.0	5. No																							
<u>0.0</u>	9. N.A.																							
100.0																								

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>																						
285 (1385)	537 (2537)	H34. How much did that amount to in 1969? (1970 question)																						
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>2.5</td> <td>1. Less than \$500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.2</td> <td>2. \$500-999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.3</td> <td>3. \$1000-1999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.6</td> <td>4. \$2000-2999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.8</td> <td>5. \$3000-4999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.4</td> <td>6. \$5000-7499</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.2</td> <td>7. \$7500-9999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.8</td> <td>8. \$10,000 or more</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.2</td> <td>9. N.A.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>92.0</u></td> <td>0. Inap.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100.0</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	2.5	1. Less than \$500	1.2	2. \$500-999	1.3	3. \$1000-1999	0.6	4. \$2000-2999	0.8	5. \$3000-4999	0.4	6. \$5000-7499	0.2	7. \$7500-9999	0.8	8. \$10,000 or more	0.2	9. N.A.	<u>92.0</u>	0. Inap.	100.0	
2.5	1. Less than \$500																							
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0.2	9. N.A.																							
<u>92.0</u>	0. Inap.																							
100.0																								
286 (1386)	538 (2538)	H35. Now thinking of your (family's) total income - including everything - was it higher in 1969, or higher in the year before, in 1968? (1970 question)																						
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>61.5</td> <td>1. Higher in 1969</td> </tr> <tr> <td>23.3</td> <td>3. No change</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14.5</td> <td>5. Higher in 1968</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>0.6</u></td> <td>9. N.A.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>99.9</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	61.5	1. Higher in 1969	23.3	3. No change	14.5	5. Higher in 1968	<u>0.6</u>	9. N.A.	99.9													
61.5	1. Higher in 1969																							
23.3	3. No change																							
14.5	5. Higher in 1968																							
<u>0.6</u>	9. N.A.																							
99.9																								
287 (1387)	539 (2539)	H36. Why was that? (1970 question) <u>In order of priority</u>																						
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>8.5</td> <td>1. Head changes jobs, gets a promotion, goes to school, got job</td> </tr> <tr> <td>51.0</td> <td>2. Head has more or less work, overtime, unemploy- ment, pay changes, business or farm income; pay raise</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7.4</td> <td>3. More or less income from other earners in the family</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.1</td> <td>4. More or less income than usual from other (non-labor) sources</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.3</td> <td>5. Retirement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.9</td> <td>6. Other reasons</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.2</td> <td>9. N.A. why</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>23.6</u></td> <td>0. Inap., no change</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100.0</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	8.5	1. Head changes jobs, gets a promotion, goes to school, got job	51.0	2. Head has more or less work, overtime, unemploy- ment, pay changes, business or farm income; pay raise	7.4	3. More or less income from other earners in the family	6.1	4. More or less income than usual from other (non-labor) sources	0.3	5. Retirement	1.9	6. Other reasons	1.2	9. N.A. why	<u>23.6</u>	0. Inap., no change	100.0					
8.5	1. Head changes jobs, gets a promotion, goes to school, got job																							
51.0	2. Head has more or less work, overtime, unemploy- ment, pay changes, business or farm income; pay raise																							
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0.3	5. Retirement																							
1.9	6. Other reasons																							
1.2	9. N.A. why																							
<u>23.6</u>	0. Inap., no change																							
100.0																								

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
288 (1388)	540 (2540)	H37. What about your (family's) expenses, were they unusually high in 1969 - for example because of illness, accident, big repairs or purchases? (1970 question)
		37.9 1. Yes
		61.8 5. No
		<u>0.3</u> 9. N.A.
		100.0
289 (1389)	541 (2541)	H38. (If "Yes" to H37) Why was that? (1970 question)
		13.9 1. Investment expenditures - purchases which will still have some asset value after a period of time: school expenses, stove, furniture, car, housing expenditures for house owners, stocks, etc.
		18.4 2. Emergency and involuntary consumption: accidents, medical bills, special diets, illnesses, psychiatrists, change in family size, child support, alimony
		5.5 3. All other consumption expenditures
		0.3 9. N.A. (why or whether)
		<u>61.8</u> 0. Inap., no unusually high expenses
		99.9
290 (1390)	542 (2542)	H39. In general, would you say things were better for you (and your family) in 1969, or were they better before, in 1968? (1970 question)
		47.3 1. Better in <u>1969</u>
		34.2 3. No difference, same situation, about the same
		18.1 5. Better the year before, in <u>1968</u>
		<u>0.4</u> 9. N.A.
		100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
291 (1391)	543 (2543)	<u>H40. Why was that? (1970 question)</u>
		IN ORDER OF PRIORITY
	5.3	1. Head changes jobs or gets a promotion, goes to school, becomes disabled.
	4.4	2. Number of other earners changes, job changes of others, retirement of Head
	26.6	3. Changes in pay rate or work time for Head or other earners
	4.0	4. Family situation changes (marriage, death)
	7.8	5. Expenses change (medical expenses, living expenses)
	3.3	6. Asset or debt transactions
	8.7	7. Other reasons, including changes in transfer income.
	3.0	8. Outside events, non family, inflation
	2.1	9. N.A.; D.K.
	<u>34.6</u>	0. Inap., no difference
	99.8	
292 (1392)	544 (2544)	<u>H40. Second mention (see V291) (1970 question)</u>
		IN ORDER OF PRIORITY
	0.2	1. Head changes jobs or gets a promotion, goes to school, becomes disabled
	0.6	2. Number of other earners changes, job changes of others, retirement of Head
	2.9	3. Changes in pay rate or work time for Head or other earners
	1.6	4. Family situation changes (marriage, death)
	3.4	5. Expenses change (medical expenses, living expenses)
	2.4	6. Asset or debt transactions
	5.6	7. Other reasons, including changes in transfer income
	1.4	8. Outside events, non family reasons, inflation
	0.4	9. N.A.; D.K.
	<u>81.5</u>	0. No second mention
	100.0	
293 (1393)	545-546 (2545-2546)	<u>H40. Combined reasons for past change, which includes both mentions to Q. H40 (1970 question)</u>

See Variables 291 & 292 for code

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
294 (1394)	547 (2547)	H41. Were they a lot better, or just a little better? (1970 question)
	24.1	1. A lot better
	38.6	2. Just a little better
	2.7	9. Difference, but N.A. to what extent
	<u>34.6</u>	0. Inap., no difference, about the same
	100.0	
295 (1395)	548 (2548)	H42. What about the next few years - do you think you (and your family) will be better off, or worse off, or what? (1970 question)
	54.6	1. Better off in general
	15.1	3. No differences, same situation
	9.8	5. Worse off in general, not so good
	19.2	8. Don't know
	<u>1.3</u>	9. N.A.
	100.0	
296 (1396)	549 (2549)	H43. <u>Why is that? (1970 question)</u>
		IN ORDER OF PRIORITY
	9.9	1. Head changes jobs or gets a promotion, goes to school
	6.1	2. Number of earners changes, job changes of others, retirement of Head
	17.6	3. Changes in pay rate or work time for Head or other earners
	2.3	4. Family situation changes (marriage, death, birth)
	4.7	5. Expenses change (medical expenses, living expenses, current consumption-type expenses)
	6.1	6. Asset or debt transactions: "buy a house," "be out of debt," "bills will be (are) paid up"
	12.0	7. Other reasons, cancelling reasons, combinations, other change reasons
	5.1	8. Outside events, non family; racial conditions, political and general economic conditions
	6.1	9. N.A.; D.K., "kids are older," NA effect
	<u>30.3</u>	0. Inap., no difference
	100.2	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Locations</u>	<u>Contents</u>
297 (1397)	550 (2550)	<u>H43. Second mention (see V296) (1970 question)</u>
	0.3	1. Head changes jobs or gets a promotion, goes to school
	0.5	2. Number of earners changes, job changes, others, retirement of Head
	2.6	3. Changes in pay rate or work time for Head or other earners
	1.1	4. Family situation changes (marriage, death, birth)
	2.1	5. Expenses change (medical expenses, living expenses, current consumption-type expenses)
	3.2	6. Asset or debt transactions: "buy a house," "be out of debt," "bills will be (are) paid up"
	4.8	7. Other reasons: cancelling reasons, combinations
	1.7	8. Other change reasons - outside events, non-family, racial conditions, political and general economic conditions
	1.7	9. N.A.; D.K. - "kids are older," N.A. effect
	<u>82.0</u>	0. No second mention.
	100.0	
298 (1398)	551-552 (2551-2552)	<u>H43. Combined reasons for expected change (1970 question)</u>
		This includes both mentions to Q. H43 - See Variables 296 & 297 for code
299 (1399)	553 (2553)	<u>H44. Do you help to support anyone who doesn't live here with you? (1970 question)</u>
	9.9	1. Yes
	90.0	2. No
	<u>0.1</u>	9. N.A.
	100.0	
300 (1400)	554 (2554)	<u>H45. (If Yes) How many? (1970 question)</u>
	6.5	1. One
	2.0	2. Two
	0.9	3. Three
	0.3	4. Four or more
	0.2	5. Yes, but N.A. how many
	0.1	9. N.A.
	<u>90.1</u>	0. Inap., does not support others outside FU
	100.1	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
301 (1401)	555 (2555)	H48. How many? (are dependent for more than half of their total support?)(1970 question)
	2.6	1. One
	0.7	2. Two
	0.4	3. Three
	0.0	4. Four or more
	0.3	5. Yes, but N.A. how many
	0.3	9. N.A.
	<u>95.6</u>	0. Inap., none; does not support others outside FU
	99.9	
302 (1402)	556 (2556)	H49. Would you feel you had to help your parents or other relatives (more) if you had more money? (1970 question)
	33.4	1. Yes
	3.0	3. Yes, qualified, depends
	62.7	5. No
	0.9	9. N.A.
	100.0	
303 (1403)	557 (2557)	H50. Do you (FAMILY) have any savings such as checking or savings accounts, or government bonds? (1970 question)
	77.6	1. Yes
	22.1	5. No
	0.2	9. N.A.
	99.9	
304 (1404)	558 (2558)	H51. Would that amount to as much as two months' income or more? (1970 question)
	51.1	1. Yes
	26.1	5. No
	0.2	9. N.A.
	<u>22.6</u>	0. Inap., does not have any savings
	100.0	
305 (1405)	559 (2559)	H52. Was there a time in t-he last five years when you had as much as two months' income saved up? (1970 question)
	20.3	1. Yes
	27.3	5. No
	0.7	9. N.A.
	<u>51.8</u>	0. Inap., has two months' income or more in savings now
	100.1	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
306 (1406)	560 (2560)	H53. Are you (HEAD) covered by some hospital or medical insurance like Blue Cross? (1970 question)
	81.5	1. Yes
	18.3	5. No
	<u>0.1</u>	9. N.A.
	99.9	
307 (1407)	561 (2561)	H54. Is the entire family covered by hospital or medical insurance?(1970 question)
	64.5	1. Yes
	3.7	5. No
	0.6	9. N.A.
	<u>31.2</u>	0. Inap., Head not covered; one-person family
	100.0	
308 (1408)	562 (2562)	H55. Can you get free hospital or medical care as a veteran, through medicaid, or any other way? (1970 question)
	10.8	1. Yes
	9.5	5. No
	1.5	9. N.A.
	<u>78.2</u>	0. Inap., entire family covered by insurance, one person family
	100.0	
309 (1409)	563 (2563)	H56a. Do you have any physical or nervous condition that limits the <u>kind</u> of work you can do? (1970 question)
	20.7	1. Yes
	1.3	3. Yes qualified, minor
	77.8	5. No, age only
	<u>0.2</u>	9. N.A.
	100.0	
310 (1410)	564 (2564)	H56b. Do you have any physical or nervous condition that limits the <u>amount</u> of work you can do? (1970 question)
	17.6	1. Yes
	1.1	3. Yes qualified, minor
	81.0	5. No, age only
	<u>0.3</u>	9. N.A.
	100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
311 (1411)	565 (2565)	H56c. <u>Does your health limit the work you can do around the house? (1970 question)</u>
	13.2	1. Yes
	1.2	3. Yes qualified, minor
	85.2	5. No, age only
	<u>0.4</u>	9. N.A.
	100.0	
312 (1412)	566 (2566)	H57. (If "Yes" to H56a, H56b, or H56c) <u>How long have you been limited in this way by your health? (1970 question)</u>
	3.0	1. One year or less
	5.8	2. 2-4 years
	4.5	3. 5-7 years
	8.6	4. 8 or more years
	2.9	9. N.A. how many years
	<u>75.3</u>	0. Inap., "No" or "N.A." to H56a, b, <u>and</u> c
	100.1	
313 (1413)	567 (2567)	H58. (If "Yes" to H56a, H56b, or H56c) <u>Is your health getting better, worse, or staying about the same? (1970 question)</u>
	3.6	1. Better
	11.8	3. Stays the same, about the same
	0.1	4. Fluctuates, vacillates
	6.7	5. Worse
	2.4	9. N.A.
	<u>75.4</u>	0. Inap., "No" or "N.A." to H56a, b, <u>and</u> c
	100.0	
314 (1414)	568 (2568)	H59. <u>Is there anyone (else) in this family who is not working or not going to school because of poor health? (1970 question)</u>
	3.4	1. Yes, one only
	0.1	2. Yes, more than one
	77.6	5. No
	0.1	9. N.A.
	<u>18.8</u>	0. Inap., one-person family
	100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
315 (1415)	569 (2569)	<u>H60. Who is that? (1970 question)</u> IN ORDER OF PRIORITY 1.7 2. Wife 0.9 3. Child, step-children 0.4 4. Brother or sister 0.1 5. Mother or father 0.0 6. Grandchild; great grandchild 0.1 7. Inlaw or other relative 0.0 8. Non-relative 0.0 9. N.A. relation <u>96.6</u> 0. Inap., no to H59; one-person family 99.8
316 (1416)	570-571 (2570-2571)	<u>H60. Age (1970 question)</u> 01. One year old or less . . . 98. 98 years old or more 99. N.A. age 00. Inap., "No" to H59; one-person family
317 (1417)	572 (2572)	<u>H61. (If "Yes" to H59) Why? (1970 question)</u> 0.9 1. Mentally retarded, cerebral palsy, nervous disorders, mental illness 0.7 2. Polio, paralysis, amputees, arthritis - ailments affecting the person's mobility 0.1 3. Blind, deaf, mute - ailments of the senses 0.2 4. Heart trouble 0.1 5. Asthma, TB, emphysema, other respiratory ailments 0.5 6. More than one of the above, other 0.2 7. Old age, infant - age 0.5 8. Sickly, fragile, bad blood, vulnerable to everything - kind of all-around bad health 0.1 9. N.A. <u>96.6</u> 0. Inap., "No" to H59, one-person family 99.9
318 (1418)	573 (2573)	<u>H62. Is there anyone (else) in this family who requires a lot of extra care? (1970 question)</u> 5.5 1. Yes, one only 0.2 2. Yes, more than one 75.2 5. No 0.2 9. N.A. 19.0 0. Inap., one-person family <u>100.1</u>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
319 (1419)	574 (2574)	<u>H63. Who is that? (1970 question)</u> IN ORDER OF PRIORITY 1.2 2. Wife 3.6 3. Child, step-children 0.0 4. Brother or sister 0.3 5. Mother or father 0.1 6. Grandchild; great grandchild 0.2 7. Inlaw or other relative 0.1 8. Non-relative 0.0 9. N.A. relation <u>94.4</u> 0. Inap., no to H62; one-person family 99.9
320 (1420)	575-576 (2575-2576)	<u>H63. Age (1970 question)</u> 01. One year old or less . . . 98. 98 years old or more 99. N.A. age 00. Inap., no to H62; one-person family

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
321 (1421)	577 (2577)	H64. (If "Yes" to H62) Why does (he/she) need this care? (1970 question)
		0.5 1. Mentally retarded, cerebral palsy, nervous disorders, mental illness
		0.5 2. Polio, paralysis, amputees, arthritis - mobility ailments
		0.1 3. Blind, deaf, mute - ailments of the senses
		0.3 4. Heart trouble
		0.5 5. Asthma, TB, emphysema, other respiratory ailments
		0.7 6. More than one of the above, other
		2.6 7. Old age, infant - age
		0.3 8. Sickly, fragile, bad blood, vulnerable to everything
		0.1 9. N.A.
		<u>94.4</u> 0. Inap., "No" to H62
		100.1
322 (1422)	578 (2578)	J1. We're interested in how people spend their spare time. What things do you (HEAD) usually do in your spare time? (1970 question)
		In order of priority
		5.8 1. Investment in self: learning new things that may benefit one economically, e.g., taking classes, serious reading. (Exclude people who are formal students)
		33.1 2. Productive activities (that save money or produce direct services), e.g.: gardening, working around the house (except in the case of women doing housework)
		26.3 3. Energetic activities requiring initiative: fishing, flower gardening, active hobbies, bowling, tennis, swimming, other sports, square dancing, camping, travel
		22.3 4. Drive the car, talk with neighbors, play cards, walk, read (leisurely), play with kids, talk with kids, partying - movies, shopping, church
		8.0 5. Watch TV, listen to radio, other passive things
		3.9 6. Nothing. Have no spare time; sleep
		<u>0.6</u> 9. N.A.
		100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
323 (1423)	579 (2579)	<u>J1. Second mention (See V322) (1970 question)</u>
	0.9	1. Investment in self: learning new things that may benefit one economically, e.g., taking classes, serious reading. (Exclude people who are formal students.)
	10.3	2. Productive activities (that save money or produce direct services), e.g.: gardening, working around the house (except in the case of housewives doing housework), church work
	21.7	3. Energetic activities requiring initiative: fishing, flower gardening, active hobbies, bowling, tennis, swimming, other sports, square dancing, camping, hunting
	25.1	4. Drive the car, talk with neighbors, play cards, walk, read (leisurely), play with kids, talk with kids, partying - movies, shopping, church, passive hobbies: building models, spectator sports, music
	14.5	5. Watch TV, listen to radio, other passive things
	1.7	6. Nothing. Have no spare time; sleep, sit around
	0.3	9. N.A. -
	<u>25.6</u>	0. Inap., no second mention
	100.1	
324 (1424)	580-581 (2580-2581)	<u>J1 Combined spare-time activities</u>
		This variable includes both mentions to Question J1 (1970). See V's 322 and 323 for code.

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
325 (1425)	582 (2582)	J1. Number of things mentioned in J1. (1970 question)
	3.5	0. None
	22.5	1. One
	32.0	2. Two
	25.1	3. Three
	10.9	4. Four
	4.0	5. Five
	1.0	6. Six
	0.2	7. Seven
	0.3	8. Eight or more
	<u>0.5</u>	9. N.A.
	100.0	
326 (1426)	583 (2583)	J2. Are you (HEAD) taking any courses or lessons? (1970 question)
	10.5	1. Yes
	89.0	5. No
	<u>0.4</u>	9. N.A.
	99.9	
327 (1427)	584 (2584)	J3. <u>What are they? (1970 question)</u> In order of priority
	4.9	1. Formal academic - college, high school
	4.0	2. Potential earning applications, job training
	0.5	3. Learning how to do-it-yourself, fix-it courses
	0.2	4. Increasing knowledge about the world, events, environment, public affairs, etc.
	0.8	5. Increasing consumption pleasure (hobbies, bridge, chess, etc.) not codeable above
	0.1	9. N.A. what
	<u>89.5</u>	0. Inap., not taking courses or lessons
	100.0	
328 (1428)	585 (2585)	J4. About how many hours do you (HEAD) usually watch television on an average weekday? (1970 question)
	8.0	0. None
	29.7	1. One
	22.8	2. Two
	19.9	3. Three
	7.0	4. Four
	6.0	5. Five
	1.8	6. Six
	1.3	7. Seven
	1.9	8. Eight or more
	<u>1.5</u>	9. N.A.
	99.9	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
329 (1429)	586 (2586)	J5. <u>How often do you read a newspaper - every day, once a week, or what? (1970 question)</u>
	8.3	0. Never
	2.5	1. Hardly ever, seldom, only when there is something unusual
	0.6	2. Occasionally (less than once a week)
	11.5	3. Once or twice a week; Sunday only
	4.5	4. Week days; several times a week
	72.1	5. Every day
	0.5	9. N.A.
	<u>100.0</u>	
330 (1430)	587 (2587)	J6. <u>How often do you (HEAD) go to religious services - once a week, once a month, less than once a month, or never?</u>
	39.6	1. Once a week or more
	12.6	2. Once a month
	21.7	3. Less than once a month
	25.7	0. Never
	0.4	9. N.A.
	<u>100.0</u>	
331 (1431)	588 (2588)	J6a, 7, 8. <u>Do you have a religious preference? Is your religious preference Protestant; Catholic, Jewish, or what? (1970 question)</u>
	21.6	1. Baptist
	13.7	2. Methodist
	2.3	3. Episcopalian
	4.9	4. Presbyterian
	6.8	5. Lutheran
	8.1	6. Congregationalist and Disciples of Christ; United Church of Christ; Dutch Reform; Friends, Quaker; Latter Day Saints, Mormon; Unitarian; Universalists; Bahai, Evangelical and Reform, Christian Church
	7.9	7. Other Protestant denominations not included above; Protestant but N.A. denomination
	21.3	8. Catholic
	3.7	9. Jewish
	9.8	0. No (to Q. 6a); N.A.; D.K.; Other (Greek Orthodox, Moslem ...); None
	<u>100.1</u>	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
332 (1432)	589 (2589)	J9. <u>How often do you (HEAD) go to social clubs or organizations? (1970 question)</u>
	59.8	0. Never
	9.5	1. Hardly ever, a few times a year
	18.3	2. Occasionally, once or twice a month (less than once a week)
	6.9	3. Once a week, every Friday, etc.
	2.9	4. A few times a week, more than once a week
	1.2	5. Four days a week or more
	<u>1.4</u>	9. N.A.
	100.0	
333 (1433)	590 (2590)	J10. <u>How often do you (HEAD) go to a bar or tavern? (1970 question)</u>
	62.3	0. Never
	10.4	1. Hardly ever, a few times a year
	9.8	2. Once or twice a month, not too often
	8.3	3. Once a week
	4.7	4. A few times a week, more than once a week
	3.4	5. Four days a week or more
	<u>1.2</u>	9. N.A.
	100.1	
334 (1434)	591 (2591)	J11. <u>Do you (HEAD) belong to a labor union? (1970 question)</u>
	24.4	1. Yes
	75.2	5. No
	<u>0.4</u>	9. N.A.
	100.0	
335 (1435)	592 (2592)	J13. <u>Is there anything we haven't talked about that you are doing or planning to do that might make things different for you (and your family) in the future? (1970 question)</u>
	19.1	1. Yes
	80.7	5. No
	<u>0.2</u>	9. N.A.
	100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
336 (1436)	593 (2593)	<u>J14. Tell me about it (1970 question)</u> IN ORDER OF PRIORITY
	5.5	1. Head changes jobs or gets a promotion, goes to school
	1.9	2. Number of earners changes, job changes of others, retirement of Head
	0.8	3. Changes in pay rate or work time of Head or other earners
	1.8	4. Family situation changes (marriage, death)
	0.7	5. Expense changes (medical expenses, living expenses)
	3.0	6. Asset or debt transactions
	5.2	7. Other reasons
	0.2	9. N.A.
	<u>80.9</u>	0. Inap.
	100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
337 (1437)	594 (2594)	K1. Have you usually felt pretty sure your life would work out the way you want it to, or have there been times when you haven't been very sure about it? (1970 question)
	57.0	1. Usually felt pretty sure
	2.9	2. Pretty sure, qualified
	1.8	3. Pro-con; sure sometimes, not sure others
	1.0	4. (More) times when haven't been sure, qualified
	33.1	5. (More) times when not very sure about it
	<u>4.3</u>	9. N.A.; D.K.
	100.1	
338 (1438)	595 (2595)	K2. Are you the kind of person that plans his life ahead all the time, or do you live more from day to day? (1970 question)
	44.2	1. Plans ahead
	3.6	2. Plans ahead, qualified
	4.4	3. Pro-con; sometimes plans ahead, sometimes doesn't
	1.6	4. Lives more from day to day, qualified
	45.5	5. Lives more from day to day
	<u>0.6</u>	9. N.A.; D.K.
	99.9	
339 (1439)	596 (2596)	K3. When you make plans ahead, do you usually get to carry out things the way you expected, or do things usually come up to make you change your plans? (1970 question)
	61.1	1. Usually get to carry out things the way expected
	2.4	2. Usually get to carry out things, qualified
	5.1	3. Pro-con; depends; sometimes carry out, sometimes things come up
	1.2	4. Things come up to make me change plans, qualified
	27.4	5. Things usually come up to make me change plans; doesn't follow through
	1.3	6. Do not plan
	<u>1.5</u>	9. N.A.; D.K.
	100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
340 (1440)	597 (2597)	K4. <u>Would you say you nearly always finish things once you start them, or do you sometimes have to give up before they are finished? (1970 question)</u>
	76.6	1. Nearly always finish things
	4.1	2. Nearly always finish things, qualified
	1.4	3. Pro-con; sometimes finish, sometimes give up
	0.8	4. Sometimes have to give up, qualified
	16.5	5. Sometimes have to give up before they are finished; doesn't finish
	<u>0.6</u>	9. N.A.; D.K.
	100.0	
341 (1441)	598 (2598)	K5. <u>How much do you like to do things that are difficult and challenging? (1970 question)</u>
	54.5	1. A lot, like it very much
	10.4	2. A lot, qualified; some things a lot
	8.1	3. Pro-con; depends; sometimes yes, sometimes no
	11.4	4. Not much, qualified
	12.2	5. Don't like things that are difficult and challenging
	<u>3.5</u>	9. N.A.; D.K.
	100.1	
342 (1442)	599 (2599)	K6. <u>Would you rather spend your money and enjoy life today, or save more for the future? (1970 question)</u>
	40.0	1. Would rather spend money and enjoy life today
	2.0	2. Rather spend and enjoy, qualified, would if had it
	20.8	3. Pro-con; want to do both
	2.9	4. Save more for the future, qualified
	32.6	5. Save more for the future
	<u>1.6</u>	9. N.A.; D.K.
	99.9	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
343 (1443)	600 (2600)	K7. Would you rather have a job that you like even if the chances for a raise were small, or a job you don't like which offers a good chance for making more money? (1970 question)
	81.9	1. Rather have a job I like
	1.2	2. Rather have a job I like, qualified
	1.2	3. Pro-con; depends; want both
	0.8	4. Job I don't like with good chance for making more money, qualified
	12.1	5. Job I don't like with good chance for making more money
	<u>2.9</u>	9. N.A.; D.K.
	100.1	
344 (1444)	601 (2601)	K8. Are you more often satisfied, or dissatisfied with yourself? (1970 question)
	77.3	1. More often satisfied
	2.0	2. More often satisfied, qualified
	3.9	3. Pro-con, depends, satisfied some ways, dissatisfied others
	0.8	4. More often dissatisfied, qualified
	14.6	5. More often dissatisfied
	<u>1.4</u>	9. N.A.; D.K.
	100.0	
345 (1445)	602 (2602)	K9. Do you have some limitations that keep you from getting ahead as far as you would like? (1970 question)
	41.1	1. Yes
	4.8	3. Yes, qualified; not important, only temporarily, depends
	51.8	5. No; age only
	<u>2.3</u>	9. N.A.; D.K.
	100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
346 (1446)	603 (2603)	K10. Do you get angry fairly easily, or does it take a lot to get you angry? (1970 question)
	23.2	1. Get angry fairly easily
	2.5	2. Get angry fairly easily, qualified
	3.9	3. Pro-con; depends
	2.9	4. Takes a lot to get me angry, qualified (... but I really blow when I do)
	66.6	5. Takes a lot to get me angry (I never get angry)
	<u>1.1</u>	9. N.A.; D.K.
	100.2	
347 (1447)	604 (2604)	K11. How much does it matter what other people think about you? (1970 question)
	41.8	1. Doesn't matter; don't care
	22.8	2. (Very) little; not much
	7.3	3. Pro-con; matters in certain areas, not in others
	10.1	4. A good deal; quite a bit
	16.3	5. It matters a lot, I'm very sensitive
	<u>1.6</u>	9. N.A.; D.K.
	99.9	
348 (1448)	605 (2605)	K12. Do you trust <u>most</u> other people, <u>some</u> , or <u>very few</u> ? (1970 question)
	58.5	1. Most
	2.0	2. Most, qualified
	21.8	3. Pro-con; depends, should trust more, some
	0.7	4. Few, not many
	16.0	5. Very few; I trust no one, absolutely no one
	<u>1.0</u>	9. N.A.; D.K.
	100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
349 (1449)	606 (2606)	K13. Do you spend much time figuring out ways to get more money? (1970 question)
	25.2	1. Yes, an awful lot, most of my time
	1.0	2. Quite a bit
	2.8	3. Pro-con; depends; sometimes I do, sometimes not; should spend more (less)
	3.2	4. Very little; not much
	67.2	5. No; none at all
	<u>0.6</u>	9. N.A.; D.K.
	100.0	
350 (1450)	607 (2607)	K14. Do you think a lot about things that might happen in the future, or do you usually just take things as they come? (1970 question)
	37.9	1. Think a lot about things that might happen
	1.8	2. Think a good deal, qualified
	3.5	3. Pro-con; sometimes do, sometimes not; should think more (less)
	1.1	4. Usually just take things as they come, qualified
	54.8	5. Usually just take things as they come
	<u>0.8</u>	9. N.A.; D.K.
	99.9	
351 (1451)	608 (2608)	K15. Do you think the life of the average man is getting better or is it getting worse? (1970 question)
	47.0	1. Getting better
	2.8	2. Getting better, qualified; better for most
	7.6	3. Pro-con; better some ways, worse others; same; should be different
	2.0	4. Getting worse, qualified
	34.6	5. Getting worse
	<u>6.1</u>	9. N.A.; D.K.
	100.1	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
352 (1452)	609 (2609)	K16. Are there a lot of people who have good things they don't deserve? (1970 question)
	32.7	1. Yes, a lot
	1.9	2. A lot, qualified; quite a few
	4.8	3. Pro-con; depends; some do
	3.5	4. Not a lot; a few; not many
	45.9	5. No
	3.7	6. Not concerned, can't judge, who cares?
	<u>7.3</u>	9. N.A.; D.K.
	99.8	
353 (1453)	610 (2610)	K17. What do you think is the ideal number of children for the <u>average</u> family? (1970 question)
	0.6	0. None
	1.6	1. One
	31.2	2. Two
	37.5	3. Three
	16.3	4. Four
	4.3	5. Five
	1.6	6. Six
	0.2	7. Seven
	0.5	8. Eight or more
	<u>6.1</u>	9. N.A.; D.K.
	99.9	
354 (1454)	611-612 (2611-2612)	L1. Where did your mother and father grow up? (1970 question)
		<u>Father's State</u>
		01-51. State if U.S.
		99. N.A.; D.K. state
		00. Foreign country

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
355 (1455)	613-615 (2613-2615)	L1. Where did your mother and father grow up? <u>(continued)</u> <u>Father's County</u> xxx County if U.S.; Country if foreign 000 Alaska, Hawaii 999 N.A.; D.K. county
356 (1456)	616-617 (2616-2617)	<u>Mother's State</u> 01-51. State if U.S. 99. N.A.; D.K. state 00. Foreign country
357 (1457)	618-620 (2618-2620)	<u>Mother's County</u> xxx County if U.S.; Country if foreign 000 Alaska, Hawaii 999 N.A.; D.K. county

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
358 (1458)	621 (2621)	L2. <u>What was your father's usual occupation when you were growing up? (1970 question)</u>
	6.1	1. Professional, technical and kindred workers
	4.0	2. Managers, officials and proprietors
	7.1	3. Self-employed businessmen
	4.2	4. Clerical and sales workers
	19.2	5. Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers
	13.9	6. Operatives and kindred workers
	8.5	7. Laborers and service workers, farm laborers
	28.7	8. Farmers and farm managers
	8.3	9. Miscellaneous (armed services, protective workers, N.A.)
	<u>0.2</u>	0. None
	100.2	
359 (1459)	622 (2622)	L3. <u>Thinking of your first full-time regular job, what did you do? (1970 question)</u>
	9.7	1. Professional, technical and kindred workers
	1.2	2. Managers, officials and proprietors
	0.9	3. Self-employed businessmen
	17.7	4. Clerical and sales workers
	8.0	5. Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers
	21.4	6. Operatives and kindred workers
	25.3	7. Laborers and service workers, farm laborers
	5.7	8. Farmers and farm managers
	7.4	9. Miscellaneous (see above code for V 358)
	<u>2.7</u>	0. None, never had one
	100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
360 (1460)	623 (2623)	L4. Have you had a number of different kinds of jobs, or have you mostly worked in the same occupation you started in, or what? (1970 question)
	33.9	1. Have had a number of different kinds of jobs
	5.0	3. Both; have had a number of different jobs but mostly the same occupation
	55.2	5. Mostly the same occupation
	2.7	9. N.A.
	<u>3.2</u>	0. Inap., on first job now; never worked
	100.0	
361 (1461)	624 (2624)	L5. Whether or not FU has a new head (1970 question)*
	9.2	1. FU has a new head this year
	<u>90.8</u>	5. This FU has the <u>same</u> head as in 1969
	100.0	
		L6-L10. Ages of the three oldest children of Head (1970)
362 (1462)	625-626 (2625-2626)	Age of Head's oldest child
		00. No children
		.
		.
		.
		99. N.A.
363 (1463)	627-628 (2627-2628)	Age of Head's second oldest child
		00. No children
		.
		.
		.
		99. N.A.

*
The remainder of the questions in this section were asked in 1970 only for new heads; however, these same questions were asked in 1968 and 1969, and the appropriate responses were inserted in the following tape locations for old heads.

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
364 (1464)	629-630 (2629-2630)	L6-L10. Ages of the three oldest children of (cont) Head (1970 question)
		Age of Head's third oldest child
		00. No children
		.
		.
		99. N.A.
365 (1465)	631-632 (2631-2632)	Total number of children of the Head (1970 question)
		00. No children
		.
		.
		99. N.A.
366 (1466)	633 (2633)	Number of children the Head had by age 25 (1970 question)
		52.3 0. None
		22.5 1. One
		14.3 2. Two
		6.4 3. Three
		2.0 4. Four
		0.6 5. Five
		0.2 6. Six
		0.1 7. Seven
		0.1 8. Eight or more
		<u>1.6</u> 9. N.A.
		100.1
367 (1467)	634 (2634)	L11. How many brothers and sisters did you (HEAD) have? (1970 question)
		14.6 1. One
		15.3 2. Two
		14.0 3. Three
		12.0 4. Four
		8.9 5. Five
		7.8 6. Six
		5.4 7. Seven
		14.7 8. Eight or more
		0.9 9. N.A.
		<u>6.4</u> 0. None, inap.
		100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
368 (1468)	635 (2635)	L12. Do you have any brothers still living? (1970 question)
	72.3	1. Yes
	20.1	5. No
	0.8	9. N.A.
	<u>6.8</u>	0. Inap.
	100.0	
369 (1469)	636-637 (2636-2637)	L14. How old is your oldest living brother? (1970 question)
		01. One year old or younger
		.
		.
		.
		98. 98 years old or older
		99. N.A.
		00. No living brother
370 (1470)	638 (2638)	L15-16. How much education does he have? Degree? (1970 question)
	4.0	1. 0-5 grades (or mentions could not read or write)
	15.5	2. 6-8 grades, grade school, D.K. but mentions could read or write
	10.2	3. 9-11 grades, some high school, junior high
	21.2	4. 12 grades, high school
	1.8	5. 12 grades plus non-academic training
	5.2	6. College but no degree
	6.1	7. College BA and <u>no</u> advanced degree mentioned
	2.6	8. College and advanced or professional degree
	3.4	9. N.A., D.K.
	<u>30.0</u>	0. No brother; oldest brother still in school
	100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
371 (1471)	639 (2639)	L17. How is he doing financially ...? (1970 question)
	24.6	1. Very well
	34.6	3. All right
	7.3	5. Not so well
	2.4	7. Retired; in school or in service; otherwise institutionalized
	1.0	8. D.K.
	1.9	9. N.A.
	<u>28.2</u>	0. No brother
	100.0	
372 (1472)	640 (2640)	L13. Do you have any sisters still living? (1970 question)
	16.9	1. Yes
	3.5	5. No
	0.7	9. N.A.
	<u>78.9</u>	0. Inap., has living brother
	100.0	
373 (1473)	641-642 (2641-2642)	L18. How old is your oldest living sister? (1970 question)
		01. One year old or younger
		.
		.
		98. 98 years old or older
		99. N.A.
		00. Inap., no living sister or brother is living.

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
374 (1474)	643 (2643)	L19-20. How much education does she have? Degree? (1970 question)
	0.5	1. 0-5 grades (or mentions could not read or write)
	2.7	2. 6-8 grades, grade school, D.K. but mentions could read or write
	1.6	3. 9-11 grades, some high school, junior high
	6.2	4. 12 grades, high school
	1.0	5. 12 grades plus non-academic training
	1.9	6. College but no degree
	1.5	7. College BA and <u>no</u> advanced degree mentioned
	0.2	8. College and advanced or professional degree
	0.9	9. N.A., D.K.
	<u>83.4</u>	0. Inap., no sister, or brother is living; sister is still in school
	99.9	
375 (1475)	644 (2644)	L21. How is she doing financially ...? (1970 question)
	5.2	1. Very well
	8.3	3. All right
	1.9	5. Not so well
	0.6	7. Retired; in school or in service; otherwise institutionalized
	0.3	8. D.K.
	0.6	9. N.A.
	<u>83.1</u>	0. Inap., no sister or brother is living
	100.0	
376 (1476)	645 (2645)	L22. Did you (HEAD) grow up on a farm, in a small town, in a large city, or what? (1970 question)
	33.9	1. Farm; rural area; country
	34.5	2. Small town; any size town, suburb
	27.6	3. Large city; any size city
	2.8	4. Other, several different places
	<u>1.2</u>	9. N.A.; D.K.
	100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
377 (1477)	646-647 (2646-2647)	L23-24. In what state and county was that? (1970 question)

State

01-51. State in U.S.
 99. N.A.; D.K. state
 00. Foreign country

378 (1478)	648-650 (2648-2650)
---------------	------------------------

County

xxx County if U.S.; country if foreign
 999 N.A.; D.K. county
 000 Alaska, Hawaii

379 (1479)	651 (2651)
---------------	---------------

L23-25 (M9). What other states or countries have
 you lived in? (1970 question)

51.7	1. One (lived in 1 region)
30.2	2. Two (lived in 2 regions)
9.6	3. Three
6.2	4. Four
0.1	5. Five
0.1	6. Six
0.0	7. Seven
0.0	8. Eight or more
2.1	9. N.A.
<u>100.0</u>	

Region Code:

<u>Northeast</u>	<u>North Central</u>	<u>Deep South</u>	<u>Other South</u>
Connecticut	Illinois	Alabama	Arkansas
Maine	Indiana	Georgia	Delaware
New Hampshire	Iowa	Louisiana	Florida
New Jersey	Kansas	Mississippi	Kentucky
New York	Michigan	South Carolina	Maryland
Pennsylvania	Minnesota		North Carolina
Rhode Island	Missouri		Oklahoma
Vermont	Nebraska		Tennessee
Massachusetts	North Dakota		Texas
	Ohio		Virginia
	South Dakota		Washington, D.C.
	Wisconsin		West Virginia

Variable Tape
Number Location

Content

379 651
(1479) (2651)
(continued)

Region Code:
(continued)

<u>West</u>	<u>Other English Speaking</u>	<u>Other Non-English Speaking</u>
Arizona	Alaska	All Others
California	Australia	
Colorado	Canada	
Idaho	Hawaii	
Montana	New Zealand	
New Mexico	South Africa	
Nevada	United Kingdom	
Oregon	West Indies	
Utah		
Washington		
Wyoming		

380 652
(1480) (2652)

L23-25, M9. The number of States or Countries in
which R has lived including present
location (1970 question)

40.5	1. Lived in one state or country
27.8	2. Lived in two states or countries
12.9	3. Lived in three states or countries
16.1	4. Lived in four states or countries
0.3	5. Lived in five states or countries
0.1	6. Lived in six states or countries
0.1	7. Lived in seven states or countries
0.2	8. Lived in eight or more states or countries
1.9	9. N.A.
<u>99.9</u>	

381 653
(1481) (2653)

L26. Have you ever moved out of a community where
you were living in order to take a job some-
where else? (1970 question)

22.5	1. Yes
56.7	5. No
1.7	9. N.A.
19.2	0. Inap. (This question was not asked in 1968
<u>100.1</u>	of those heads who were not employed)

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>																						
382 (1482)	654 (2654)	L27. (If "No" to L17) Have you ever turned down a job because you did not want to move? (1970 question)																						
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>7.3</td> <td>1. Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>44.6</td> <td>5. No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.4</td> <td>9. N.A.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>42.8</td> <td>0. Inap. Has moved to take a job; head un-</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>100.1</u></td> <td>employed in 1968.</td> </tr> </table>	7.3	1. Yes	44.6	5. No	5.4	9. N.A.	42.8	0. Inap. Has moved to take a job; head un-	<u>100.1</u>	employed in 1968.												
7.3	1. Yes																							
44.6	5. No																							
5.4	9. N.A.																							
42.8	0. Inap. Has moved to take a job; head un-																							
<u>100.1</u>	employed in 1968.																							
383 (1483)	655 (2655)	L28. Were your parents poor when you were growing up, pretty well off, or what? (1970 question)																						
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>45.3</td> <td>1. Poor</td> </tr> <tr> <td>36.6</td> <td>3. Average; "it varied"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15.8</td> <td>5. Pretty well off</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.0</td> <td>9. N.A.; D.K.; didn't live with parents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.3</td> <td>0. Inap.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>100.0</u></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	45.3	1. Poor	36.6	3. Average; "it varied"	15.8	5. Pretty well off	2.0	9. N.A.; D.K.; didn't live with parents	0.3	0. Inap.	<u>100.0</u>											
45.3	1. Poor																							
36.6	3. Average; "it varied"																							
15.8	5. Pretty well off																							
2.0	9. N.A.; D.K.; didn't live with parents																							
0.3	0. Inap.																							
<u>100.0</u>																								
384 (1484)	656 (2656)	L29-30. How much education did your father have? Could he read and write? (If less than 6 grades) (1970 question)																						
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>10.1</td> <td>1. 0-5 grades (or mentions could not read or write)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>56.4</td> <td>2. 6-8 grades, grade school, D.K. but mentions could read or write</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.4</td> <td>3. 9-11 grades, some high school, junior high</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12.0</td> <td>4. 12 grades, high school</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.0</td> <td>5. 12 grades plus non-academic training</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.0</td> <td>6. College but no degree</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.4</td> <td>7. College BA and no advanced degree mentioned</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.8</td> <td>8. College and advanced or professional degree</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.6</td> <td>9. N.A., D.K. to both L7 and L8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.4</td> <td>0. Could not read or write; D.K. grade and could not read or write</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>100.1</u></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	10.1	1. 0-5 grades (or mentions could not read or write)	56.4	2. 6-8 grades, grade school, D.K. but mentions could read or write	6.4	3. 9-11 grades, some high school, junior high	12.0	4. 12 grades, high school	1.0	5. 12 grades plus non-academic training	4.0	6. College but no degree	3.4	7. College BA and no advanced degree mentioned	1.8	8. College and advanced or professional degree	4.6	9. N.A., D.K. to both L7 and L8	0.4	0. Could not read or write; D.K. grade and could not read or write	<u>100.1</u>	
10.1	1. 0-5 grades (or mentions could not read or write)																							
56.4	2. 6-8 grades, grade school, D.K. but mentions could read or write																							
6.4	3. 9-11 grades, some high school, junior high																							
12.0	4. 12 grades, high school																							
1.0	5. 12 grades plus non-academic training																							
4.0	6. College but no degree																							
3.4	7. College BA and no advanced degree mentioned																							
1.8	8. College and advanced or professional degree																							
4.6	9. N.A., D.K. to both L7 and L8																							
0.4	0. Could not read or write; D.K. grade and could not read or write																							
<u>100.1</u>																								

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
385 (1485)	657 (2657)	<u>L31 and L34, L37-L38. How many grades of school did you (HEAD) finish? (1970 question)</u>
	4.0	1. 0-5 grades (or mentions could not read or write)
	18.9	2. 6-8 grades, grade school, D.K. but mentions could read or write
	17.7	3. 9-11 grades, some high school, junior high
	19.2	4. 12 grades, high school
	8.7	5. 12 grades plus non-academic training
	14.3	6. College, no degree
	8.8	7. College degree, no advanced degree mentioned
	4.5	8. College, advanced or professional degree
	1.2	9. N.A., D.K. to all L9-L15a
	<u>2.8</u>	0. Cannot read or write or has trouble reading
	100.1	
386 (1486)	658 (2658)	<u>L32 and L35. Did you get any other training or schooling?</u> <u>L33 and L38. What was it? (1970 question)</u>
	21.5	1. Yes, some training outside the regular school system
	11.0	5. No training or schooling except regular school and college
	1.9	9. N.A.
	<u>65.6</u>	0. Inap.
	100.0	
387 (1487)	659 (2659)	<u>L39. Are you (HEAD) a veteran? (1970 question)</u>
	35.2	1. Yes
	63.5	5. No
	1.1	9. N.A.
	<u>0.3</u>	0. Inap.
	100.1	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
388 (1488)	660 (2660)	<u>M1. Who was present during interview? (1970 question)</u>
	38.1	1. R only
	29.1	2. R and spouse
	14.4	3. R and someone else (not spouse)
	17.1	4. R and spouse and someone else
	1.3	9. N.A.
	<u>100.0</u>	
389 (1489)	661 (2661)	<u>M2. Who was respondent? (Relation to Head) (1970 question)</u>
	93.2	1. Head
	1.1	2. Wife, responding for self
	5.4	3. Wife, responding for husband
	0.2	7. Other than head or wife
	0.1	9. N.A.
	<u>100.0</u>	
390 (1490)	662 (2662)	<u>M3. Race (1970 question)</u>
	86.4	1. White
	10.7	2. Negro
	2.4	3. Spanish American, Puerto Rican, Mexican, Cuban
	0.5	7. Other (Including Oriental, Philippino)
	0.0	9. N.A.
	<u>100.0</u>	
391 (1491)	663 (2663)	<u>M4. Number of calls (1970 question)</u>
	33.7	1. One
	29.9	2. Two
	15.1	3. Three
	8.1	4. Four
	4.3	5. Five
	2.9	6. Six
	1.1	7. Seven
	2.4	8. Eight or more
	2.6	9. N.A.
	<u>100.1</u>	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
392 (1492)	664 (2664)	M5. How clean was the interior of the DU? (1970 question)
		43.8 1. Very clean
		29.4 2. Clean
		12.1 3. So-so; average; O.K.
		4.4 4. Not very clean
		2.2 5. Dirty
		8.1 9. N.A.
		<u>100.0</u>
393 (1493)	665 (2665)	M6. How much reading material was visible in the DU? (1970 question)
		11.3 1. A lot
		50.1 3. Some
		28.8 5. None
		6.9 0. Interview taken outside DU
		3.0 9. N.A.
		<u>100.1</u>
394 (1494)	666 (2666)	M7. Were there language or other problems that made it difficult for you to interview this respondent? (1970 question)
		2.9 1. Yes, major problem or language difficulty
		2.7 3. Yes, minor
		92.7 5. No, none
		1.7 9. N.A.
		<u>100.0</u>
395 (1495)	667 (2667)	M8. Does respondent have any obvious disfigure- ments or habits that could make it difficult for him to get a job? (1970 question)
		5.2 1. Yes
		2.1 3. Yes, qualified; minor ones
		89.6 5. No; or old age only
		3.2 9. N.A.
		<u>100.1</u>
396 (1496)	668 (2668)	M9. Is this address inside the city limits of city (5,000 population or more)? (1970 question)
		63.8 1. Yes
		35.8 5. No
		0.4 9. N.A.
		<u>100.0</u>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
397 (1497)	669-671 (2669-2671)	M11. What is the nearest city of 50,000 or more? (1970 question) <hr/>
		(Not available, to insure confidentiality of records)
398 (1498)	672 (2672)	M12. How far is this DU from the center of that city? (CITY in M11) (1970 question) <hr/>
	21.8	1. Less than 5 miles
	27.8	2. 5-14.9 miles
	15.6	3. 15-29.9 miles
	10.6	4. 30-49.9 miles
	<u>24.2</u>	5. 50 or more miles
	100.0	
399 (1499)	673 (2673)	M13. Type of structure in which family lives (1970 question) <hr/>
	3.6	0. Trailer
	68.0	1. Detached single family house
	3.4	2. 2-family house, 2 units side by side
	5.0	3. 2-family house, 2 units one above the other
	2.7	4. Detached 3-4 family house
	3.2	5. Row house (3 or more units in an attached row)
	6.3	6. Apartment house (5 or more units, 3 stories or less)
	2.8	7. Apartment house (5 or more units, 4 stories or more), dormitories
	0.9	8. Apartment in a partly commercial structure
	<u>4.1</u>	9. Other; N.A.
	100.0	
400 (1500)	674 (2674)	M14. Neighborhood (lowest-density structure) (1970 question) <hr/>
	14.0	0. Vacant land <u>only</u>
	3.1	1. Trailer
	61.7	2. Detached single-family house
	4.4	3. 2-family house, 2 units side by side 2-family house, 2 units one above the other
	4.2	4. Detached 3-4 family house row house (3 or more units in an attached row)
	4.7	5. Apartment house (5 or more units, 3 stories or less)
	2.1	6. Apartment house (5 or more units, 4 stories or more), dormitories
	0.8	7. Apartment in a partly commercial structure (neighborhood)
	0.2	8. Wholly commercial or industrial structure (neighborhood)
	<u>4.8</u>	9. Other; N.A.
	100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
401 (1501)	675 (2675)	M14. Neighborhood (highest-density structure) (1970 question)
	7.4	0. Vacant land <u>only</u>
	2.2	1. Trailer
	57.2	2. Detached single-family house
	8.4	3. 2-family house, 2 units side by side 2-family house, 2 units one above the other
	5.4	4. Detached 3-4 family house Row house (3 or more units in an attached row)
	6.3	5. Apartment house (5 or more units, 3 stories or less)
	2.3	6. Apartment house (5 or more units, 4 stories or more), dormitories
	1.7	7. Apartment in a partly commercial structure
	0.8	8. Wholly commercial or industrial structure
	8.3	9. Other; N.A.
	<u>100.0</u>	
402 (1502)	676 (2676)	M15. Is this DU located in a public housing project? (1970 question)
	3.8	1. Yes
	94.2	5. No
	2.0	9. N.A.
	<u>100.0</u>	
403 (1503)	677 (2677)	M16. Inside toilet? (1970 question)
	93.5	1. Inside toilet
	2.4	5. No inside toilet
	4.1	9. Can't tell
	<u>100.0</u>	
404 (1504)	678 (2678)	M17. Running water? (1970 question)
	94.8	1. Running water inside DU
	1.5	5. No running water inside DU
	3.7	9. Can't tell; N.A.
	<u>100.0</u>	
405 (1505)	679 (2679)	M18. DU does not need major or extensive repairs (1970 question)
	84.5	1. DU does not need major or extensive repairs
	9.5	5. DU needs major or extensive repairs
	5.9	9. Can't tell; N.A.
	<u>99.9</u>	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
406 (1506)	680 (2680)	<p><u>Size of Largest City in PSU (1970 question)</u></p> <p>33.3 1. SMSA: largest city 500,000 or more 21.0 2. SMSA: largest city 100,000-499,999 10.9 3. SMSA: largest city 50,000-99,999 7.4 4. Non-SMSA: largest city 25,000-49,999 10.7 5. Non-SMSA: largest city 10,000-24,999 16.7 6. Non-SMSA: largest city under 10,000 0.1 9. N.A. <u>100.1</u></p>
407 (1507)	681-684 (2681-2684)	<p><u>Revised home production hours</u></p> <p>This variable is the sum of home production hours and an imputation of a dollar an hour for growing or canning food. This imputation is not added for those whose occupation is farming in either their first or second job.</p>
408 (1508)	685-688 (2685-2688)	<p><u>Total nonleisure hours of the head and wife in 1969</u></p> <p>Summation of the following:</p> <p>V407 Revised home production hours V 38 Head's total work hours V 40 Head's illness hours V 42 Head's unemployment hours V 46 Head's travel to work time V 48 Wife's work hours V 52 Wife's travel to work time V 54 Hours of housework done by wife or unmarried head V 56 Hours of housework done by husband.</p> <p>This variable is not comparable to the corresponding variable for 1967 since it includes travel to work time of the head and wife. See V504 for nonleisure in 1969 comparable to the measure of nonleisure for 1967.</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
409 (1509)	689-692 (2689-2692)	<u>Estimated 1969 property taxes for homeowners</u>

Estimated property tax rate^a

<u>Distance from nearest city of 50,000 or more</u>	<u>New England States^b</u>	<u>All Other States</u>
0-5 miles (V398=1)	.025	.020
5-49 miles (V398=2-4)	.020	.015
50 or more miles (V398=5)	.015	.010

^aE.S. Maynes and J.N. Morgan, "The Effective Role of Real Estate Taxation," Review of Economics and Statistics, XXXIX, (February, 1957), 14-22.

^bV3=06, 18, 20, 28, 38, 44:
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

The above rate is multiplied by house value to get estimated property taxes.

xxxx. Estimated 1969 property taxes

0000. Inap., not a home owner; trailer owner who does not own his land; rents or neither owns nor rents

410 (1510)	693-696 (2693-2696)	<u>Estimated 1969 imputed rent for homeowners</u>
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xxxx. Net equity in dwelling x .06
(Net equity = house value minus remaining mortgage principal, V22-V24).

0000. Homeowners or trailer owners with \$0 net equity; rents or neither owns nor rents.

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
411 (1511)	697 (2697)	<u>(Bkt. V22) 1970 House Value</u> 38.4 0. Rents; neither owns nor rents 3.4 1. \$0001-3999 6.5 2. \$4000-7999 9.1 3. \$8000-11,999 10.1 4. \$12,000-15,999 7.7 5. \$16,000-19,999 8.3 6. \$20,000-24,999 9.8 7. \$25,000-34,999 4.3 8. \$35,000-49,999 <u>2.5</u> 9. \$50,000 or more 100.1
412 (1512)	698-701 (2698-2701)	<u>Average amount of leisure per major adult (head and wife) in 1969</u> Total working hours available during a year (5840: 16 hrs/day x 365 days) minus average nonleisure of head and wife (total nonleisure if unmarried head). This variable is not comparable to the 1967 variable since nonleisure in 1969 and 1968 includes travel to work time of head and wife while in 1967 it did not.
413 (1513)	702-705 (2702-2705)	<u>Average amount of leisure per major adult in 1969 (head and wife)</u> Total working hours available during a year (5840: 16 hours x 365 days) minus average nonleisure of head and wife (total nonleisure if unmarried head) plus travel to work time of head and wife. This variable <u>is comparable to 1967 variable,</u> since travel to work time has been added back into leisure to make it comparable.

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>																																	
414 (1514)	706-710 (2706-2710)	<u>Total 1969 family Money Income</u> Summation of the following variables: V105 Taxable Income of Head and Wife V120 Total Transfers of Head and Wife V122 Taxable Income of Others V125 Transfer Income of Others 00000. Zero Money Income 99999. \$99,999 or more																																	
415 (1515)	711 (2711)	<u>(Bkt. V414) Total 1969 family money income</u> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>0.4</td> <td>0.</td> <td>Under \$500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.1</td> <td>1.</td> <td>\$500-999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.1</td> <td>2.</td> <td>\$1000-1999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.8</td> <td>3.</td> <td>\$2000-2999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.0</td> <td>4.</td> <td>\$3000-3999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.2</td> <td>5.</td> <td>\$4000-4999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17.3</td> <td>6.</td> <td>\$5000-7499</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15.5</td> <td>7.</td> <td>\$7500-9999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22.4</td> <td>8.</td> <td>\$10,000-14,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>18.1</u></td> <td>9.</td> <td>\$15,000 or more</td> </tr> <tr> <td>99.9</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	0.4	0.	Under \$500	1.1	1.	\$500-999	6.1	2.	\$1000-1999	6.8	3.	\$2000-2999	6.0	4.	\$3000-3999	6.2	5.	\$4000-4999	17.3	6.	\$5000-7499	15.5	7.	\$7500-9999	22.4	8.	\$10,000-14,999	<u>18.1</u>	9.	\$15,000 or more	99.9		
0.4	0.	Under \$500																																	
1.1	1.	\$500-999																																	
6.1	2.	\$1000-1999																																	
6.8	3.	\$2000-2999																																	
6.0	4.	\$3000-3999																																	
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17.3	6.	\$5000-7499																																	
15.5	7.	\$7500-9999																																	
22.4	8.	\$10,000-14,999																																	
<u>18.1</u>	9.	\$15,000 or more																																	
99.9																																			
416 (1516)	712 (2712)	<u>(Bkt. V96) Total 1969 labor income of head</u> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>15.5</td> <td>0.</td> <td>\$0; no labor income</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.2</td> <td>1.</td> <td>\$1-499</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.8</td> <td>2.</td> <td>\$500-999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.5</td> <td>3.</td> <td>\$1000-1999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.5</td> <td>4.</td> <td>\$2000-2999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.8</td> <td>5.</td> <td>\$3000-3999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.8</td> <td>6.</td> <td>\$4000-4999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>18.7</td> <td>7.</td> <td>\$5000-7499</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15.1</td> <td>8.</td> <td>\$7500-9999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>23.1</u></td> <td>9.</td> <td>\$10,000 or more</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100.0</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	15.5	0.	\$0; no labor income	3.2	1.	\$1-499	2.8	2.	\$500-999	4.5	3.	\$1000-1999	4.5	4.	\$2000-2999	5.8	5.	\$3000-3999	6.8	6.	\$4000-4999	18.7	7.	\$5000-7499	15.1	8.	\$7500-9999	<u>23.1</u>	9.	\$10,000 or more	100.0		
15.5	0.	\$0; no labor income																																	
3.2	1.	\$1-499																																	
2.8	2.	\$500-999																																	
4.5	3.	\$1000-1999																																	
4.5	4.	\$2000-2999																																	
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18.7	7.	\$5000-7499																																	
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<u>23.1</u>	9.	\$10,000 or more																																	
100.0																																			

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
417 (1517)	713 (2713)	<u>(Bkt. V98) Total 1969 labor income of wife</u>
	63.4	0. Wife had no labor income; no wife
	6.2	1. \$1-499
	3.4	2. \$500-999
	5.3	3. \$1000-1999
	5.0	4. \$2000-2999
	5.4	5. \$3000-3999
	3.9	6. \$4000-4999
	5.3	7. \$5000-7499
	1.6	8. \$7500-9999
	<u>0.6</u>	9. \$10,000 or more
	100.1	
418 (1518)	714 (2714)	<u>(Bkt. V105) Total 1969 taxable income of head and wife</u>
	7.4	0. No such income
	4.7	1. \$1-499
	2.9	2. \$500-999
	4.9	3. \$1000-1999
	4.9	4. \$2000-2999
	5.4	5. \$3000-3999
	5.5	6. \$4000-4999
	15.8	7. \$5000-7499
	13.7	8. \$7500-9999
	<u>34.9</u>	9. \$10,000 or more
	100.1	
419 (1519)	715 (2715)	<u>(Bkt. V122) Total 1969 taxable income of others (other than head and wife)</u>
	78.4	0. Others had no taxable income; no others in family
	5.6	1. \$1-499
	3.1	2. \$500-999
	3.7	3. \$1000-1999
	2.0	4. \$2000-2999
	1.7	5. \$3000-3999
	1.2	6. \$4000-4999
	2.7	7. \$5000-7499
	1.0	8. \$7500-9999
	<u>0.6</u>	9. \$10,000 or more
	100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
420 (1520)	716 (2716)	(Bkt. V109) Total 1969 ADC or AFDC of head of family
	97.6	0. \$0
	0.1	1. \$1-499
	0.4	2. \$500-999
	0.8	3. \$1000-1999
	0.6	4. \$2000-2999
	0.3	5. \$3000-3999
	0.2	6. \$4000-4999
	0.0	7. \$5000-7499
	0.0	8. \$7500-9999
	<u>0.0</u>	9. \$10,000 or more
	100.0	
421 (1521)	717 (2717)	(Bkt. V111) Total 1969 other welfare of head and wife
	97.1	0. \$0
	0.7	1. \$1-499
	0.8	2. \$500-999
	0.8	3. \$1000-1999
	0.4	4. \$2000-2999
	0.0	5. \$3000-3999
	0.0	6. \$4000-4999
	0.1	7. \$5000-7499
	0.0	8. \$7500-9999
	<u>0.0</u>	9. \$10,000 or more
	99.9	
422 (1522)	718 (2718)	(Bkt. V112) 1969 transfers from Social Security
	81.4	0. \$0
	0.9	1. \$1-499
	5.2	2. \$500-999
	9.7	3. \$1000-1999
	2.1	4. \$2000-2999
	0.6	5. \$3000-3999
	0.1	6. \$4000-4999
	0.0	7. \$5000-7499
	0.0	8. \$7500-9999
	<u>0.0</u>	9. \$10,000 or more
	100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>	
423 (1523)	719 (2719)	<u>(Bkt. V113) 1969 transfers from other retirement</u>	
		88.5	0. \$0
		1.4	1. \$1-499
		3.2	2. \$500-999
		3.4	3. \$1000-1999
		1.4	4. \$2000-2999
		0.8	5. \$3000-3999
		0.4	6. \$4000-4999
		0.6	7. \$5000-7499
		0.2	8. \$7500-9999
		0.1	9. \$10,000 or more
		<u>100.0</u>	
424 (1524)	720 (2720)	<u>(Bkt. V114) 1969 transfers from unemployment and workmen's compensation</u>	
		96.3	0. \$0
		1.9	1. \$1-499
		0.9	2. \$500-999
		0.7	3. \$1000-1999
		0.1	4. \$2000-2999
		0.0	5. \$3000-3999
		0.0	6. \$4000-4999
		0.0	7. \$5000-7499
		0.0	8. \$7500-9999
		0.0	9. \$10,000 or more
		<u>99.9</u>	
425 (1525)	721 (2721)	<u>(Bkt. V115) 1969 transfers from alimony and child support</u>	
		97.7	0. \$0
		0.4	1. \$1-499
		0.7	2. \$500-999
		0.7	3. \$1000-1999
		0.3	4. \$2000-2999
		0.1	5. \$3000-3999
		0.0	6. \$4000-4999
		0.1	7. \$5000-7499
		0.0	8. \$7500-9999
		0.0	9. \$10,000 or more
		<u>100.0</u>	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
426 (1526)	722 (2722)	<u>(Bkt. V120) Total 1969 transfers of head and wife</u>
	61.7	0. \$0
	5.9	1. \$1-499
	6.1	2. \$500-999
	12.2	3. \$1000-1999
	6.8	4. \$2000-2999
	3.2	5. \$3000-3999
	1.7	6. \$4000-4999
	1.7	7. \$5000-7499
	0.5	8. \$7500-9999
	<u>0.2</u>	9. \$10,000 or more
	100.0	
427 (1527)	723-727 (2723-2727)	<u>Total 1969 miscellaneous transfers of head and wife (total transfers minus ADC and AFDC)</u>
		This variable is equal to total 1969 transfers of head and wife (V120) minus ADC payments (V109). It includes other welfare, workmen's and unemployment compensation, all retirement pay, alimony, child support, help from relatives, etc.
428 (1528)	728 (2728)	<u>(Bkt. V427) Total 1969 miscellaneous transfers of head and wife</u>
	62.8	0. \$0
	6.2	1. \$1-499
	6.3	2. \$500-999
	12.0	3. \$1000-1999
	6.3	4. \$2000-2999
	2.8	5. \$3000-3999
	1.4	6. \$4000-4999
	1.6	7. \$5000-7499
	0.5	8. \$7500-9999
	<u>0.2</u>	9. \$10,000 or more
	100.1	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
429 (1529)	729 (2729)	(Bkt. V125) <u>Total 1969 transfers of others in family (other than head or wife)</u>
	94.3	0. Others had no such income; no others in family
	0.9	1. \$1-499
	1.9	2. \$500-999
	2.1	3. \$1000-1999
	0.4	4. \$2000-2999
	0.4	5. \$3000-3999
	0.1	6. \$4000-4999
	0.0	7. \$5000-7499
	0.0	8. \$7500-9999
	<u>0.0</u>	9. \$10,000 or more
	100.1	
430 (1530)	730-733 (2730-2733)	<u>Total 1969 family money income/needs - 1969</u>
		Total 1969 family money income (V414) divided by 1969 family needs (V 70). This ratio is multiplied by 1.25 for farmers (those coded 8 in V179 or V199) to adjust for lower food costs. This is the only measure of income to needs on this tape that makes this adjustment for farmers.
431 (1531)	734 (2734)	(Bkt. V430) <u>Total 1969 family money income/needs - 1969</u>
	1.4	0. Less than 0.40
	6.6	1. 0.40 - 0.79
	9.5	2. 0.80 - 1.19
	9.0	3. 1.20 - 1.59
	10.2	4. 1.60 - 1.99
	10.5	5. 2.00 - 2.39
	13.3	6. 2.40 - 2.99
	16.6	7. 3.00 - 3.99
	16.3	8. 4.00 - 5.99
	<u>6.7</u>	9. 6.00 or greater
	100.1	
432 (1532)	735-737 (2735-2737)	<u>1969 Family "Well-Offness" - Money income</u>
		(1969 money income/needs [V430] x 1969 average leisure per major adult ^a [V413]) ^{1/2}
		^a Leisure measure is comparable to 1967 measure
		The square root form makes the variable linearly homogeneous in its two components.

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>																																	
433 (1533)	738 (2738)	(Bkt. V432) 1969 family "Well-Offness" - Money income																																	
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>0.6</td> <td>0.</td> <td>Under 30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.2</td> <td>1.</td> <td>30-39</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.4</td> <td>2.</td> <td>40-49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.3</td> <td>3.</td> <td>50-59</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9.3</td> <td>4.</td> <td>60-69</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12.4</td> <td>5.</td> <td>70-79</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12.3</td> <td>6.</td> <td>80-89</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13.8</td> <td>7.</td> <td>90-99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20.4</td> <td>8.</td> <td>100-119</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>20.2</u></td> <td>9.</td> <td>120 or greater</td> </tr> <tr> <td>99.9</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	0.6	0.	Under 30	1.2	1.	30-39	3.4	2.	40-49	6.3	3.	50-59	9.3	4.	60-69	12.4	5.	70-79	12.3	6.	80-89	13.8	7.	90-99	20.4	8.	100-119	<u>20.2</u>	9.	120 or greater	99.9		
0.6	0.	Under 30																																	
1.2	1.	30-39																																	
3.4	2.	40-49																																	
6.3	3.	50-59																																	
9.3	4.	60-69																																	
12.4	5.	70-79																																	
12.3	6.	80-89																																	
13.8	7.	90-99																																	
20.4	8.	100-119																																	
<u>20.2</u>	9.	120 or greater																																	
99.9																																			
434 (1534)	739-742 (2739-2742)	<u>1969 hours of free help from outside family unit</u> Calculation assumes help from outside family was worth \$1.00 per hour. Hence, any excess of hours of total help over dollars paid for that help assumed to be free help. V62: Total hours of help received (free + paid) V60: Amount paid for that help Calculated as follows: xxxx.= V62 if V60 (amount spent for help) = 0 xxxx.= V62 - V60 (excess of hours over dollars assumed to be free help) 0000. Amount spent greater than hours received; none free																																	
435 (1535)	743-747 (2743-2747)	<u>Total 1969 family real income</u> Summation of the following variables: V414 Total family money income V 18 Amount saved on car repairs V 35 Amount saved on additions and repairs to home V 81 Amount saved on meals at work or school V 79 Amount saved on home produced food V 83 Amount saved on government food stamps V 87 Amount saved on other free food V 30 Rental value of housing received free of charge V410 Imputed rental value of owner-occupied home V434 Value of free help received																																	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
436 (1536)	748 (2748)	<u>(Bkt. V435) Total 1969 family real income</u>
	0.1	0. Under \$500
	0.6	1. \$500-999
	4.1	2. \$1000-1999
	5.8	3. \$2000-2999
	6.7	4. \$3000-3999
	6.4	5. \$4000-4999
	16.3	6. \$5000-7499
	15.5	7. \$7500-9999
	23.0	8. \$10,000-14,999
	<u>21.6</u>	9. \$15,000 or more
	100.1	
437 (1537)	749-753 (2749-2753)	<u>Total 1969 cost of earning income</u>
		Summation of the following variables:
		V108 Total taxes of head and wife
		V124 Total taxes of others
		V 64 Cost of child care (if wife works)
		V129 Union dues
438 (1538)	754-758 (2754-2758)	<u>Total 1969 family net real income</u>
		Total real income (V435) minus cost of earning income (V437) minus free child care.
439 (1539)	759 (2759)	<u>(Bkt. V842) Total 1969 family net real income</u>
	0.1	0. Under \$500
	0.6	1. \$500-999
	4.1	2. \$1000-1999
	6.5	3. \$2000-2999
	7.5	4. \$3000-3999
	7.3	5. \$4000-4999
	19.4	6. \$5000-7499
	17.5	7. \$7500-9999
	22.8	8. \$10,000-14,999
	<u>14.2</u>	9. \$15,000 or more
	100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
440 (1540)	760-763 (2760-2763)	Total 1969 family net real income/1969 family needs <hr/>
		xx.xx (V438 +V70)
441 (1541)	764 (2764)	(Bkt. V440) Total 1969 family net real income/ 1969 family needs <hr/>
	0.5	0. Under .40
	4.3	1. .40 - .79
	9.7	2. .80 - 1.19
	10.4	3. 1.20 - 1.59
	11.4	4. 1.60 - 1.99
	12.0	5. 2.00 - 2.39
	15.6	6. 2.40 - 2.99
	16.8	7. 3.00 - 3.99
	14.6	8. 4.00 - 5.99
	<u>4.6</u>	9. 6.00 or more
	99.9	
442 (1542)	765-767 (2765-2767)	<u>1969 family "Well-Offness" - net real income</u> (Real net income/needs [V440] x 1969 average leisure for major adult ^a [V413]) ^{1/2} <hr/>
		^a Leisure measure comparable to 1967 leisure measure, i.e., includes hours of journey to work of head and wife. The square root makes the variable linearly homogeneous in its two components.
443 (1543)	768 (2768)	(Bkt. V442) 1969 family "Well-Offness" - net real income <hr/>
	0.3	0. Under 30
	0.8	1. 30-39
	2.0	2. 40-49
	5.8	3. 50-59
	10.2	4. 60-69
	12.9	5. 70-79
	15.4	6. 80-89
	14.3	7. 90-99
	20.8	8. 100-119
	<u>17.5</u>	9. 120 or more
	100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
444 (1544)	769-772 (2769-2772)	<u>1969 Cost of housing for family</u> 0000. Housing free during 1969 9999. \$9999 or more 0.06 x V22 If trailer or home owner: 6% of 1970 house value - the sum of imputed return on equity (which enter the account as both income and an expense) and an assumed 6% interest charge on the remaining mortgage principal. V28 If rented: annual rent for 1969 V30 If neither owns nor rents: annual rental value for those who receive housing free or in return for services. [In occasional cases there are non-zero values in both V28 and V30 to account for reduced (but not zero) rental in return for services] V33 Total 1968 utilities (includes lot rental for trailers) V409 If homeowners: estimated 1968 property taxes. V35 Amount saved on additions and repairs (limit of \$1,000) NOTE: V444 does not include the amount spent for maintenance and repairs.

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>(Bkt. V444) 1969 cost of housing for family</u>																																	
445 (1545)	773 (2773)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.</td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.9</td> <td>1.</td> <td>\$1-299</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7.6</td> <td>2.</td> <td>\$300-599</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13.6</td> <td>3.</td> <td>\$600-899</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16.0</td> <td>4.</td> <td>\$900-1199</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14.2</td> <td>5.</td> <td>\$1200-1499</td> </tr> <tr> <td>19.5</td> <td>6.</td> <td>\$1500-1999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11.8</td> <td>7.</td> <td>\$2000-2499</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9.9</td> <td>8.</td> <td>\$2500-3499</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>5.5</u></td> <td>9.</td> <td>\$3500 or more</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100.0</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	0.0	0.	\$0	1.9	1.	\$1-299	7.6	2.	\$300-599	13.6	3.	\$600-899	16.0	4.	\$900-1199	14.2	5.	\$1200-1499	19.5	6.	\$1500-1999	11.8	7.	\$2000-2499	9.9	8.	\$2500-3499	<u>5.5</u>	9.	\$3500 or more	100.0		
0.0	0.	\$0																																	
1.9	1.	\$1-299																																	
7.6	2.	\$300-599																																	
13.6	3.	\$600-899																																	
16.0	4.	\$900-1199																																	
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9.9	8.	\$2500-3499																																	
<u>5.5</u>	9.	\$3500 or more																																	
100.0																																			

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>																						
446 (1546)	774-778 (2774-2778)	Total 1969 family net real income (Version 2) (Subtracting out head's and wife's cost of <u>journey to work, and support of outside dependents</u>) Total 1969 family net real income [V438] - Journey to work cost of head [V44] - Journey to work cost of wife [V50] - 1969 support to outside dependents [V128].																						
447 (1547)	779 (2779)	(Bkt. V446) Total 1969 family net real income <u>(Version 2)</u>																						
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>0.2</td> <td>0. Under \$500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.6</td> <td>1. \$500-999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.3</td> <td>2. \$1000-1999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.7</td> <td>3. \$2000-2999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.0</td> <td>4. \$3000-3999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.1</td> <td>5. \$4000-4999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>19.3</td> <td>6. \$5000-7499</td> </tr> <tr> <td>18.1</td> <td>7. \$7500-9999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22.2</td> <td>8. \$10,000-14,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>12.5</u></td> <td>9. \$15,000 or more</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100.0</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	0.2	0. Under \$500	0.6	1. \$500-999	4.3	2. \$1000-1999	6.7	3. \$2000-2999	8.0	4. \$3000-3999	8.1	5. \$4000-4999	19.3	6. \$5000-7499	18.1	7. \$7500-9999	22.2	8. \$10,000-14,999	<u>12.5</u>	9. \$15,000 or more	100.0	
0.2	0. Under \$500																							
0.6	1. \$500-999																							
4.3	2. \$1000-1999																							
6.7	3. \$2000-2999																							
8.0	4. \$3000-3999																							
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19.3	6. \$5000-7499																							
18.1	7. \$7500-9999																							
22.2	8. \$10,000-14,999																							
<u>12.5</u>	9. \$15,000 or more																							
100.0																								
448 (1548)	780-783 (2780-2783)	Total 1969 family net real income (Version 2)/1969 <u>family needs</u> V446 divided by V70																						
449 (1549)	784 (2784)	(Bkt. V448) Total 1969 family net real income <u>(Version 2)/1969 family needs</u>																						
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>0.6</td> <td>0. Less than 0.40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.6</td> <td>1. 0.40 - 0.79</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9.9</td> <td>2. 0.80 - 1.19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11.0</td> <td>3. 1.20 - 1.59</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12.4</td> <td>4. 1.60 - 1.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11.8</td> <td>5. 2.00 - 2.39</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15.5</td> <td>6. 2.40 - 2.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16.7</td> <td>7. 3.00 - 3.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13.6</td> <td>8. 4.00 - 5.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>3.9</u></td> <td>9. 6.00+</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100.0</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	0.6	0. Less than 0.40	4.6	1. 0.40 - 0.79	9.9	2. 0.80 - 1.19	11.0	3. 1.20 - 1.59	12.4	4. 1.60 - 1.99	11.8	5. 2.00 - 2.39	15.5	6. 2.40 - 2.99	16.7	7. 3.00 - 3.99	13.6	8. 4.00 - 5.99	<u>3.9</u>	9. 6.00+	100.0	
0.6	0. Less than 0.40																							
4.6	1. 0.40 - 0.79																							
9.9	2. 0.80 - 1.19																							
11.0	3. 1.20 - 1.59																							
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11.8	5. 2.00 - 2.39																							
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16.7	7. 3.00 - 3.99																							
13.6	8. 4.00 - 5.99																							
<u>3.9</u>	9. 6.00+																							
100.0																								

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>																						
450 (1550)	785-787 (2785-2787)	<p>1969 family "Well-Offness" - net real income (Version 2)</p> <hr/> <p>(Real net income/needs [V448] x 1969 average leisure per major adult^a [V412])^{1/2}</p> <p>Leisure measure <u>not</u> comparable to 1967 measure, since non-leisure in 1969 includes travel to work time of head and wife while in 1967 it did not.</p>																						
451 (1551)	788 (2788)	<p>(Bkt. V450) 1969 family "Well-Offness" - net real income - (Version 2)</p> <hr/> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>0.5</td> <td>0. Less than 30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.0</td> <td>1. 30-39</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.4</td> <td>2. 40-49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.8</td> <td>3. 50-59</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11.0</td> <td>4. 60-69</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14.6</td> <td>5. 70-79</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15.4</td> <td>6. 80-89</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14.5</td> <td>7. 90-99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>19.3</td> <td>8. 100-119</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>14.6</u></td> <td>9. 120+</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100.1</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	0.5	0. Less than 30	1.0	1. 30-39	2.4	2. 40-49	6.8	3. 50-59	11.0	4. 60-69	14.6	5. 70-79	15.4	6. 80-89	14.5	7. 90-99	19.3	8. 100-119	<u>14.6</u>	9. 120+	100.1	
0.5	0. Less than 30																							
1.0	1. 30-39																							
2.4	2. 40-49																							
6.8	3. 50-59																							
11.0	4. 60-69																							
14.6	5. 70-79																							
15.4	6. 80-89																							
14.5	7. 90-99																							
19.3	8. 100-119																							
<u>14.6</u>	9. 120+																							
100.1																								
452 (1552)	789-793 (2789-2793)	<p><u>1969 family net real income net of cost of housing</u></p> <p>(V438 1969 family net real income - V444 1969 cost of housing for family)</p> <p>This variable is comparable to the corresponding 1967 variable.</p>																						
453 (1553)	794 (2794)	<p>(Bkt. V452) 1969 family net real income net cost of housing</p> <hr/> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1.0</td> <td>0. Less than \$500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.4</td> <td>1. \$500-999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7.6</td> <td>2. \$1000-1999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.7</td> <td>3. \$2000-2999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7.5</td> <td>4. \$3000-3999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.5</td> <td>5. \$4000-4999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>21.1</td> <td>6. \$5000-7499</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16.2</td> <td>7. \$7500-9999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>18.2</td> <td>8. \$10,000-14,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>8.7</u></td> <td>9. \$15,000+</td> </tr> <tr> <td>99.9</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	1.0	0. Less than \$500	2.4	1. \$500-999	7.6	2. \$1000-1999	8.7	3. \$2000-2999	7.5	4. \$3000-3999	8.5	5. \$4000-4999	21.1	6. \$5000-7499	16.2	7. \$7500-9999	18.2	8. \$10,000-14,999	<u>8.7</u>	9. \$15,000+	99.9	
1.0	0. Less than \$500																							
2.4	1. \$500-999																							
7.6	2. \$1000-1999																							
8.7	3. \$2000-2999																							
7.5	4. \$3000-3999																							
8.5	5. \$4000-4999																							
21.1	6. \$5000-7499																							
16.2	7. \$7500-9999																							
18.2	8. \$10,000-14,999																							
<u>8.7</u>	9. \$15,000+																							
99.9																								

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>																						
454 (1554)	795-798 (2795-2798)	<p>1969 family net real income net of cost of housing/ 1969 family food need standard</p> <hr/> <p>(1969 family net real income net of cost of housing [V452]/family food standard [V505]).</p> <p>xx.xx Ratio of 1969 family net real income net of cost of housing to 1969 family food need standard.</p> <p>It is postulated that housing is a lumpy expenditure which is not proportional to family size. Income remaining after this expense may be considered to be applicable to expenses which are more nearly proportional to family size. The family food standard does not incorporate some of the economies of scale which the family need standard does, and is thus the appropriate reference standard for this income measure. However, the food standard is lower than the need standard by roughly a factor of 3, so variable 454 will have substantially greater numerical value than the other income + needs variables.</p>																						
455 (1555)	799 (2799)	<p>(Bkt. V454) 1969 family net real income net of cost of housing/1969 family food standard</p> <hr/> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1.3</td> <td>0. Less than 1.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.1</td> <td>1. 1.00 - 1.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7.4</td> <td>2. 2.00 - 2.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9.0</td> <td>3. 3.00 - 3.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9.6</td> <td>4. 4.00 - 4.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10.5</td> <td>5. 5.00 - 5.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14.0</td> <td>6. 6.00 - 7.49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16.2</td> <td>7. 7.50 - 9.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16.5</td> <td>8. 10.00 - 14.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10.5</td> <td>9. 15.00+</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>100.1</u></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	1.3	0. Less than 1.00	5.1	1. 1.00 - 1.99	7.4	2. 2.00 - 2.99	9.0	3. 3.00 - 3.99	9.6	4. 4.00 - 4.99	10.5	5. 5.00 - 5.99	14.0	6. 6.00 - 7.49	16.2	7. 7.50 - 9.99	16.5	8. 10.00 - 14.99	10.5	9. 15.00+	<u>100.1</u>	
1.3	0. Less than 1.00																							
5.1	1. 1.00 - 1.99																							
7.4	2. 2.00 - 2.99																							
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10.5	5. 5.00 - 5.99																							
14.0	6. 6.00 - 7.49																							
16.2	7. 7.50 - 9.99																							
16.5	8. 10.00 - 14.99																							
10.5	9. 15.00+																							
<u>100.1</u>																								
456 (1556)	800-802 (2800-2802)	<p>1969 family "Well-Offness" - net real income net of cost of housing</p> <hr/> <p>(1969 family net real income net of cost of housing/family <u>food</u> standard [V454] x 1969 average leisure per major adult^a [V413])^{1/2}</p> <hr/> <p>^aThe leisure measure is comparable to the 1967 leisure measure, i.e., travel to work time of the head and wife is included in leisure.</p>																						

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
457 (1557)	803 (2803)	(Bkt. V456) 1969 family "Well-Offness" - net <u>real income net of cost of housing</u>
		0.9 0. Less than 50
		1.6 1. 50-69
		5.1 2. 70-89
		10.1 3. 90-109
		14.0 4. 110-129
		16.1 5. 130-149
		15.4 6. 150-169
		11.6 7. 170-189
		12.4 8. 190-219
		<u>12.8</u> 9. 220+
		100.0
458 (1558)	804-806 (2804-2806)	1969 family "Well-Offness" - net real income <u>(Version 2) net of cost of housing</u>
		(1969 family net real income [Version 2, subtracts out journey to work cost of head and wife, and 1969 support to outside dependents, V446] <u>minus</u> 1969 family cost of housing/1969 family <u>food</u> standard _{1/2} [V505] x Average leisure per major adult ^a [V413])
		^a The leisure measure is not comparable to the first year's measure, since travel to work time is included in nonleisure, while in 1967 it was included in leisure.
459 (1559)	807-810 (2807-2810)	<u>1969 total family food consumption</u>
		Sum of the following variables:
		V 75 Amount spent on food consumed at home
		V 77 Cost of meals at work or school
		V 81 Amount saved on meals at work or school
		V 85 Amount spent eating in restaurants
		V 79 Amount saved raising own food or by canning or freezing
		V 83 Amount saved by use of food stamps to purchase food
		V 87 Amount saved by receipt of free food other than above.
		All the above component variables refer to entire family and are for the year 1969.

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
460 (1560)	811 (2811)	<u>(Bkt. V459) 1969 total family food consumption</u>
	0.0	0. \$0
	0.6	1. \$1-299
	5.5	2. \$300-599
	10.5	3. \$600-899
	12.9	4. \$900-1199
	12.4	5. \$1200-1499
	20.9	6. \$1500-1999
	15.1	7. \$2000-2499
	14.8	8. \$2500-3499
	<u>7.3</u>	9. \$3500-9999
	100.0	
461 (1561)	812-815 (2812-2815)	<u>Total 1969 family food consumption/ Total 1969 family food need standard</u>
		xx.xx Total consumption as a percent of food need standard (V459 ÷ V505)
462 (1562)	816 (2816)	<u>(Bkt. V461) Total 1969 family food consumption/ Total 1969 family food need standard</u>
	0.2	0. Less than 0.40
	2.9	1. 0.40 - 0.79
	13.5	2. 0.80 - 1.19
	24.9	3. 1.20 - 1.59
	21.8	4. 1.60 - 1.99
	15.3	5. 2.00 - 2.39
	10.6	6. 2.40 - 2.99
	7.8	7. 3.00 - 3.99
	2.8	8. 4.00 - 5.99
	<u>0.3</u>	9. 6.00+
	100.1	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
463 (1563)	817-820 (2817-2820)	1969 hours of work by family - paid and unpaid (EXCLUDING HOURS OF TRAVEL TO WORK BY HEAD AND WIFE)

Sum of the following variables:

- V 38 Hours of work for money - HEAD
- V 48 Hours of work for money - WIFE OF HEAD
- V 54 Hours of unpaid housework - WIFE OF HEAD
OR SINGLE HEAD
- V 56 Hours of unpaid housework - HUSBAND (if
any)
- V 58 Hours of unpaid housework - OTHERS (other
than head or wife of head)
- V407 Revised home production hours
- V121 Hours of work for money - OTHERS

All the above component variables refer to the entire family and are for the year 1969.

The hours of travel to work of head and wife are not included, making this variable comparable to the corresponding variable for 1967. This is not comparable to the 1968 variable since that variable did not include other's work for money.

464 (1564)	821 (2821)	(Bkt. V463) 1969 hours of work by family - paid and unpaid (<u>EXCLUDING HOURS OF</u> <u>TRAVEL TO WORK BY HEAD AND WIFE</u>)
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1.9	0. Less than 500
3.8	1. 500-999
10.0	2. 1000-1999
14.5	3. 2000-2999
15.7	4. 3000-3999
18.8	5. 4000-4999
29.0	6. 5000-7499
5.6	7. 7500-9999
0.6	8. 10,000-14,999
0.0	9. 15,000+
<u>99.9</u>	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>																																	
465 (1565)	822-825 (2822-2825)	1969 total hours of work by family - paid and unpaid - (INCLUDING HOURS OF TRAVEL TO WORK BY READ AND WIFE)																																	
		Sum of the following variables:																																	
		V463 Hours of work by family - paid and unpaid (excluding hours of travel to work by head and wife)																																	
		V 46 Hours of travel to work - HEAD																																	
		V 52 Hours of travel to work - WIFE																																	
466 (1566)	826 (2826)	(Bkt. V465) Total hours of work by family - paid and unpaid - (INCLUDING HOUR OF TRAVEL TO WORK BY HEAD AND WIFE)																																	
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>1.9</td> <td>0.</td> <td>Less than 500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.7</td> <td>1.</td> <td>500 - 999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9.8</td> <td>2.</td> <td>1000-1999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13.3</td> <td>3.</td> <td>2000-2999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14.4</td> <td>4.</td> <td>3000-3999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17.6</td> <td>5.</td> <td>4000-4999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31.5</td> <td>6.</td> <td>5000-7499</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7.0</td> <td>7.</td> <td>7500-9999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.1</td> <td>8.</td> <td>10,000-14,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.6</td> <td>9.</td> <td>15,000+</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>99.9</u></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	1.9	0.	Less than 500	3.7	1.	500 - 999	9.8	2.	1000-1999	13.3	3.	2000-2999	14.4	4.	3000-3999	17.6	5.	4000-4999	31.5	6.	5000-7499	7.0	7.	7500-9999	0.1	8.	10,000-14,999	0.6	9.	15,000+	<u>99.9</u>		
1.9	0.	Less than 500																																	
3.7	1.	500 - 999																																	
9.8	2.	1000-1999																																	
13.3	3.	2000-2999																																	
14.4	4.	3000-3999																																	
17.6	5.	4000-4999																																	
31.5	6.	5000-7499																																	
7.0	7.	7500-9999																																	
0.1	8.	10,000-14,999																																	
0.6	9.	15,000+																																	
<u>99.9</u>																																			
467 (1567)	827-830 (2827-2830)	<u>1969 hourly earnings - HEAD</u> 1969 labor income of the head [V96]/1969 hours of work for money of the head [V38] xx.xx 1969 hourly earnings 00.00 Zero hourly earnings or head did not work for money.																																	
468 (1568)	831 (2831)	<u>(Bkt. 467) 1969 hourly earnings - HEAD</u> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>15.5</td> <td>0.</td> <td>0.00 (no wage income)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.2</td> <td>1.</td> <td>0.01 - 0.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.8</td> <td>2.</td> <td>1.00 - 1.49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.2</td> <td>3.</td> <td>1.50 - 1.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9.1</td> <td>4.</td> <td>2.00 - 2.49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.7</td> <td>5.</td> <td>2.50 - 2.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16.1</td> <td>6.</td> <td>3.00 - 3.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20.6</td> <td>7.</td> <td>4.00 - 5.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10.8</td> <td>8.</td> <td>6.00 - 99.98</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.0</td> <td>9.</td> <td>N.A.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>100.0</u></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	15.5	0.	0.00 (no wage income)	4.2	1.	0.01 - 0.99	6.8	2.	1.00 - 1.49	8.2	3.	1.50 - 1.99	9.1	4.	2.00 - 2.49	8.7	5.	2.50 - 2.99	16.1	6.	3.00 - 3.99	20.6	7.	4.00 - 5.99	10.8	8.	6.00 - 99.98	0.0	9.	N.A.	<u>100.0</u>		
15.5	0.	0.00 (no wage income)																																	
4.2	1.	0.01 - 0.99																																	
6.8	2.	1.00 - 1.49																																	
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8.7	5.	2.50 - 2.99																																	
16.1	6.	3.00 - 3.99																																	
20.6	7.	4.00 - 5.99																																	
10.8	8.	6.00 - 99.98																																	
0.0	9.	N.A.																																	
<u>100.0</u>																																			

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>																																	
469 (1569)	832-835 (2832-2835)	<u>1969 hourly earnings - WIFE OF HEAD</u> 1969 labor income of wife of head [V 98]/1969 hours of work for money of wife of head [V 48]. xx.xx 1969 hourly earnings 00.00 Zero hourly earnings; wife did not work for money; no wife																																	
470 (1570)	836 (2836)	<u>(Bkt. V469) 1969 hourly earnings - WIFE OF HEAD</u> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>63.4</td> <td>0.</td> <td>0.00 (no wage income)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.3</td> <td>1.</td> <td>0.01 - 0.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.1</td> <td>2.</td> <td>1.00 - 1.49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7.6</td> <td>3.</td> <td>1.50 - 1.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.2</td> <td>4.</td> <td>2.00 - 2.49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.5</td> <td>5.</td> <td>2.50 - 2.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.3</td> <td>6.</td> <td>3.00 - 3.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.6</td> <td>7.</td> <td>4.00 - 5.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.0</td> <td>8.</td> <td>6.00 - 99.98</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>0.0</u></td> <td>9.</td> <td>99.99 = N.A.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100.0</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	63.4	0.	0.00 (no wage income)	3.3	1.	0.01 - 0.99	5.1	2.	1.00 - 1.49	7.6	3.	1.50 - 1.99	6.2	4.	2.00 - 2.49	4.5	5.	2.50 - 2.99	5.3	6.	3.00 - 3.99	3.6	7.	4.00 - 5.99	1.0	8.	6.00 - 99.98	<u>0.0</u>	9.	99.99 = N.A.	100.0		
63.4	0.	0.00 (no wage income)																																	
3.3	1.	0.01 - 0.99																																	
5.1	2.	1.00 - 1.49																																	
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5.3	6.	3.00 - 3.99																																	
3.6	7.	4.00 - 5.99																																	
1.0	8.	6.00 - 99.98																																	
<u>0.0</u>	9.	99.99 = N.A.																																	
100.0																																			
471 (1571)	837 (2837)	<u>1969 family reserve fund position</u> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>51.1</td> <td>1.</td> <td>Currently has savings and equal to greater than two months' income (V303=1; and V304=1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13.8</td> <td>2.</td> <td>Currently has savings less than two months' income, but they exceeded that amount in past five years (V303=1; and V304=5,9; and V305=1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.4</td> <td>3.</td> <td>Currently has no savings but has had savings greater than two months' income at some time in past 5 years (V303=5,9; and V305=1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12.7</td> <td>4.</td> <td>Has some savings but has not recently had more than two months' income saved (V303=1; and V304=5,9; and V305=5,9)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15.4</td> <td>5.</td> <td>No savings now and none substantial in the past (one but not both responses, may be N.A.) (V303=5,9 and V305=5) or (V303=5 and V305=5,9)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>0.5</u></td> <td>9.</td> <td>Family reserve fund position N.A.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>99.9</td> <td></td> <td>(V303=9; and V305=9)</td> </tr> </table>	51.1	1.	Currently has savings and equal to greater than two months' income (V303=1; and V304=1)	13.8	2.	Currently has savings less than two months' income, but they exceeded that amount in past five years (V303=1; and V304=5,9; and V305=1)	6.4	3.	Currently has no savings but has had savings greater than two months' income at some time in past 5 years (V303=5,9; and V305=1)	12.7	4.	Has some savings but has not recently had more than two months' income saved (V303=1; and V304=5,9; and V305=5,9)	15.4	5.	No savings now and none substantial in the past (one but not both responses, may be N.A.) (V303=5,9 and V305=5) or (V303=5 and V305=5,9)	<u>0.5</u>	9.	Family reserve fund position N.A.	99.9		(V303=9; and V305=9)												
51.1	1.	Currently has savings and equal to greater than two months' income (V303=1; and V304=1)																																	
13.8	2.	Currently has savings less than two months' income, but they exceeded that amount in past five years (V303=1; and V304=5,9; and V305=1)																																	
6.4	3.	Currently has no savings but has had savings greater than two months' income at some time in past 5 years (V303=5,9; and V305=1)																																	
12.7	4.	Has some savings but has not recently had more than two months' income saved (V303=1; and V304=5,9; and V305=5,9)																																	
15.4	5.	No savings now and none substantial in the past (one but not both responses, may be N.A.) (V303=5,9 and V305=5) or (V303=5 and V305=5,9)																																	
<u>0.5</u>	9.	Family reserve fund position N.A.																																	
99.9		(V303=9; and V305=9)																																	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
472 (1572)	838 (2838)	<u>Region at time of 1970 interview</u>
		23.0 1. Northeast
		30.1 2. North central
		30.1 3. South
		16.6 4. West
		0.0 5. Alaska, Hawaii
		0.1 6. Foreign country
		<u>99.9</u>
473 (1573)	839 (2839)	<u>Region where 1970 head of family grew up (about ages 6-16)</u>
		22.3 1. Northeast
		30.0 2. North central
		33.1 3. South
		9.0 4. West
		0.1 5. Alaska, Hawaii
		4.8 6. Foreign country
		0.7 9. Not ascertained region where 1970 head grew up
		<u>100.0</u>
474 (1574)	840 (2840)	<u>Region where father of 1970 head grew up</u>
		16.7 1. Northeast
		26.3 2. North central
		35.3 3. South
		3.9 4. West
		0.1 5. Hawaii and Alaska
		16.4 6. Foreign country
		1.3 9. N.A. region where father of 1970 head grew up.
		<u>100.0</u>
475 (1575)	841 (2841)	<u>Region where mother of 1970 head grew up</u>
		16.9 1. Northeast
		27.3 2. North central
		35.5 3. South
		4.6 4. West
		0.1 5. Hawaii and Alaska
		14.7 6. Foreign country
		0.9 9. N.A. region where mother of 1970 head grew up.
		<u>100.0</u>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
476 (1576)	842 (2842)	<u>Where head of family lived at time of 1970 inter- view versus where grew up</u>
	65.3	1. Same state and region at both times (V 3 = V377)
	11.5	2. Same region but different state (V 3 \neq V377 but V472 = V473)
	22.5	3. Different regions (V472 \neq V473)
	<u>0.7</u>	9. N.A. (V 3 or V377 = 99)
	100.0	
477 (1577)	843 (2843)	<u>Accuracy of 1969 money income components</u>
		Sum of the following variables:
		V 97 Accuracy: head's labor income
		V99 Accuracy: wife's labor income
		V106 Accuracy: capital income
		V123 Accuracy: other's taxable income
		V110 Accuracy: ADC of head
		V119 Accuracy: other transfers of head and wife
		V126 Accuracy: transfer income of others
		Sums greater than 9 were truncated at 9.
		Score
	93.4	0
	2.9	1
	2.7	2
	0.2	3
	0.7	4
	0.0	5
	0.0	6
	0.0	7
	0.0	8
	<u>0.0</u>	9+
	99.9	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
478 (1578)	844 (2844)	Accuracy of 1969 hours of nonleisure of family - paid and unpaid
		Sum of the following variables:
		V 39 Accuracy: hours of work for money - head
		V 41 Accuracy: hours of illness - head
		V 43 Accuracy: hours of unemployment - head
		V 47 Accuracy: hours of journey to work - head
		V 49 Accuracy: hours of work for money - wife
		V 53 Accuracy: hours of journey to work - wife
		V 55 Accuracy: hours of housework, wife or single head
		V 57 Accuracy: hours of housework, husband
		Sums greater than 9 were truncated at 9.
		<u>Sum</u>
	87.6	0
	8.7	1
	2.7	2
	0.6	3
	0.3	4
	0.0	5
	0.0	6
	0.0	7
	0.0	8
	<u>0.0</u>	9+
	99.9	
479 (1579)	845 (2845)	<u>Accuracy of 1969 real income</u>
		Sum of the following variables:
		V 19 Accuracy: amount saved on car repairs (If V 31=4, 0 added)
		V 31 Accuracy: rental value free housing
		V 36 Accuracy: amount saved on A & R (If V 36=4, 0 added)
		V 82 Accuracy: amount saved on meals at work and school
		V 80 Accuracy: amount saved on home produced food
		V 84 Accuracy: amount saved on food stamps
		V 88 Accuracy: amount saved on other free food
		V 23 Accuracy of house value and hence of imputed rent (If V 23=3, 0 added)
		<u>Sum</u>
	91.1	0
	5.2	1
	3.2	2
	<u>0.3</u>	3
	0.3	4
	100.1	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
480 (1580)	846-847 (2846-2847)	<p>Number of minor assignments made in 1970 inter- <u>view</u></p> <hr/> <p>Summation of the number of codes = 1 (minor assignment) in the accuracy variables in the variable sequence V17 through V126</p>
481 (1581)	848-849 (2848-2849)	<p>Number of major assignments made in 1970 inter- <u>view</u></p> <hr/> <p>Summation of the number of codes = 2 (major assignment) in the accuracy variables in the variable sequence V17 through V126.</p>
482 (1582)	850-854 (2850-2854)	<p><u>1970 value per room of dwelling unit</u></p> $(V\ 22 + [V\ 28 + V\ 30] \times 10) \div V163$ <p>(1970 house value) (1969 rent paid) (1969 value of rent received) (number of rooms in 1970)</p> <p><u>Homeowners:</u> House value [V 22]/ number of rooms [V163].</p> <p><u>Renters:</u> Dwelling value (assumed to be 10 times annual rent [V28] D ÷ number of rooms (V163)).</p> <p><u>Neither owns nor rents:</u> Dwelling value (Sum of rent paid [V 28] + value of rent received free or in return for services[V30]) x 10 ÷ number of rooms [V163].</p> <p>99999. Number of rooms in dwelling not ascertained.</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
483 (1583)	855 (2855)	<u>(Bkt. V482) 1970 value per room of dwelling unit</u>
	2.3	1. \$1-499
	6.6	2. \$500-999
	21.2	3. \$1000-1999
	22.2	4. \$2000-2999
	20.3	5. \$3000-3999
	11.1	6. \$4000-4999
	11.5	7. \$5000-7999
	1.9	8. \$8,000+
	2.8	9. N.A. number of rooms
	<u>99.9</u>	
484 (1584)	856 (2856)	<u>(Bkt. V 16) 1970 value of cars owned by family</u>
	16.9	0. No cars owned
	16.2	1. \$1-299
	12.7	2. \$300-599
	10.8	3. \$600-899
	8.7	4. \$900-1199
	8.3	5. \$1200-1499
	10.6	6. \$1500-1999
	7.1	7. \$2000-2499
	5.8	8. \$2500-3499
	2.9	9. \$3500-9999
	<u>100.0</u>	
485 (1585)	857 (2857)	<u>(Bkt. V195) Hourly earnings for overtime - head (1970 question)</u>
	59.2	0. Inap., no overtime available
	0.1	1. \$0.01 - 0.99
	0.5	2. \$1.00 - 1.49
	1.1	3. \$1.50 - 1.99
	1.2	4. \$2.00 - 2.49
	2.0	5. \$2.50 - 2.99
	6.3	6. \$3.00 - 3.99
	15.4	7. \$4.00 - 5.99
	10.2	8. \$6.00 or more
	4.0	9. N.A.
	<u>100.0</u>	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
486 (1586)	858 (2858)	(Bkt. V197) Hourly earnings for regular job (1970 question)
		56.7 0. Not paid by the hour; inap.
		0.2 1. \$0.01 - 0.99
		1.1 2. \$1.00 - 1.49
		3.8 3. \$1.50 - 1.99
		5.2 4. \$2.00 - 2.49
		5.1 5. \$2.50 - 2.99
		13.2 6. \$3.00 - 3.99
		8.6 7. \$4.00 - 5.99
		2.4 8. \$6.00 or more
		3.9 9. N.A.
		<u>100.2</u>
487 (1587)	859 (2859)	(Bkt. V201) Hourly earnings on second job - head
		83.6 0. Inap., head does not have second job; head currently not working
		0.2 1. \$0.01 - 0.99
		0.9 2. \$1.00 - 1.49
		1.8 3. \$1.50 - 1.99
		1.6 4. \$2.00 - 2.49
		1.4 5. \$2.50 - 2.99
		2.0 6. \$3.00 - 3.99
		1.8 7. \$4.00 - 5.99
		2.0 8. \$6.00 or more
		4.7 9. N.A.
		<u>100.0</u>
488 (1588)	860 (2860)	<u>Actual minus required rooms for family</u>
		Number of rooms in dwelling unit (V163) minus number of rooms required for a family of given composition (V68) plus 3.
		0.3 0. Three less rooms than needed
		0.9 1. Two less rooms
		3.8 2. One less room
		9.1 3. Actual = required rooms
		20.9 4. One extra room
		23.3 5. Two extra rooms
		20.6 6. Three extra rooms
		11.7 7. Four extra rooms
		6.7 8. Five extra rooms or more
		2.6 9. N.A. actual number of rooms
		<u>99.9</u>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
489 (1589)	861-862 (2861-2862)	<u>Number of persons per room, 1970</u> Number of people in family (V138)/ Number of rooms in dwelling (V163). X.X Number of persons per room 9.9 Not ascertained number of rooms in dwelling
490 (1590)	863 (2863)	<u>(Bkt. V488) Number of persons per room, 1970</u> 12.2 0. 0.0 - 0.25 21.2 1. 0.26 - 0.45 23.3 2. 0.46 - 0.65 20.0 3. 0.66 - 0.85 15.8 4. 0.86 - 1.25 3.1 5. 1.26 - 1.65 1.3 6. 1.66 - 2.05 0.3 7. 2.06 - 3.05 0.0 8. 3.06 or more <u>2.8</u> 9. N.A. number of rooms 100.0
491 (1591)	864-865 (2864-2865)	<u>Number of adults (those age 18 or older) in family, 1970</u> Number in family (V138) minus number of children (those aged 0-17) in family (V142)
492 (1592)	866-869 (2866-2869)	<u>Hours of unpaid housework - head and wife</u> Hours of housework of wife or single head (V54) + hours of housework of husband (V56)

<u>Variable</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Tape</u> <u>Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
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Variables 493-503 are indexes created by adding one point, unless otherwise stated, if the unit has the given value in one right hand column for that variable. All index values whose sums exceed "9" are truncated at 9.

493 (1593)	870 (2870)	<u>1970 housing and neighborhood quality</u> Owns home V164=1 Lives 5-30 miles from center of city of 50,000 or more V398=2,3 Single family home V399=1 Neighborhood of single family houses V401=2 Value per room Value=(10 x rent for non-owners) \$2000 or more V483=4-8 2 or more extra rooms V488=5-9
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Dwelling contains running water, V403 ~~≠~~5
inside toilet and does not need and
extensive or major repairs (at V404 ~~≠~~5
least no evidence of above) and
V405 ~~≠~~5.

Score Value

0.4	0
3.3	1
11.6	2
17.4	3
15.7	4
17.1	5
19.5	6
<u>15.1</u>	7
100.1	

494 (1594)	871 (2871)	<u>1970 reported efficacy and planning - respondent</u> Sure life would work out V337=1 Plans life ahead V338=1 Gets to carry out things V339=1 Finishes things V340=1 Rather save for future V342=5 Has no limitations V345=3, 5, 9 Thinks about things that might happen in future V350=1
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(Continued on next page)

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
494 (1594) (continued)	871 (2871)	<u>1970 reported efficacy and planning - respondent</u> (continued)
		<u>Score Value</u>
	2.4	0
	7.4	1
	14.5	2
	20.7	3
	22.5	4
	18.2	5
	10.7	6
	3.5	7
	<u>99.9</u>	
495 (1595)	872 (2872)	<u>1970 trust or hostility: respondent</u>
		Does not get angry easily V346=5
		Matters what others think V347=4,5
		Trusts most other people V348=1
		Believes life of average man getting better V351=1
		Believes not a lot of people who have good things they don't deserve V352=5
		<u>Score Value</u>
	5.6	0
	17.5	1
	28.8	2
	27.4	3
	16.5	4
	4.2	5
	<u>100.0</u>	
496 (1596)	873 (2873)	<u>Whether head worked long hours in 1969 and/or wanted more work at time of 1970 interview</u>
	42.1	0. Head worked 2500 or fewer hours in 1969 (V38 = 0-2500) <u>and</u> did not want more work (V205 = 5, 9, 0).
	24.7	1. Inap., head did not work for money in 1969 (V38 = 0000)
	33.2	2. Head worked more than 2500 hours in 1969 (V38 > 2500), <u>and/or</u> head in labor force in 1970 and wanted more work (V205=1).
	<u>100.0</u>	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
497 (1597)	874 (2874)	<u>Aspiration-ambition (1970)</u>
		Might make purposive move V177=1,2
		Wanted more work and/or worked >2500 hours (2 points added) (1 point added to neutralize the Inaps.) V205=1 and/or V38>2500
		Likes to do difficult or challenging things V341=1
		Prefers a job with chances for making more money even if dis- likes job V343=5
		Dissatisfied with self V344=5
		Spends time figuring out how to get more money V349=1
		Plans to get a new job, and knows what type of job, <u>and</u> knows what it might pay (2 points added) V215=1-4 and V216 #1999 or 000
		Neutralize Inaps. and one point for plans for job regardless of details V214=0,1

Score Value

8.4	0
15.8	1
23.0	2
24.0	3
16.0	4
8.2	5
3.2	6
1.0	7
0.3	8
<u>0.1</u>	9
100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>	
498 (1598)	875 (2875)	<u>Real earning acts (1970)</u>	
		Saved more than \$75 on additions and repairs (2 points) 1 point for non-homeowners who did not save more than \$75	V35>0075 V164=5,8 and V 35<75
		Saved more than \$75 growing own food (2 points)	V79>075
		Saved more than \$75 on car repairs (2 points)	V 18>075
		1 point for non-car owners to neutralize	V154=0
		Head of family taking courses or lessons with economic potential	V327=1-3
		Head of family spends spare time productively	V322=1-2
		<u>Score Value</u>	
		15.4	0
		25.4	1
		26.3	2
		18.1	3
		8.6	4
		4.6	5
		1.2	6
		0.4	7
		<u>100.0</u>	
499 (1599)	876 (2876)	<u>Economizing (1970)</u>	
		Spend less than \$150 a year on alcohol	V71<0150
		Spend less than \$150 a year on cigarettes	V73<150
		Received more than \$100 worth of free help	V434>0100
		Do not own a 68 or later year model car	V155 ≠ 68-70
		Eat together most of time	V280=3,4
		Spend less than \$260 a year on eating out	V85<0260
		<u>Score Value</u>	
		0.4	0
		3.7	1
		12.5	2
		25.1	3
		36.0	4
		21.0	5
		1.3	6
		<u>100.0</u>	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>	
500 (1600)	877 (2877)	<u>Risk Avoidance</u>	
		Newest (assumed to be best) car in good condition	V156=1
		Neutralize non-car owners (2 points)	V154=0
		All cars are insured	V157=1
		Uses seat belts some of the time (1 point)	V159=3
		Uses seat belts all the time (2 points)	V159=1
		Has medical insurance or a way to get free care	V306=1 or V308=1
		Head smokes less than one pack a day	V73< 128
		Have some liquid savings	V471=1,2,4
		Have two months' income saved	V471=1
		<u>Score Value</u>	
		0.2	0
		1.5	1
		4.0	2
		10.4	3
		18.5	4
		22.3	5
		24.9	6
		12.7	7
		5.4	8
		<u>0.0</u>	9
		99.9	
501 (1601)	878 (2878)	<u>Horizon proxies (1970)</u>	
		Is sure whether will or will not move	V176=1,5
		Has explicit plans for children's college education (2 points)	V146=1-5
		Neutralize those with no children in school (1 point)	V146=0
		Has plans for an explicit kind of new job	V215=1,2
		Knows and mentions what kind of training new job requires	V217=2
		Has substantial savings relative to income	V471=1-2
		Has definite expectations that next few years will be better or worse	V295=1,5

(Continued on next page)

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>	
501 (1601) (continued)	878 (2878)	<u>Horizon proxies (1970)</u> (continued)	
		Expects to have a child more than one year hence, or expects no more children and is doing something to limit the number of children (2 points)	V271=1 or V273=2
		Neutralize those who expect child within one year and inappropriate cases	V270=0 or V273=1
		<u>Score Value</u>	
		0.0	0
		0.1	1
		0.8	2
		9.0	3
		30.3	4
		31.3	5
		18.0	6
		9.3	7
		1.3	8
		<u>0.1</u>	9
		100.2	
502 (1602)	879 (2879)	<u>Connectedness to potential sources of help (1970)</u>	
		Attended a PTA meeting within year (2 points)	V147=1-2
		Neutralize those with no children in school	V145=0
		Attends church once a month or more	V330=1-2
		Watches television more than 1 hr./day	V328=2-8
		Reads a newspaper once a week or more	V329=3-5
		Knows 2-5 neighbors by name	V172=2-5
		Knows 6 or more neighbors by name (2 points)	V172=6-8
		Has relatives within walking distance of DU	V173=1
		Goes to organizations once a month or more	V332=2-5
		Goes to bar or tavern once a month or more	V333=2-5
		Belongs to a labor union and pays dues	V129>0000

(Continued on next page)

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
502 (1602) (continued)	879 (2879)	<u>Connectedness to potential sources of help (1970)</u> (continued)
		<u>Score Value</u>
	0.1	0
	0.3	1
	1.2	2
	4.0	3
	11.2	4
	20.1	5
	25.1	6
	21.5	7
	10.9	8
	<u>5.7</u>	9
	100.1	
503 (1603)	880 (2880)	<u>Money earning acts (Current money earning behaviors)</u>
		Head worked more than 2,000 hours V38> 2000
		Wife worked more than 1,000 hours (2 points) V48>1000
		Neutralize no wife V265 ≠1
		Head self-employed <u>and/or</u> owns a business V180=2-3 or V282=1
		Has changed jobs in past year and present job pays more than previous one V183=1
		Has done something about a better job V219=1-3
	<u>If employed</u>	Head seldom or never late for work V210=5 or V211=3,4
		Head rarely or never fails to go to work when not sick V212=5 or V213=3,4
		Head has extra jobs (or ways of making money) V198=1
	<u>If unemployed</u>	Head seldom or never late for work V239=5 or V240=3,4
		Head rarely or never failed to go to work when not sick V241=5 or V242=3,4
		Head has been to more than one place in past few weeks to find a job V230=2-5
		Low reservation price: no jobs not worth taking or they pay less than \$1.50 per hour V243=5 or V244<150

(Continued on next page)

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
503 (1603) (continued)	880 (2880)	<u>Money earning acts (Current money earning behaviors)</u> (continued)

If retired,
housewife,
disabled

Has been to more than one place in past few weeks to find a job	V260=2-5
Low reservation price: no jobs not worth taking, or they pay less than \$1.50 per hour	V261=5 or V262<150

Score Value

7.9	0
14.2	1
11.7	2
24.6	3
21.3	4
13.2	5
5.6	6
1.3	7
<u>0.2</u>	8
100.0	

504 (1604)	881 (2881)	<u>1969 hours of nonleisure comparable to 1967 hours of nonleisure</u>
---------------	---------------	--

This variable is comparable to 1967 variable since it doesn't include travel to work time

V408	-	V46	-	V52
(Total nonleisure in 1969)		travel to work time)		(Wife's travel to work time)

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>																				
505 (1605)	885 (2885)	<u>Annual food standard</u> This variable is generated by multiplying the week food needs (V69) by 52 and then making the following adjustments for economies of scale: add 20 percent for one person families, 10 percent for 2 person families, 5 percent for 3 person families, and subtract 5 percent for five person families and 10 percent for families with six or more.																				
506 (1606)	889 (2889)	<u>Size of family</u> (one-digit code)																				
		<table> <tr><td>18.9</td><td>1. One</td></tr> <tr><td>27.9</td><td>2. Two</td></tr> <tr><td>17.0</td><td>3. Three</td></tr> <tr><td>15.2</td><td>4. Four</td></tr> <tr><td>9.5</td><td>5. Five</td></tr> <tr><td>5.4</td><td>6. Six</td></tr> <tr><td>2.9</td><td>7. Seven</td></tr> <tr><td>1.7</td><td>8. Eight</td></tr> <tr><td>1.6</td><td>9. Nine or more</td></tr> <tr><td><u>100.1</u></td><td></td></tr> </table>	18.9	1. One	27.9	2. Two	17.0	3. Three	15.2	4. Four	9.5	5. Five	5.4	6. Six	2.9	7. Seven	1.7	8. Eight	1.6	9. Nine or more	<u>100.1</u>	
18.9	1. One																					
27.9	2. Two																					
17.0	3. Three																					
15.2	4. Four																					
9.5	5. Five																					
5.4	6. Six																					
2.9	7. Seven																					
1.7	8. Eight																					
1.6	9. Nine or more																					
<u>100.1</u>																						
507 (1607)	890 (2890)	<u>Age of head's oldest living brother (bracket)</u>																				
		<table> <tr><td>3.4</td><td>1. Under 19</td></tr> <tr><td>4.5</td><td>2. 19-23</td></tr> <tr><td>19.0</td><td>3. 24-39</td></tr> <tr><td>33.5</td><td>4. 40-64</td></tr> <tr><td>11.3</td><td>5. 65 and older</td></tr> <tr><td>0.5</td><td>9. N.A.</td></tr> <tr><td><u>27.8</u></td><td>0. Inap., head has no oldest living brother</td></tr> <tr><td>100.0</td><td></td></tr> </table>	3.4	1. Under 19	4.5	2. 19-23	19.0	3. 24-39	33.5	4. 40-64	11.3	5. 65 and older	0.5	9. N.A.	<u>27.8</u>	0. Inap., head has no oldest living brother	100.0					
3.4	1. Under 19																					
4.5	2. 19-23																					
19.0	3. 24-39																					
33.5	4. 40-64																					
11.3	5. 65 and older																					
0.5	9. N.A.																					
<u>27.8</u>	0. Inap., head has no oldest living brother																					
100.0																						
508 (1608)	891 (2891)	<u>Age of head's oldest living sister (bracket)</u>																				
		<table> <tr><td>0.7</td><td>1. Under 19</td></tr> <tr><td>1.2</td><td>2. 19-23</td></tr> <tr><td>4.5</td><td>3. 24-39</td></tr> <tr><td>6.6</td><td>4. 40-64</td></tr> <tr><td>3.8</td><td>5. 65 and older</td></tr> <tr><td>0.1</td><td>9. N.A.</td></tr> <tr><td><u>83.1</u></td><td>0. Inap., head has a brother or has no living siblings</td></tr> <tr><td>100.0</td><td></td></tr> </table>	0.7	1. Under 19	1.2	2. 19-23	4.5	3. 24-39	6.6	4. 40-64	3.8	5. 65 and older	0.1	9. N.A.	<u>83.1</u>	0. Inap., head has a brother or has no living siblings	100.0					
0.7	1. Under 19																					
1.2	2. 19-23																					
4.5	3. 24-39																					
6.6	4. 40-64																					
3.8	5. 65 and older																					
0.1	9. N.A.																					
<u>83.1</u>	0. Inap., head has a brother or has no living siblings																					
100.0																						

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
509 (1609)	892-893 (2892-2893)	<u>1968 Weight</u> This variable is identical to V439 on the 1968 tape. See Section II for a detailed description of this variable.
510 (1610)	894 (2894)	<u>Decile on V414, 1969 - Total family money income</u>
	10.0	0. \$0 - 2407
	10.0	1. \$2408 - 3899
	10.0	2. \$3900 - 5417
	10.0	3. \$5418 - 6907
	10.0	4. \$6908 - 8399
	10.0	5. \$8400 - 9999
	10.0	6. \$10,000 - 11,899
	10.0	7. \$11,900 - 14,316
	10.0	8. \$14,317 - 18,099
	10.0	9. \$18,100 and up
	<u>100.0</u>	
511 (1611)	895 (2895)	<u>Decile on V430, 1969 - Total family money income/needs</u>
	10.0	0. 0 - .88
	10.0	1. .89 - 1.30
	10.0	2. 1.31 - 1.73
	10.0	3. 1.74 - 2.11
	10.0	4. 2.12 - 2.51
	10.0	5. 2.52 - 2.95
	10.0	6. 2.96 - 3.51
	10.0	7. 3.52 - 4.20
	10.0	8. 4.21 - 5.30
	10.0	9. 5.31 and up
	<u>100.0</u>	
512 (1612)	896 (2896)	<u>Decile on V432, 1969 - "Well-offness" - Money income</u>
	10.0	0. 0 - 56
	10.0	1. 57 - 68
	10.0	2. 69 - 76
	10.0	3. 77 - 84
	10.0	4. 85 - 91
	10.0	5. 92 - 99
	10.0	6. 100 - 108
	10.0	7. 109 - 119
	10.0	8. 120 - 134
	10.0	9. 135 and up
	<u>100.0</u>	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
513 (1613)	897 (2897)	Decile on V438, 1969 - Total family net real income
	10.0	0. \$0 - 2837
	10.0	1. \$2838 - 4176
	10.0	2. \$4177 - 5536
	10.0	3. \$5537 - 6856
	10.0	4. \$6857 - 8221
	10.0	5. \$8222 - 9581
	10.0	6. \$9582 - 11,167
	10.0	7. \$11,168 - 13,432
	10.0	8. \$13,433 - 16,825
	10.0	9. \$16,826 and up
	<u>10.0</u>	
	100.0	
514 (1614)	898 (2898)	Decile on V440, 1969 - Total family net real income/needs
	10.0	0. 0 - .99
	10.0	1. 1.00 - 1.41
	10.0	2. 1.42 - 1.76
	10.0	3. 1.77 - 2.10
	10.0	4. 2.11 - 2.45
	10.0	5. 2.46 - 2.83
	10.0	6. 2.84 - 3.32
	10.0	7. 3.33 - 3.93
	10.0	8. 3.94 - 4.85
	10.0	9. 4.86 and up
	<u>10.0</u>	
	100.0	
515 (1615)	899 (2899)	Decile on V442, 1969 - "Well-Offness"- net real income
	10.0	0. 0 - 60
	10.0	1. 61 - 69
	10.0	2. 70 - 77
	10.0	3. 78 - 84
	10.0	4. 85 - 90
	10.0	5. 91 - 97
	10.0	6. 98 - 105
	10.0	7. 106 - 115
	10.0	8. 116 - 130
	10.0	9. 131 and up
	<u>10.0</u>	
	100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
516 (1616)	900 (2900)	Decile on V452, 1969 - Family net real income net of cost of housing
		10.0 0. \$0 - 1864
		10.0 1. \$1865 - 3043
		10.0 2. \$3044 - 4300
		10.0 3. \$4301 - 5532
		10.0 4. \$5533 - 6680
		10.0 5. \$6681 - 7860
		10.0 6. \$7861 - 9349
		10.0 7. \$9350 - 11,395
		10.0 8. \$11,396 - 14,323
		<u>10.0</u> 9. \$14,324 and up
		100.0
517 (1617)	901 (2901)	Decile on V454, 1969 - Family net real income net of cost of housing/food needs
		10.0 0. 0 - 2.49
		10.0 1. 2.50 - 3.70
		10.0 2. 3.71 - 4.74
		10.0 3. 4.75 - 5.73
		10.0 4. 5.74 - 6.71
		10.0 5. 6.72 - 7.92
		10.0 6. 7.93 - 9.41
		10.0 7. 9.42 - 11.49
		10.0 8. 11.50 - 15.33
		<u>10.0</u> 9. 15.34 and up
		100.0
518 (1618)	902 (2902)	Decile on V456, 1969 - "Well-Offness," net real income net of housing costs
		10.0 0. 0 - 93
		10.0 1. 94 - 112
		10.0 2. 113 - 126
		10.0 3. 127 - 139
		10.0 4. 140 - 151
		10.0 5. 152 - 164
		10.0 6. 165 - 179
		10.0 7. 180 - 199
		10.0 8. 200 - 229
		<u>10.0</u> 9. 230 and up
		100.0

1970 Individual Tape Code

This tape contains a record for each individual living in a sample family that was reinterviewed in 1970. Those individuals who have moved into these families since the original interview in 1968 are not technically part of the sample and can be distinguished by their "person numbers" (V524) which have values between 31 and 49. Records for those family members who were living in institutional housing at the time of the interview in 1970 are also included on this tape.

The first 518 variables on the individual tape are identical to the variables for the family in which the individual is living. The last 16 variables are specific to the individual. In those cases where a member moved out of his original family and we were able to interview him in 1970, the family variables attached to his record contain the information about his new family rather than the original family from which he split off.

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>																				
519	903-904	<u>Sequence Number</u> 01-49 Persons now in the family 51-59 Persons currently in an institution 71-79 Individuals who moved out of the FU or out of an institution in 1969 and established their own households 81-89 Individuals who died since the last interview																				
520	905	<u>Relationship of person to head</u> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; text-align: right;">30.5</td> <td>1. Head of family</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">21.3</td> <td>2. Wife</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">43.0</td> <td>3. Child, step-child</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">0.7</td> <td>4. Sibling</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">0.7</td> <td>5. Parent</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">1.5</td> <td>6. Grandchild, great grandchild</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">1.4</td> <td>7. In-laws or other relative</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">0.4</td> <td>8. Nonrelative</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">0.5</td> <td>9. N.A. relation</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">100.0</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	30.5	1. Head of family	21.3	2. Wife	43.0	3. Child, step-child	0.7	4. Sibling	0.7	5. Parent	1.5	6. Grandchild, great grandchild	1.4	7. In-laws or other relative	0.4	8. Nonrelative	0.5	9. N.A. relation	100.0	
30.5	1. Head of family																					
21.3	2. Wife																					
43.0	3. Child, step-child																					
0.7	4. Sibling																					
0.7	5. Parent																					
1.5	6. Grandchild, great grandchild																					
1.4	7. In-laws or other relative																					
0.4	8. Nonrelative																					
0.5	9. N.A. relation																					
100.0																						
521	906-907	<u>Age of Person</u> 01 One or younger 02 Two . . . 98 Ninety-eight or older 99 N.A.																				
522	908	<u>Sex of person</u> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; text-align: right;">48.9</td> <td>1. Male</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">51.1</td> <td>2. Female</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">100.0</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	48.9	1. Male	51.1	2. Female	100.0															
48.9	1. Male																					
51.1	2. Female																					
100.0																						

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
523	909	<u>Moved in or out</u>
	89.4	0. In family or in institution both years
	7.8	1. Moved in or born since last interview
	0.1	2. Appeared; did not move in in 1969, but not included in FU last year (usually a listing error in 1969)
	1.4	5. Moved out of FU or institution in 1969 and established own household
	0.8	6. Moved out of FU and into an institution in 1969
	0.5	7. Died since last interview
	<u>0.0</u>	8. Disappeared; did not move out in 1969 but included in FU last year
	100.0	
524	910-911	<u>Person Number</u>
		This number is the same for each individual throughout the entire study
		01-29 Individuals living in the FU at the beginning of the study (in 1968)
		31-39 Individuals who have moved into the sample
		51-59 Children under 25 who were living in institutions at the beginning of the study
		61 Spouse who was in an institution in 1968 when the study began.
525	912	<u>A6-7 Did any of the children stop going to school in 1969? Who was that? (1970 question)</u>
	1.2	1. Yes, stopped going to school
	96.7	5. No, did not stop
	<u>2.1</u>	9. N.A.
	100.0	
526	913-914	<u>A8 What is the highest grade (he/she) finished? (1969)</u>
		01 One year
		.
		.
		.
		16 College graduate
		99 N.A.
		00 Inap., did not stop school, not a child under 25

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
527	915-916	G14, 15, 17, 18 About how much time does (he/she) spend on housework in the average week? <hr/>
		00 None 01 One hour per week . . . 98 98 hours or more 99 N.A., D.K.
528	917	H56a-c, H59, H62 Is this individual disabled or require extra care? <hr/>
		8.3 1. Yes, is disabled 1.9 2. Yes, requires extra care 86.7 5. No 3.2 9. N.A. <hr/> 100.1
529	918	M2 <u>Who was respondent?</u> <hr/>
		30.4 1. This individual was respondent 69.4 5. This individual was not respondent 0.2 9. N.A. <hr/> 100.0
530	919	H1, H5, H8, H11a-k, H19, H23 Was that from wages, a pension, a business, or what? What was that from? <hr/>
		47.4 0. Inap., no income 30.4 1. Solely from earnings (from work, business, farm) 4.9 2. Solely from transfers (Social Security, pensions, welfare, unemployment compensation, alimony, ADC) 0.3 3. Solely from asset earnings (rent, interest, dividends, royalties) 16.7 4. Some combination, more than one type 0.2 9. N.A. <hr/> 99.9

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>																
531	920-924	<p><u>H22, H30 Total money income of this individual</u></p> <p>This variable contains only labor if the person is head or wife</p> <p>00000 None 99998 \$99,998 or more 99999 N.A.</p>																
532	925-928	<p><u>H25, H26 Hours worked last year</u></p> <p>0000 Inap., did not work 9998 9,998 hours or more 9999 N.A.</p>																
533	929	<p><u>H31 Does (he/she) share in the family's expenses or what?</u></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>90.0</td> <td>0. Inap., no income; person is head or wife</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.5</td> <td>1. Yes, unqualified</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.4</td> <td>3. Yes, qualified (a little; less than \$10 per week; sometimes)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.9</td> <td>5. No</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>1.2</u></td> <td>9. N.A.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100.0</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	90.0	0. Inap., no income; person is head or wife	3.5	1. Yes, unqualified	0.4	3. Yes, qualified (a little; less than \$10 per week; sometimes)	4.9	5. No	<u>1.2</u>	9. N.A.	100.0					
90.0	0. Inap., no income; person is head or wife																	
3.5	1. Yes, unqualified																	
0.4	3. Yes, qualified (a little; less than \$10 per week; sometimes)																	
4.9	5. No																	
<u>1.2</u>	9. N.A.																	
100.0																		
534	930	<p><u>H32 Is (he/she) likely to move away within the next few years?</u></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>88.3</td> <td>0. Inap., no income; person is head or wife</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.4</td> <td>1. Yes, will move</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.5</td> <td>3. Pro-con, depends</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.6</td> <td>5. No, will stay</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.5</td> <td>7. Already moved out</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.5</td> <td>8. D.K.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>1.2</u></td> <td>9. N.A.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100.0</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	88.3	0. Inap., no income; person is head or wife	2.4	1. Yes, will move	0.5	3. Pro-con, depends	4.6	5. No, will stay	2.5	7. Already moved out	0.5	8. D.K.	<u>1.2</u>	9. N.A.	100.0	
88.3	0. Inap., no income; person is head or wife																	
2.4	1. Yes, will move																	
0.5	3. Pro-con, depends																	
4.6	5. No, will stay																	
2.5	7. Already moved out																	
0.5	8. D.K.																	
<u>1.2</u>	9. N.A.																	
100.0																		

Index: 1968-69-70 Tape Code

The variables indexed are those of the 1968-69-70 tape code in order by topic. Each is identified by year. First are listed those coded directly from the completed interview in order by the 1970 questionnaire, followed by the variables derived in the editing process ordered by the 1970 worksheets.

Then follow the generated variables including economic status measures behavioral and attitudinal indexes.

<u>Content Headings</u>	1970 Variables			1969 Variables			1968 Variables			1968-69 Change Variables
	Raw Data, Fields	Bracket	Accuracy	Raw Data, Fields	Bracket	Accuracy	Raw Data, Fields	Bracket	Accuracy	
I. 1970 Questionnaire Sections										
A. Children of Head	1244- 1248			555-566			120-123, 125-127, 136-138			
B. Transportation	1249- 1261	1262		586-589	590		139-157			
C. Housing	1263- 1277			591-606			101-112			
House Value	See worksheet	1511	1123	591-606 449		450	101-112 5			
Rent	21		1129	455		456	10			
Value of Rent			1131	457		458	12			
Utilities			1134	460		461	14			
D.-F. Employment of Head	1278- 1364			639-694			196-248			
Occupation	1279,1326, 1352			640-641			196-199			977
Previous Employment	1282-1285, 1331-1342 1352-1354			643-646			200-205			
Time worked										
Weeks worked	1292,1333, 1353				658		223			
Hours wrkd/week	1293,1334,1354				659	224	225			
Whether desired additional work	1305			668			231-233			
Journey to Work	1308-1309, 1337-1338			673-675						

<u>Content Headings</u>	<u>1970 Variables</u>			<u>1969 Variables</u>			<u>1968 Variables</u>			<u>1968-69 Change Variables</u>
	<u>Raw Data, Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accuracy</u>	<u>Raw Data, Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accuracy</u>	<u>Raw Data, Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accuracy</u>	
D.-F. Employment Head (continued)										
Whether late to work	1310, 1339			676-677			217			
Whether skips work	1213, 1341			678-679			218			
Employment attitudes	1314-1324, 1343-1349, 1355-1364			680-694			207-214, 235-238			
G. Employment - Wife	1366- 1369			607-609	610,611		243	244-245		
Family Planning	1370- 1374			612-615	617		248			
Housework	1375- 1379			616,618- 620	617					
Food Consumption and expenditure	1380 (See worksheet 23)			622,629, 631,633, 634,637	621,623, 630,632, 635,636		162,164, 171,172	163,165, 166		
Cigarettes and Alcoholic beverage Consumption	(See worksheet 23)			625,626, 628	624,627		168,170	167,169		
H. Income Dollar Amounts	1381, 1385	1518, 1519, 1520		696,697, 700,712, 714,715, 717,718	695,698, 699,701- 711,713, 716,719		250,252, 263,265, 267	249,251 253-262, 264,266		912,913, 984
Comparison between years variables	1386- 1398			720-731			274- 277			
Support of Outside dependents	1399- 1401			732- 736			278			

<u>Content Headings</u>	1970 Variables			1969 Variables			1968 Variables			1968-69 Change Variables
	Raw Data, Fields	Bracket	Accuracy	Raw Data, Fields	Bracket	Accuracy	Raw Data, Fields	Bracket	Accuracy	
H. Income Dollar Amounts (con't)										
Reserve Fund Position	1403- 1405			737- 739			159- 161			
Insurance Coverage	1406- 1408			740- 742			158			
Disability - Head	1409- 1413			743-745, 747	746		216			
Disability - Others	1414- 1421			748-749, 751-753, 755	750,754					
J. Time Use	1422- 1436			756-766, 768-769	767		280-294			
K. Feelings	1437- 1453			770-785			295-310			
L. The Past	1454- 1487	1607- 1608		786-798			311-318			
M. By Observation	1488- 1505			799-817			179-195			
II. Raw Variables from 1970 Editing Worksheets										
<u>Worksheet 21</u>										
Car Variables	1116,1118, 1120		1117,1119, 1121	443, 445, 447		444, 446, 448	20,22,24, 26		21,23, 25,27	
Housing Variables House Values & Mortgage	1122,1124, 1126		1123,1125, 1127	449, 451, 453		450, 452, 454	5,6,8		7,9	

Content Headings	1970 Variables			1969 Variables			1968 Variables			1968-69 Change Variables
	Raw Data, Fields	Bracket	Accuracy	Raw Data, Fields	Bracket	Accuracy	Raw Data, Fields	Bracket	Accuracy	
II. Raw Variables from 1970 Editing Worksheets (con't)										
<u>Worksheet 21</u>										
Housing Variables										
Rent	1128		1129	455		456	10		11	
Value if rented	1130,1132		1131	457,459		458	12		13	
Utilities	1133		1134	460		461	14		15	
Additions and Repairs	1135		1136	462		463	16,18		17,19	
Home Production	1137			464			61		62	947
<u>Worksheet 22</u>										
Work for money										
Head: Hrs. of work	1138		1139	465		466	47		48	942-944, 985
Head: Hrs. of ill- ness	1140		1141	467		468	51		52	
Head: Hrs. of un- employment	1142		1143	469		470	49		50	
Head: Journey to work	1144, 1146		1145, 1147	471, 473		472+474				
Wife: Hrs. of work	1148		1149	475		476	53		54	
Wife: Journey to work	1150, 1152		1151, 1153	477,479		478+480				
Housework										
Wife or unmarried head	1154		1155	481		482	59			
Husband	1156		1147	483		484				
Others in family	1158		1159	485		486				
Hrs. from outside FU.	1162		1163	487		488	55,57		56,58	
Cost from outside FU.	1160, 1164		1161, 1165	491						950
Number of major adults	1166			492			71			

Content Headings	1970 Variables			1969 Variables			1968 Variables			1968-69 Change Variables
	Raw Data, Fields	Bracket	Accuracy	Raw Data, Fields	Bracket	Accuracy	Raw Data, Fields	Bracket	Accuracy	
II. Raw Variables from 1970 Editing Worksheets (con't)										
<u>Worksheet 23</u>										
Family Size	1167			493			30,115			
Number of required rooms	1168			591			124			
Weekly Annual Food need	1169			494			31			
Annual Need Stand.	1170			495			32			959
Food Expenditure and Consumption	1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187		1176,1178, 1180,1182, 1184,1186, 1188	500,502, 506,510, 504,508, 512		501,503 507,511, 505,509, 513	37,39, 41,43, 45		38,40 42,44, 46	960-961
Alcoholic Beverage and Cigarette Ex- penditures	1171, 1173		1172, 1174	496 498		497 499	33 35		34 36	964 965
<u>Worksheet 24</u>										
Head's Labor Income										
Labor part of farm income		1189								
Labor part of business income		1190								
Wages	1191		1192		699			251		
Bonuses, Overtime and Commissions		1193								
Professional practice & trade		1194			701			253		
Labor part of roomers, etc.		1195								
Head's Total Labor income	1196	1516	1197	514		515	74		85	910,911
Wife's labor income	1198	1517	1199	516		517	75		86	914

Content Headings	1970 Variables			1969 Variables			1968 Variables			1968-69 Change Variables
	Raw Data, Fields	Bracket	Accuracy	Raw Data, Fields	Bracket	Accuracy	Raw Data, Fields	Bracket	Accuracy	
II. Raw Variables from 1970										
<u>Editing Worksheets (con't)</u>										
<u>Worksheet 24 (con't)</u>										
Income										
Asset part of farm income		1200								
Asset part of business income		1201								
Asset part of roomers, etc.		1202								
Rent, interest and dividends		1203			703			255		
Wife's asset income		1204								
Taxable income of Head and Wife	1205	1518	1206	518		519	76		87	
Number of dependents of head and wife	1207									
Total taxes of head and wife	1208									
<u>Worksheet 25</u>										
Transfer income of Head & Wife										
ADC, AFDC	1209	1520	1210	523	264	524	80	256	90	
Other welfare	1211	1521			265			257		
Social Security	1212	1522			266			258		
Other retirement	1213	1523			267			259		
Unemployment + Workman's compensation	1214	1524	1219		268			260		
Alimony, Child support	1215	1525			269			261		
Help from relatives		1216			270			262		
Anything else		1217						263		
Wife's transfer income		1218								
Total transfers of head and wife	1220	1526								

<u>Content Headings</u>	<u>1970 Variables</u>			<u>1969 Variables</u>			<u>1968 Variables</u>			<u>1968-69 Change Variables</u>
	<u>Raw Data, Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accuracy</u>	<u>Raw Data, Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accuracy</u>	<u>Raw Data, Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accuracy</u>	
II. <u>Raw Variables from 1970 Editing Worksheets (con't)</u>										
<u>Worksheet 25 (con't)</u>										
<u>Income of Others in FU</u>										
Work hours of others	1221			520						
Taxable income of others	1222	1519	1223	521		522				
Total taxes of others	1224									
Transfer income of others	1225	1529	1226	527		528				919
Number of income receivers	1227									
Support of outside dependents	1228									
Labor Union dues	1229									
III. <u>Generated Variables</u>										
<u>Economic Status Measures</u>										
<u>Income Measures</u>										
Total real income	1535	1536		840	841		322	340		932,933,
Net real income	1538, 1546	1539, 1547		842	843		323	341		932-933, 966
Total family money income	1514	1515		529	827		81	339		919-922
Net real income net of housing costs	1552	1553		856	857		324	342		938-939, 997
<u>Ratio Measures</u>										
Money income/needs	1530	1531		835	836		325	407		923-926
Net real income/ needs	1540, 1548	1541, 1549		844	845		326	408		934-935

<u>Content Headings</u>	<u>1970 Variables</u>			<u>1969 Variables</u>			<u>1968 Variables</u>			<u>1968-69 Change Variables</u>
	<u>Raw Data, Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accuracy</u>	<u>Raw Data, Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accuracy</u>	<u>Raw Data, Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accuracy</u>	
III. <u>Generated Variables</u> (con't)										
<u>Economic Status Measures</u> (con't)										
<u>Ratio Measures</u>										
Money income/needs: (Soc. Sec. Admin. measures)							399-406, 409			
Food consumption/ food needs stand.	1561	1562		865	866		336	354		962-963
Net real income net of housing/ food consumption	1554	1555		884	885		373	374		
Persons per room	1589	1590		892	893		382	411		
Actual minus re- quired rooms	1588			891			381			
Leisure per major adult	1512, 1513			826			73			
Hourly earnings Head: all jobs	1567	1568		871	872		337 351	355		953-954
Head: first job		1586								
Head: second job		1587		663						
Wife:	1569	1570		873	874		338	356		956
<u>"Well-Offness" Measures</u>										
Money Income basis	1532	1533		837	838		328	343		927-930, 992
Net real income basis	1550	1551		846	847		329	344		936-937, 995
Net real income net of housing basis	1556, 1558	1557		860	861		330	345		940-941, 998

<u>Content Headings</u>	<u>1970 Variables</u>			<u>1969 Variables</u>			<u>1968 Variables</u>			<u>1968-69 Change Variables</u>
	<u>Raw Data, Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accuracy</u>	<u>Raw Data, Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accuracy</u>	<u>Raw Data, Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accuracy</u>	
<u>Indexes</u>										
<u>Background Indexes</u>										
Employment problems - H							384			
Background problems - H							385			
Current Handicaps - H							386			
<u>Behavioral Indexes</u>										
Connectedness	1602			905			393			967
Money earning acts	1603			906			394			968
Real earning acts	1598			901			395			973
Economizing	1599			902			396			975
Risk avoidance	1600			903			397			975
<u>Attitude Indexes</u>										
Efficacy & Planning	1594			897			388			970
Trust-Hostility	1595			898			420			971
Aspiration-Ambition	1597			900			423			972
<u>Other Indexes</u>										
Housing Quality	1593			896			418			969
Geographic Mobility	1576			878			363			979

<u>Content Headings</u>	<u>1970 Variables</u>			<u>1969 Variables</u>			<u>1968 Variables</u>			<u>1968-69 Change Variables</u>
	<u>Raw Data, Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accuracy</u>	<u>Raw Data, Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accuracy</u>	<u>Raw Data, Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accuracy</u>	
<u>IV. Other Frequently-Used Measures</u>										
<u>Family Composition Measures</u>										
Whether subfamily/ splitoff	1106			909			4			
Number in dwelling/ family	1238			549			113			976
Number moved into family	1110			543			128			
Relation of person who moved in - to head	1111			544			129			
Marital status measures	1365			607			239			
Family/household composition				547			114			
# adults in family	1591						116			
# children in family	1242			550						
# people in family	1238			549			115			
<u>Commonly-Used Demo- graphic Variables</u>										
Age of head	1239			1008	1009		117	368		
Age of wife	1241			1011	1012		118	369		
Education of head	1485- 1486			794			313			
Occupation of head	1279			640			197			
Occupation of wife	1367			609			243			977
Race	1490			801			181			
Sex of head	1240			1010			119			

<u>Content Headings</u>	<u>1970 Variables</u>			<u>1969 Variables</u>			<u>1968 Variables</u>			<u>1968-69 Change Variables</u>
	<u>Raw Data, Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accuracy</u>	<u>Raw Data, Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accuracy</u>	<u>Raw Data, Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accuracy</u>	
<u>Commonly-Used Demo- graphic Variables</u> (con't)										
Whether owns or rents, etc.	1264			593			103			
Employment status of head	1278, 1325			639			196			
Employment status of wife	1366			608			243			
Education of father of head	1484			793			318			
<u>Location Measures</u>										
State	1103			537			93			982
County	1104			538			94			981
Size largest city	1506			539			95			
Region	1572			876			361			
PSU	1231- 1232			535- 536			92			
<u>Area Data Measures</u>										
Employment measures							412-414, 417			
Public Welfare							415			
Public school expenditures							416			
<u>Data Quality Measures</u> (See also Accuracy Codes corresponding to various variables)										
Number of minor assignments	1580			882						
Number of major assignments	1581			883						
Quality of 1968-69 match	1115			541						

<u>Content Headings</u>	<u>1970 Variables</u>			<u>1969 Variables</u>			<u>1968 Variables</u>			<u>1968-69 Change Variables</u>
	<u>Raw Data, Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accuracy</u>	<u>Raw Data, Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accuracy</u>	<u>Raw Data, Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accuracy</u>	
<u>Miscellaneous</u>										
Interviewer's interview number	1235			552			98			
Interviewer's Social Security number	1235			551			97			
Length of interview	1237			554			100			
Date of interview	1236			553			99			

